THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, CUBA, AND EAST GERMANY IN FOMENTING TERRORISM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA—ADDENDUM

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
SECURITY AND TERRORISM

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION, CUBA, AND EAST GERMANY
IN FOMENTING TERRORISM IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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FOREWORD

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA: SUPPORT AND DIRECTION OF SWAPO ACTIVITIES

In the course of the investigations of the role of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba in fomenting terrorism in southern Africa, Subcommittee Chief Counsel and Staff Director Joel S. Lisker and Subcommittee Counsel Bert W. Milling, Jr., traveled to southern Africa and met with U.S. Embassy personnel, South African and Namibian security authorities, and former members of the African National Congress and the South West Africa Peoples Organization.

A large number of original documents captured by the security authorities of South Africa and Namibia from ANC and SWAPO terrorists were made available to the subcommittee staff, who requested that some of these documents should be sent to Washington, to be available during the subcommittee's hearings and for research thereafter. Several of these documents, which were provided to the subcommittee by the Namibian and South African authorities, were inserted in the record of the hearings at appropriate points, to amplify the evidence of the witnesses who testified before the subcommittee. Other documents, while in themselves of considerable evidentiary value, did not relate directly to the testimony of particular witnesses and it seemed preferable to publish these in a separate volume of evidence.

The materials reproduced in this volume were captured by units of the Namibian Defense Force and the South African Defense Force in SWAPO and integrated MPLA/SWAPO bases in Angola in Operation SCEPTIC (July 1980) and Operation PROTEA (August 1981).

The subcommittee, in selecting and publishing these materials, has decided to keep comment to a minimum, preferring to allow the documents to speak for themselves. Overall, it may be noted, the documents simply reinforce the other evidence made available to the subcommittee by representatives of the administration, the academic sector, and former members of SWAPO, that the Soviet Union is deeply involved in the direction and support of SWAPO's activities in Angola and Namibia.

JEREMIAH DENTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism,
Committee on the Judiciary.

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AUTHENTICATION

I, the undersigned, RINA-LOUISE JACOBS, Third Secretary at the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa, Washington, D.C., hereby certify that the attached document has been duly signed by Brigadier P.H. GROENEWALD, whose signature is properly on record at this Embassy.

The attached document has been united and sealed with the official seal of the Department of Foreign Affairs at the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
2 April, 1982

South African Foreign
Service Officer, Gr. VI

81/173589
(2 14)

G.P.-S. (F-8)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Verw. Nr./Ref. No.
NAVRAE/ENQUIRIES:
Tel. No.

KANTOOR VAN DIE–OFFICE OF THE

Director General
Department of Foreign
Affairs and Information

Chief of the Defence Force
Private Bag X309
Pretoria
15 March 1982

STATUS OF DOCUMENTS

1. The documents presented by this Department, are the originals captured during operations Reindeer (May 1978), Sceptic (June 1980) and Protea (Aug 1981).

2. Any photocopy's or duplicates which appear amongst the documents were made for dissemination by either SWAPO or FAPLA forces, before the date of capture.

Groenewald Brig

CHIEF OF THE SA DEFENCE FORCE : GENL

FIRST EXHIBIT

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Books captured in Operation SCEPTIC (July 1980)

oooOooo

These six note books include detailed notes on political, military and, in one case, medical instruction given to SWAPO cadres. The political instruction is uniformly Marxist-Leninist and dwells on Soviet history, institutions and economics. The military training pertains to weapons of Soviet manufacture.

EXHIBIT 1(a)

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book dated 5th February 1976:

oooOooo

This notebook reflects lectures received by the SWAPO cadre, Mike ...., on Marxist-Leninist ideology, "economic democracy", the "national Liberation movement", the Organisation of African Unity, Namibian history, "International or Marxist Theory and Practice", Duties of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, Philosophy (including the SELECTED WORKS OF LENIN - in three volumes), Marxist-Leninist Doctrine, Principles of Marxism-Leninism, "Programmatic Teaching - Political Platform and Guidelines of Marxist and Leninist Party" and "Definition of Socialism and Communism and their Difference". The student's notes on his training in the Russian language appear at the end of the note book.

0[illegible]932 S.W.A.P.O. 5th February 1976.

(Peoples War) written by Mike [illegible]

War is the last violent stage to solve contradictions between nations, classes, etc. when they reached a stage where they ((contradictions) reached to be unable for solution. Morever it is the continuation of politics with bloodshed.

"Peoples wants revolutions, Nations w[illegible]t independance, countries needs liberation. Mao Tse[illegible]g.

N.B. There are two kinds of wars i.e. (wag[illegible])

(A) Just revolutionary, popular war, e.g. (SWAPO).

(B) UnJust reactionary anti-popular war – e.g. by (S.A.)

Historical CAUSE:-

Is CAUSED by oppression, suppression, intimidation, colonialism; Imperialism, neo-colonialism and exploitation man by man especially of the working class simply known as the proletariats.

In the war of liberation of all the oppressed people. History and experience proved that in the face of the powerful enemy as very powerful as he is cruel victory is possible only by uniting the whole masses of the people within a firm united party e.g. (SWAPO) based on the worker – peasants alliance free from bourgeoi and capitalist ideology led by the collective →

S.W.A.-P.O.

Judicious leadership. It is proved in the Peoples war that an insufficiently equiped army e.g. (PLAN) fighting the just cause with correct strategy and tactics can defeat a modern well-equiped army) e.g. S.A.-Army. of aggression defeat triumph-antly without delay-

e.g. FAPLA - crushed four armies.

N.B. Workers, Peasants, revolutionary progressive, student (leftwing) intelectuals, and petty-bourgeois are the best elements in the revolution.

Peoples Army;

It should be the army of the people i.e.

(a) bone of the people,

(b) fought for the people

under the wise guidence of the party. e.g. SWAPO-line. N.B. The Party should command the gun, the gun should never be allowed to command the party "unless misleading"

"Popular Power" — Poder Popular] :

is the alliance between classes, the alliance of the progressive classes and above-all of the worker-peasants it is the dictatorship of

T. N.T. – Trinitrotoluene   SWAPO   Viable – born alive – able to live

---

The proletariats' peoples democracy under the leadership of the proggressive, Marxist – Leninist party. NB that the fighting oppressed people are not fighting alone. they are fighting with the warm fraternal countries that are progressive and believes in freedom, peace, Justice – and solidarity the soviet Union is on the lead followed by China and other socialist and progressive African states.

NB. The people's power is the best solution to smash counter-revolutionaries. e.g. from the MPLA-s 'Poder popular in 1974. Moreover – the army should strengthen it's by:–

(a) respect the people,
(b) defend and serve them wholeheartedly.
(c) to observe discipline (strict)

Slogan:– All for the front all for victory.

Democracy:–

(A) Political Democracy should be exercised at glass-roots level, Army congresses should be held regularly so that both men (soldiers) and officers (Kakulutus) had the opportunity to speak their views on fighting, work, study, and living conditions in the guerilla – bases. In the popular – army not only have the officers the right to criticise but also the soldiers – the officers as well. (mistakes are human)

SWAPO

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY

In the army the officers and soldiers have the right to take part in the management and improvement of Material life. Finances should be made public,

Military Democracy:-

In fighting as well as in training, democratic meetings should be held, whenever circumstances permitted to expound plans to promote initiatives together to try to overcome difficulties in order to fulfil the task,

N.B. Strict discipline means that everyone in the army regardless of rank or function must observe discipline and there should be no arrogance, Commandism, Absolutism, and any infringement. All should be removed. So that all the fighters should feel at home.

International oath of freedom fighters:-

Name   Name of Army or Party:-

(A) Ndeutapob Mike ya Kphitumuh of PLAN-SWAPO, I Cordially swears to fight, sacrifice myself neccessary as it is, unreservedly for the fatherland (Africa) fight for the true-national cause for independence, Socialism, democracy and prosperous sovereign Namibia (Africa)

-[illegible] contribute to the strengthening of justice, peace, solidarity and freedom in Africa -and the world over.

Signature ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
of Plan SWAPO
of Namibia

N.B. Aim of establishing the popular power"
(a) fundamental aim is to abolish ~~other~~ exploitation of the workers.
(b) Eliminate the division in the society.
(c) Mercilessly crush the resistance of the exploiters, bourgeoisie etc.
(d) establish the scientific, socialist state of the people - workers.
(e) Abolish private ownership of land, buildings, farms etc.
(f) to proclaim all as the property of the working people.
(g) [illegible]omplete conversion of factories, mines, railways, and other means of transport in to the property of the workers.
(h) Abolish Parasitic sections (kawnalalas) in the society.
(i) Conversion of banks into state property.
(j) to arm the working people like e.g. MPla - did in Angola. or the "Red army of the U.S.S.R.

Class struggle.

In every society there is different classes in the society e.g. (a) land lords and Comprador class.
(b) Middle bourgeoisie e.g. franc Indongo)
(Aupal.

SWAPO

(c) Petty-bourgeoisie,
(d) Owner-peasants,
(e) handicraftsmen, Small-traders,
f Lower peasant intelectuals,
students, Primary school teachers etc.
Semi-proletariat. and proletariats.

In every society there is power struggle between haves and have nots. The struggle is in forms of political or armed struggle.

each Revolutionary Party should always dare to strengthen the monolithic unity of the Army eg. SWAPO + PLAN. (a) Party should be the founder, organiser, and ideological educator of the army. (b) realisation of the Party's absolute leadership can the army unreservedly follow the class-line, political-direction and fulfil its revolutionary tasks or responsibility:-

Remarks:-

I believe that if at all there are human errors, they should be identified and acknowledged in a spirit of brotherhood and Comradeship. Let us be reminded categorically clear that SWAPO of Namibia is a national liberation movement: and should not for heaven's sake

~~S~~ SWAPO

[illegible] administered like a personal, private property. Every Namibian who cherishes the ideal of freedom - and national independence for that Country (Namibia) has the same rights to belong to it, Swapo of Namibia is for every Namibian and should be administered collectively sothat every Namibian can feel that he/she is part and parcel of the Revolution at all levels.

Down with Absolutism !

Justice must be done !

(quote Swapo Youth league Publication)

Lies :-

(a) Communists or Socialists,
(b) Marxist radicals,
(c) extreme leftists.
(d) Leftists ,
(e) Moderate leftists, ultra - leftists,
(f) Moderates,
(g) Rightists, (Socialists Mario Soares)
(h) liberals, conservatives, neo - nazists,
(i) Nationalists,
(j) Panafricanists,

etc. by

SWAPO

slogan fighters of all countries uniten

NB. that the failure of (some) all revolutionary parties to ide[illegible]y its / their enemy resulted or led to the party concerned failure to triumphantly win victory - e.g SWAPO failed to detect the treacherous reactionary activity of Savimbi's Unita, NB. An enemy has no colour, he can be your brother, father, sister, friend, black or white even your sympathiser, beware of these running dogs of imperialism, neo-colonialism and continue to march forward, where there is correct strategy, tactics and determination there is complete victory.

"Lack of planning means se[illegible]f-betrayal, Che Guevara!

On correct handling of Contradictions + and teaching of Marxist-Lenin-Philosophy:
(a) try to get clear-cut information,
(b) No investigation no right to speak,

NB. a Marxist-Leninist theorist should not take the philosophy of Marxism in a dogmatistic way, to be a revolutionary means to be an explorer, Always apply and make Scientific methods of analysing event phenomena in nature; and in the society.

SWAPO 42

. [illegible] a revolictionary work out revolutionary strategy and tactics in connection with social transformations in keeping with the historical, national, cultural and social conditions in each country, Mao Tse Tung.

Each revolutionary or Marxist party's ideological basis should be-dialectical and historical materialism, Scientific Socialism etc. Marxist-Leninist theory which sets out from practice and from the universally valid truths and constitute a living guide in action in the struggle for revolutionary radical transformation of society.

NB.

The supreme duty of every marxist of the world international proletariat is to defend ([illegible]) at all cost of his any sacrifice, the integrity of the fighters' motherland, the revolutionary gains of the people, the national independence, all marxist fighters should oppose actions or manifestitions hostile to the vital interest and the revolutionary system set up by the people defend and guard it with (vital' vigilance and militancy.

Marxism is a guide to actions, scientifically, practically as well as materially. A marxist should have a largeness of mind, be staunch, radical, looking upon the interest of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interest to the inte[illegible]t of the revolution. Always adhere to the principle of the Party, wage tireless struggle against all corrupt, and incorrect ideas so as to consolidate the collective life of his party strengthen the ties between the Party e.g. SWAPO and the masses of the people. Should more concerned about the people than himself.

N.B. Marxism - Leninism is the science of the Revolution we Should regard it not as a dogma like idealists do because it is the only effective ideological weapons.

Intelectuals:-

are University + Middle school teachers.

Staff members, university and middle school students, Primary school teachers, Secondary school students, proffesionals, engineers, techniicians and the University and Secondary School students are the best of all.

N.B. Political ideological education is the life blood in the war, following the party-line and directives we must first raise the consciousness and morale of the vanguards party-cadres, Sothat resolute, and unafraid of sacrifice

S.W.A.P.O.

They the fighters will surmount every difficulty to win victory. Marxism - develops and developed in the struggle against bourgeois, and petty-bourgeoisie ideology. ~~Moreover~~ it develops only through that. It is a scientific truth ~~which~~ fear no criticism and canot be defeated by criticism, our slogan on that is Unity criticism unity ~~criticism, unity~~.

Dogmatism is the approach to marxism from a metaphysical point of view, and to regard it as something rigid.

Revisionism is to negate the basic principles of Marxism and to negate its universal truth. Revisionists deny the differences of or between Socialism and Capitalism, between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the ~~proletariat~~ bourgeoisie.

NB. Correct Ideas comes from social practice.

ie. (a) struggle for production,
(b) class struggle
(c) scientific experience.

NB. Socialism and Communism is the best philosophy on the offensive against Capitalism.

by Hope Shitwali

S.W.A.P.O.

International fighters:

Africa -	Kwame Nkrumah,	Ghana
	Patrice Lumumba,	Congo-Zaire
	Amilcar Cabral,	G. Bissau
	Eduard Mondlane,	Mozambique
	Tobias Hainyeko.	Namibia
	A. Henda,	Angola
	A. Cowboy	Angola
	Samuel Magaia.	Mozambique

J.K. Nyerere, Agostinho Neto, Samora Moises Machel Mozambique; Ahmed Sekou Toure, Siad Barre, Nelson Mandela, Luis Cabral, Aristides Pereira, Mohamed Martella, Marien Ngouabi, Lopo do Nascimento etc. Herm[illegible] Toivo ya Toivo. etc.

Europe - Karl Marx, Lenin, Engels, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, Rosa Coutinho, Alvaro Cunhal, Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, etc.

Asia

Kim il Sung, Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse Tung, Norodom Sihanouk, Chou-en-Lai, etc.

Latin America.

Fidel Castro, Che Guevara.

By Mike Ndeutapoh ya
Ughituwale.
291.

O.A.U.

Measures or rules to be observed by All A.L. Movements.

(A)

A liberation movement should ensure that leaders of the its own permanently work and live in the Camps and bases. In this way they can solve problems in the Party before they get out of control. Leader of each movement Should get the feel of the temparature of the people they are working with as that is firsly their own protection A Revolutionary leader should not ask his subordinate to work in conditions under which he himself could not work at all.

(B)

The leader of liberation Movements should always bear in mind that the nature of the guerilla operations demands precise and urgent logistic arrangements in which supplying must always be delivered in time. Any difficulties should be explained to the satisfaction of the cadres (fighters) in the frontline

(C)

A liberation movement should realise that to win the revolutionary struggle, there must be a strong revolutionary organisation composed of men and women with one idea and purpose and whose ideological commitment, unity, Comradeship and cohesion are guaranteed.

O A.U.

(D)

All the rank and file members of the liberation movement should have trust and sincere love for each other This mutual and comradely love of all members is vital (important) because it helps the movement to create genuine comradeship. In all the bases and in operational areas (zones) the leadership must work hard to strengthen and consolidate this revolutionary comradeship.

(E)

The officers who are responsible for recruiting new Cadres must be extremely careful to scrutunise every new recruit in order to discover cadres who are agents (spies) or spurious members of the liberation movement.

(F)

All rank and file member of a liberation movement should observe strict discipline as no army can win war without discipline.

(G)

In every liberation Movement there should be a well established structure and an institutionalised Machinery for the settlement of

O-A.U. HI;C[illegible]

[illegible]tra-party disputes and differences of opinion or (ideological) ideologies within the Movement. This will greately reduce or even prevent such incidents as kidnappings, murdering of fellow freedom fighters or punishing members of the Movement without proper trial or cogent reason — Proof ÷

(H)

It is very important to intensify the ideological and political education among the Members of the liberation Movements, This will/would assist them in adopting correct attitudes such as total Commitment to the struggle, Self-criticism and Mutual tolerance,

(I)

The relationship between Male and female cadres and officials of the liberation Movements Should be based on mutual respect and strict observance of revolutionary discipline and Morals. (J) The Leadership of both host countries and liberation Movements Should do everything in their power to gain Mutual trust and confidence.

O.A.U.

(K)

A liberation Movement must respect the authority sovereignty and territorial integrity of the host Country.

(L) The host country must respect the independence and integrity of liberation movements and support them in implementing discipline among their members who are living in the country. The liberation Movement must always conduct its affairs as to deserve that respect.

(M)

In a town like Lusaka e.g. there should be licensed offices for each freedom movement approved by the O.A.U. There should be a small staff to deal with problems from the Camp and Co-ordinate the activities between field workers (fighters) and political and diplomatic workers.

(N) A host Country must have a representative in each Camp; sothat he can Co-or-dinate the relationship between the host Country and the liberation Movement - Also to watch out Criminal activity of some F.F.s.

O.A.U.

(O) There should be proper selection by the host country of personel to work with Liberation Movements because only officers whose political and security awareness is satisfactory should be involved like (e.g. Lt. Kaluka).

N.B. (P) frontline states should only be operational bases for F.fs liberation Movements, if these Movements confine themselves to the Aims and objectives of liberating their Colonized Countries and not to transform the host Countries into centres of political and intra-party conflicts, rivalries and bitter strife (e.g. SWAPO /

(Q) A liberation Movement in a host country must be allowed to mete out certain punishments only, and not for instance, capital punishment or punishment occassioning bodily harm.

(R) A liberation Movement should respect and obey the law of the host Country in every respect including the treatment of those who are engaged in political activities,

(S) There should be control over break-way dissident or splinter groups from a Movement as to their existence or operations.

(I) O.A.U.

African Countries should recognise only liberation movements which are recognised by the O.A.U.

(IV) ~~A~~ the liberation Movement should try to be self-sufficient for instance by engaging :- (a) Production of food incl- vegetables and fruit
(b) Building of their own Camps by use of F.Fs.
(c) Rearing of Cattles, pigs, Chickens etc.

(V) All technical and sensitive matters or issues should be settled by bilateral agreements between the host country and the liberation Movement e.g S.W.A.P.O.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat :-
The idea of the proletarian dictatorship was put forward by the founders of Marxism as a key principle of their theory of Scientific Socialism. It is the proletariat ~~is the pro~~ organised as the ruling (of) class. To put up the people's proletariat dictatorship we must first break up the bourgeois state Machine.

(Viva! Long live the workers!)

"A frica"

Name of county

Militants,	Moderates,	Rightwings	leader
Tanzania J.K. Nyerere,	Zambia Kenneth Kaunda	Malawi	Kamuzu BANDA
Angola Agostinho Neto,	Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko	Ivory Coast	Felix Houphouet Boigny,
Mozambique Samora Machel,	Egypt Anwar Sadat	Morocco.	King Hassan
G. Conakry Ahmed Sekou Toure,	Burundi Gen Micombero	Mauritania	Moktar Ould Daddah,
G. Bissau Luis Cabral	Mali Gen Moussa Traore.	Rwanda	Gen Habyarimana,
Somalia Siad Barre	Uganda [illegible] Idi Amin	Lesotho	Leabua Jonathan,
Congo Brazza-Ngouabi Marien Ngouabi	Sudan Col. Elnimeri,	Botswana	Seretse Khama,
Benin Mathieu Kerekou,	Gambia D. Jawara,	Swaziland	(Dlamini Dlamini) King Sobhuza II
Nigeria Obasanjo.	Ghana Acheampong,	Gabon	Omar Bongo
	Niger S. Kountche.	Senegal	Senghor Sedar-
Zanzibar Karume Abeid Amani,	(Chad Felix Malloum	C.A.R.	Jean B. Bokassa.
Algeria Houari Boumediene		Togo	Etienne Eyadema
Namibia (SWAPO)		Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta.
Zimbabwe (ZIPA)		Mauritius	Goolam—
Malagasy Didier Ratsiraka,		Kamerun	Ahidjo,
Libya Muammar Gaddafi		Upper volta	Sangoule Lamizana,
Cape Verde Aristides Pereira			
Ethiopia Gen Teferi Bante,			
SAO Tome e Principe Pinto da Costa			

NB. We are not fighting to get political or flag independence, but we want victory which will bring down the triumph of the masses - i.e Political, Military, economical and Social independence! [illegible]

of PLAN - SWAPO

Capitalism + Communism →

- a Capitalist state is a state whereby all the riches means of productions are in the hands of few i.e

SWAPO

Individuals i.e. Bourgeoisie, In a capitalist state exploitati[illegible] of man by man, Nepotism, Hooliganism, banditry, etc. are the order of the day. Capitalism bears Imperialism.

Communism is a classles state NB. Countries e.g. Soviet Union, China and others are ruled by Communist parties but they are not in a stage of Communism – they are in Socialist way of development on the way to Communism – a Socialist state is a state whereby all the means of production is State owned it is a worker-peasant State In which things are in the hands of the (workers) Poors known as proletariats. the slogan is:–

from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs – here bourgeoisie, exploitation of man by man is completely out of question i.e. Completely destroyed. Socialism today is on the offensive while Capitalism is dying. Capitalism and imperialism is dying because of the foll- fighters:–

(a) liberation movements,
(b) Socialism,
(c) International workers,

(by- Mike [illegible])

(Namibia Political fighters) SWAPO

[illegible]resent - SWAPO - formed by Herman Toivo ya Toivo, Mburumba Kerina, Sam Nujoma, Bredan Shinbwaye, Hosea Kutako - and others - in 1958 inside Namibia)

Quotations of Namibian's political speeches.

"O God ~~[illegible]~~! Help us who roam about
Help us who have been placed in Africa
And have ~~been placed~~ no dwelling place of
our own, Give us back our dwelling
place" Hosea Kutako 1947.

(Tribes in Namibia)
Ovambos,
Hereros,
Kavangos,
Caprivians,
DAMARAS,
NAMAS
Basters or Rehobothers,
SAN (Bushmen,
Tswanas,
Ovahimbas 10 tribes)

By Re Mbatapoh ya Nghitewoh,
of Swapo Youth League,
Namibia.

By Nkethi Nghitewoh

SWAPO

18/6/66 [illegible] Statement – SWAPO.

SWAPO – We have no alternative but to rise in arms and bring about our own liberation, The supreme ~~task~~ test must be faced and we must at once begin to cross the many rivers of blood on our march towards freedom. And as sure as night follows day victory will be ours—

SWAPO 18/6/66.

Herman Toivo ya Toivo:–

Is it Surprising that in such times my countrymen have taken up arms (BOERS)? Violence is truly fearsome, but who would not defend his property and himself against a robber. – and we believe that (S.A.) has robbed us of our country.

I have spent my life working in SWAPO, which is an ordinary political party like any other. Suddenly we in SWAPO found that a war situation had arisen and that our Colleagues ((comrades) and (S.A.) were facing each other at on the battle field, Although I (~~believe~~) had not been responsible for organising ~~my~~ people militarily and although I believed we were unwise to fight the mighty of S.A. while we were so weak. I could not refuse to help them when the time came ---. When I consider my countrymen I am proud that my countrymen have taken up arms for their people and I believe that anyone who calls himself a man should not despise them. ((Long live the struggle))

(Comrade) SWAPO

Ya Toivo's Message to Guerillas of P.L.A.N.) — Swapo.

I tried to do my best what I could to prevent my people from going into the bush - In my attempts I became unpopular with some of my people, but this too, I was prepared to endure. -Decisions of this kind are not easy to make, My loyalty is to my country. My organisation could not work properly - It even could not even hold meetings.

I had no answers to the Question "Where has your non-violence got us? Whilst the world court judgement was pending, I at least had that to fall back on. When we failed, after years of waiting, I had no answer to give to my people. Even though I did not agree that people should go into the bush, I could not refuse to help them when I knew that they were hungry. I even passed on the request for dynamite It was not easy decision. Another man might have been able to say "I will have nothing to do with that short of thing!" I was not, and I could not remain a spectator in the struggle of my people for their freedom.

II Ya Toivo's rededication.

I am a loyal Namibian and I could not betray my people to their enemies. I admit that I decided to assist those who had taken up arms. I know that the struggle will be long and bitter. I also know that my people will wage that struggle whatever the cost (BOERS) —

SWAPO

Only when we are granted our Independence will the struggle [illegible]p. Only when our human-dignity is restored to us, as equals of the whites, will there be peace between us. We believe that S.A. has a choice — either to live at peace with us or to subdue us by force. If you (S.A.) choose to crush us and impose your will on us then you not only betray your trust, but you will live in security for only so long as your power is greater than ours. No S.African will live at peace in SWA. for each will know his security is based on force and that without force he will face rejection by the people of Namibia.

My Co-accused and I have suffered, We are not looking forward to our imprisonment. We do not, however feel that our efforts and sacrifice have been wasted. We believe that human suffering has its effect even on those who impose it. We hope that what has happened will persuade the whites of S.A. that we and the world may be right and they may be wrong. Only when white S.A. realise this and act on it will it be possible for us to stop our struggle for freedom, and justice in the Land of our birth.

Long Live SWAPO—
YA TOIVO HERMAN—[illegible])
Quote by [illegible]

(SWAPO) in Action)

(Kaxumba) SWAPO Commander Robben Island)

● I came to realise that we could expect no progress from those who ruled us and that my children could expect no better life than I had. A Peaceful struggle was not possible, we of SWAPO were not allowed to hold meetings and our leaders were victimised. I believed that we must take up arms for the freedom of my people, to liberate them from poverty and ignorance. And so I went into the forests with others. Our struggle against S.A. is an unequal one. I have seen the power of S.A. at ONGULUMBASHE. But "DAVID slew Goliath because he had right on his side, and we the Namibians have faith that we, too, have right on our side

A Luta Continua

(KAXUMBA)-- SWAPO.

● NB. 18/5/1967 Tobias Hainyeko - SWAPO Commander - treacherously killed over Zambezi - "in the footsteps of Mondlane, Lumumba and others! To Ke!

Kutako — on Bantustanisation: It is a desert where no human ever lived before --- It is a country only good for wild beasts -- we are original inhabitants of (Namibia) SWA. We know the best and the worst of the whole Country: We know the parts which are good for cattle, We knows the parts which are good for wild beasts, we are human beings and we do not want to be changed into wild beasts -"

Hosea Kutako. 1947.

SWAPO –
Chronological Table Events In Namibia

10th December 1959 – Windhoek Massacre, killed 54 wounded,
26th August 1966 – launching of the Armed struggle by SWAPO,
1968 – Pretoria Trial of 25 PLAN-members, F,t,s
1971 – 72 Labour strike + Epinga – Massacre,
1932 – Bombardment of King Ipumbu's kraal,
31st May 1961 – Mourning day of the Namibians
Febr 1917 King Mandume killed in action,
1958 – founding of SWAPO.

N.B. R.P.A. Justice Minister BOAVIDA said that The Trial of Mercenaries is to start today – death Penalty – is inevitable – Present will be African states Repres- -and Members of the African Liberation Movements SWAPO – included – Surprisingly enough Radio-Nia – disclosed that among weapons captured include Soviet + Chinese Made weaps –

What a Shameful conspiracy mounted By the CIA Against Africa!

Down with traitors,
By
PLAN

(Mike [illegible] Ja [illegible]) Political + Current Affairs ÷

(A Guerila-remark) Very dead →

● Some of my Comrades have returned to Namibia and been killed, Others have been captured jailed at Robben Island. Why do I stand idle seeing all these Corruption etc. in the Party!? There are many reasons why I should rebel- first I don't have confidence in the military leadership (present) and Some elements in the Organisation because boys trained in friendly countries are dumped in bases without arms— But most Important I want a revolution as well as my Colleagues do— Not just a Nationalist armed struggle, you can't have it half-way I am a Marxist— Leninist however the Party should control the whole movement military as well as political—

● If I and My Colleagues are going to killed and have been killed in Namibia, I want to know ~~only~~ that I am dying or sacrificing for a real revolution, not just for a change in regime like there has been in Ivory-Coast— or the fighters who sacrificed in a reactionary CAUSE EG UNITA - F.NLA-

Quote by Mi, Te NB- All the cadres fighters should be trained politically, socially as well as ideologically to be staunch revolutionaries who struggle uncompromisingly against all counterrevolutionary ideological, bourgeois elements, teach them to follow the revolutionary strategy and tactics to enable them march forward!!! Valiantly →

(Independence or Death)

Quote by Mi Te Tol [illegible]

& PLAN – Fighter
SWAPO Youth League member

International on Marxist – Theory + PRACTICE

Ans, A Marxist – Leninist party Should "open wide" not to restrict. =
(a) To open wide" means to let all Cadres speak their opinion freely, so that they dare to speak, dare to criticize, dare to debate etc." it means not being afraid of wrong views and anything poisonous, it means to encourage arguments and criticism among the people holding different views, Allowing freedom both for criticism and for counter-criticism, It means not suppressing wrong views, but convincing people by reasoning with them.

(B) To restrict" means to forbid people to air their differing opinions and express wrong ideas and to finish them off with a single blow! If they do so!. The former better because it is the policy which will help to consolidate unity, Comradeship and develop our party to rule correctively.

" Victory will be meaningless unless it bought down the triumph of the Masses and Safeguard their interest
SAMORA Moises Machel -
Frelimo "

Main rules of Discipline at the PL A. + eight-Points.

1. Obey orders in all your actions.
2. Don't take a single needle or piece of thread from the Masses.
3. Turn in everything captured from the enemy.

8 points of attention:-

(a) Always speak politely.
(b) Pay fairly for what you buy,
c) Return in everything borrowed. or C
d) Pay for everything you damage,
e) Don't hit or swear at the people,
f) Don't damage crops.
g) Don't take libertie with women.
h) Don't ill-treat, beat-up the captives (POws's)

Party- Political Line: According to historical experience of past revolutions the outcome of the revolution is decided by the political line. It is absolutely imperative for a political party to rely on a political line and a Consolidated Organisation. This is the importance of the political line. We (fighters) need directives if we must go, otherwise we will lost. In making the Revolution we must automatically have a correct political line which will guide us in making it. Continued

PTO.

~~[illegible]~~ Comrades-in- Arms- SWAPO

NB- Swapo has no Polit- Line so learn this at heart !!!

Political line is the revolutionary Line of the party. It [illegible] the starting point (fundamental) of the revolution. It shows the directives of the revolution. It place a a decisive role in all situations of the revolution. Historical experience testified that when Revolutionary line is correct, the Revolutionary will continue, Victory will be won People (Masses) will be attracted, ARMS will be Captured, Political power will be seized and be Consolidated. If not right or correct (Line) everything will be lost and victory will not be gaind, no matter, how well equiped we may be. Even the political power we fit to have may be lost.

Comrades Marx + Lenin — pointed out that wether the Revolution will succeed or fail depends on wether the political Line - is correct or not. we must counter-attack - against Ultra- left or Right- opportunist - they use to disruptions - However setbacks are inevitable e.g. in China - first Setback was 1927 — Chang Kai Shek Plot- thousands of Revolutionaries killed 15,000 — decr- 10.000, Second 1931 - 1935 by ultra - leftists Adventurists Advocated unclose doorism - rejected - alinment with people advocated regular + Positional warfare - [illegible]posed guer-

[illegible] mobile-warfare! 95% present of the revolutionary power destroyed- Mao's correcting handling of the ultra-Left line let im in 1935 at Chiye Meeting to take over leadership was estabilised of the Party + Army. Mao's Correct Line led to the victory f Chinese Rev. The Line should fight against Imperialism, ld + New colonialism, feudalism, bourgeoisie elements, bureaucratic capitalism etc. Revolutionary Line should clearly defines the targets, motive-force, Nature of the Revolution, time, future, etc.

Answer all fundamental Questions concerning the Revolution.

SOCIAL NATURE + MAIN CONTRADICTIONS.

1 To recognise the social nature is the BASIC Line to recognise ALL the SOCIAL problems. Why? BECAUSE it is the nature of the society that decides the nature of the Revolution. Only when we have a clear idea of the SOCIAL Nature can we have a clear idea of the nature Revolution. We can know the targets, motives forces, and the task of the Revolution. wrong idea on the Nature of Revolution is or will led to the failure of the Revolution. The revolution will go astray Under guidance of the universal truth of MARXISM LENINISM made careful study of the social nature of their respective countries (China included).

we have to analyse the Social Nature + main Contradictions find out subjective laws of the Revolution. On the basis of this subjective laws he formulated the correct "General Line, Study historical experience of the (Chinese) revolution". Know the main contradictions in the society + this the fundamental point of understanding the General Line"

Our TARGETS: who is our ENEMY?

NB. We must identify our real friends, Enemies etc. Otherwise the failure by each Revolutionary Party to identify its Enemies will automatically led to its failure to emerge victorious. We must know the one to be attacked, the task to be fulfilled and the one on whom to rely on ~~who~~ making revolution e.g. masses, workers + Peasants. Draw distinction between ourselves, our friends and our enemies. This is the Question of first importance in making the Revolution. We must know on whom to rely with, to unite, whom to win over to our side + whom to be attacked. A Quest. of 1st. imp. Only by uniting with all forces with which we can unite is the only thing to led us to Comp. victory.

If the distinction between our enemies and our friends is Confused, the revolution will have to fail. Therefore when formulating the General-Line, you must clearly distinguish between real reactionaries, and ordinary people the ordinary people should be united with. One of the basic idea of Marxism + Leninism is that: people's ideology depend on their social class status. Marxist-theory says: There is absolutely not such a thing as love or hatred without reason. Political thinking of people are Determined by their economic states. Each class has its own ideology - therefore each Class will have different attitudes towards the Revolution. Friends and Enemies are distinguished through Class Analysis And their actions (Live alone their friendly words))

AIMS AND TASKS OF DEMOCRATIC-Revolution:

Externally overthrew the exploitation and oppression of imperialism of the people, so as to accompolish national revolution. Internally overthrew exploitation of man by man and oppression feudals and bureaucratic-Capitalists so as to accomplish Democratique revolution. These tasks are closely Linked. If imperialism and all foreign domination is not overthrown, it will be difficult to crush feud- bureaucrat- bourgeoisie and other reactionaries:

(MAIN forces of the Revolution)

Main forces of the revolution means that the classes and strata are the main forces who CAN lead the revolution. Who are this main forces? A Clear idea on that Can enable us to organise A Mighty force of the united front of the Revolution mobilise it to fight the enemy.

There are many Classes E. G.

LANDLORD CLASS,
BUREAUCRAT-BOURGEOISI + NATIONAL Bourgeoisie,
WORKING- CLASS,
PEASANTS, ALL these have different attitude and interests towards the Revol-

Labotsege)
BEST- WORKING - CLASS (Labourtsy

This Class is the Leading core of the Revolution, why?

(a) It is ADVANCED class force which adopts progressive ideology, has far-sighted and promising class.
(b) Possesses great combatin force.
(c) Has high sense of organization discipline + unity.
(e) Can BRING into its full play their fighting force in the war.
(f) Has its own distinctive characteristics
(g) It is subjected to oppression - (resists) easily.
(h) Most resolute and through- going revolutionaries.
(i) Has Special Connection with peasants second force)

by "Mao Tse Tung" + other strategists e.g. Che Guevara

III. "Revolutionary war is the war of the Masses"

Revolutionary war is the war of the MASSES, it CAN be waGED only by mobilising them and relying on them. (a) the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people. (b) The outcome of the war is decided by the people Not by things; Weapons are an important factor in the war but not a decisive, It is people not things which are decisive. (B) ARMY + PEOPLE, AND TASKS:

'Army and people are the foundation of VICTORY,
:) Wage a People's war and DEFEAT THE ENEMY,
:) People's Army should be divided into M forces + Reg- forces.
' Implement the combination of ARMED + UNARMED MASSES
Strengthen the People's MILITIA, MAKE everyone a soldier e.g. (MPLA).
' Militia work should be carried through: organisationally, politically, as well as militarily.
ii. The Masses should be organised, armed and mobilised to participate fully in the popular revolutionary war.

Political Mobilization of the MASSES:

It is UTMOST essential to educate the masses esp. politically in order to enable them to Participate in the revolutionary action consciously. To this end-

Cadres who are politically Competent should be se[illegible] into the masses. They should be patriotic and general Classes, for the revolution to be succesfully Carried out there should be a clear and Correct politico-ideologic Line (guidance).

Militarily:- Being organised and politically educated, though they will not be fit to fight the enemy, they must just be trained and armed. Some should be trained to be members of either the M. forces or the Reg. forces. Rest as people's militias in which case fighting + Production Could be Combined.

Self-Reliance:- ★ and long lasting Plan.

(a) Rest the revolutionary war on one's own strength.
(b) Being the war of the masses - People must liberate themselves.
(c) Only by rellying on the masses will victory be inevitable.
(d) In revolutionary war - Come across various difficulties even worse e.g. hunger, death, encirclement, economic blockage. Sometimes no food, ammunitions, clothes, etc. but even that the struggle must continue!!! It depends on the masses and on Self-reliance. Only by that can the war continue and remain invicible. Indeed difficulties are not bad, they force us to think what was never

[illegible]ught of before. In fact a revolutionary should experience difficulties and trials for the liberation of his fatherland to make out good and real revolutionary. Implementing the principle of Self-reliance is not only neccessary but also possible. Rely only on one's own efforts while striving for external assistance as an auxilliary.

In striving to win Complete liberation the oppressed people rely mainly on their on their own efforts and strength and then on International assistance. To lay stress on self-reliance does not mean we don't need external assistance No! In fact no Nation Can win a r[illegible]olutionary war without external help. But we must Clearly understand that our friends Can only help us materially and morally, but they Cannot fight for us. We must fight ourselves. Freedom Can never be bestowed on the oppressed people. Because when we win victory we were helped by others it will also be our responsibility to help the others. Help must not be mean't for profits. It must mean't mutual assistance!

NB. Don't waste knowledge - Use it to others!! Don't be Selfish brothers!!!..

Good.

N.B. "Oita ihailotokwa" "be vigilant"

LONG TERM PLANING of the war & Protracted Armed struggle.

(a) War is not a competion of military and politics only, but also a competion of human power, Material resources and economic power. Those who are able to presist long in these field will win final victory. The enemy's is a war of quick decision but ours must be based on a long term basis. We must try to destroy the enemy's troops one by one and thereby make the strong soldier to wear himself thin, the thin to wear himself out. There is always the Cause for the development of revolutionary war, the Cause in which revolutionary forces grow from small to big, and from weak to strong. Party should pay attention to better troops and simpler administration, diligence, thrift and economy. Give full play to the style of plain Living and hard struggle.

Use revolutionary war to fight Counter-revolutionary war- NB. Imperialism, reactionaries, atom bombs, and other Counter-revolutionaries e.g. Kapuo-hulle" are Paper-tigers. But imperialism has a dual-nature i.e. Paper tiger on the ~~other~~ one hand and this is its essential nature and the real tiger on the other this is the most essential analysis of imperialism - On these analysis we should base our revolutionary thoughts"

"N.B.- war is planning"

29/6/76

Despise (regard as nothing) all our enemies "strategically" and daring to struggle, daring to win victory, to victory, and to take full account of them tactically - Concentrating our troops to destroy enemy - die-hards one by one.

Make use of extensive (progressive) propaganda among the masses organize and arm them. Make the masses support and actively participate in the Armed struggle, and form a vast OCEAN of the people's war. Preserve in Self-reliance in Carrying out revolutionary - that is the political principle of the revolutionaries to put the revolution on one's own strength. Strife for assistance but not depend on it. In a word to win the victory the political, Ideological line, must be correct. These are the points concerning the People's war, but they should be applied flexibly according to the various Conditions in various Countries:

more elaboration on the Peoples Army:

An army is a main component of the state: Born for the People and fight for the people. who ever wants to seize power and maintain it must have it. especially for the opressed, Colonised peoples who want

Santpo Haymo kanre

to liberate themselves from oppression, this liberation is [illegible]possible, without people's Army. without an army victory is remote. This is a common truth. At Presently imperialism and reactionaries have strong army So It is impossible for the working Class to win power through parliamentary Chances. e.g. Peaceful means.

e.g. Allende of Chile, Indonesia etc.

whoever has an army has Power — Power Comes ~~from~~ or through the barrel of the gun. That is why reactionary Countries e.g. Chile, can ruthlessly suppress the vast labouring people with their Armies (small).

" Countries want independence, Nation want liberation and people want revolution." Mao Tse Tung) To Liberate yourself we need a highly politicised genuine People's Army:—

Purpose of Building the P.L.A.: Purpose is

So that the army can stand firmly with the people (masses) Serve them wholeheartedly. So that it can be powerful and disciplined. So that they should fight for the interest of the people. PLA must not fight for private-ownership of individuals, or a narrow clique.

МНК: Нгхыпеуа Јешпро Дом

Standing firmly with the people and serve them whole-heartedly means that the army must at any time at any place, at any circumstances stand with, unite with the people and be victorious with them. It must not be divorced from the people. It must share will and woe with the people. Must always have a working-Class feeling and the relationship between Army-Plan and the masses must be like that of fish to water or flesh to bones. Always should have a distinctive Character of the working people, plain living and hard Struggle. The army must put the interest of the people first. Regard the wil of the people as his own It must not have pleasure and Comfortable life - Must be able to stand all tests. On battle-field and in peace time never relax - vigilance. fear neither death nor hardship - Be loyal to the Party, the Comrades (people) and to the revolution. devote themselves to the service of the people. NB. Only by serving the people wholeheart-dly will the (PLAF) gain the support of the people + assistance!!! (PLAF) must identify itself with the People so that people (masses) could regard it as their own. People (masses) supports army materially, morally and also of manpower. e.g In the war

Swapo

the people (masses) if mobilised can risk the[illegible] own Lives, will help transport the sick and wounded or even hide Underground Cadres e.g. Lungada(Phl) Can give information, supply food, Clothing and even act as guides to enemy-Camps.

Serving the masses wholeheartedly should be one of **PLAN**'s ideological weapon!! Must be determined to vanquish all the enemies and never to Surrender. Never yield. NB. The harder things get, the more determined we to fight. Be highly responsible in our duty, Love whatever job you are given try to master the skill for Serving the people [illegible]nd nake our deserved contribution at different posts.

In the interest of the people we must persist in doing what is right correct what is incorrect. We must learn modestly do a good job of unity - Guard against arrogance and rashness, Continually Carry forward achievements and criticize the facts so as to win victory!!

NB. After Countrywide victory the **PLAN** Must be vigilant against internal and external targets.

Duties of PLAN - Army - Swapo

(A) Working force"

People's Army is an army of the people for carrying out political work, Besides fighting to destroy the military force of the enemy it must be perform ;

(i) Doing Propaganda among the masses,

(ii) Organizing them (masses)

(iii) Arming them and help them in establishing popular political power. It must fight, at the same time do mass-work acquaint the masses with Party politics and Ideology, Proffessional intelectuals (personel) should be send out for these ends. After Independence PLAN must takes various forms of work teams:

(a) eg, Cadres work team)

(b) Social education team) etc. NB. To establish the 'Poder POPULAR (People's Power) aim is to weed out from the grass-roots (masses) the old political machinary (colonial mentality) In order to establish a Brand new People's proletariAT Democratic Dictatorship ÷

It is a life and death struggle. World revolutionary can on took place with the participation of the broad masses of the people.

(NB Learn It at Heart please)

Swapo

While doing mass work the **PLAN** faces the [illegible]rld of Class-struggle and brave the stones, the mighty mass struggle. Army should do mass-work, take part in mass-movements, Keep in Contact march with the masses. Army Can Learn from the people -people learn from the Army. Establish close links with the people (masses) So that to enable them to rise their Consciousness and take a good attitude towards the people.

Production Corp. — **PLAN** must use the intervals between battles, training, and wor[illegible]g periods to engage in Production, Troops + organs of the PLA organise some people especially to engage in production set up farms, vege-gardens, Pastures workshop, Co-operatives etc.

To say that the Army is only to defend people is reactionary — PLA's revolutionary slogan ÷ Self-reliance And Hard-Struggle)) Is the finest expression of Serving the people Wholeheartedly.

Good example for future (Socialist NAMIBIA)

SWAPO

Production In 3 ways

(a) engagement in Production for itself.
(b) Helping people in Production,
(c) Taking up partial task assigned to it by the Gov. e.g. farms production and Agricultural Co-operatives.

NB The P.L.A. is an army of the people, of workers, peasants + broad masses of the Labouring people.

(a) Love whatever people Love)
(b) Hate whatever people hate)
(c) Cry wherever people Cry)
(d) rejoice whenever people rejoice,

Principles of the PLA is that the party Commands the gun and the gun should never be allowed to command the Party. why? Because the core force leading the cause of revolution is the Party. It is the political party of the proletariats, Consists of the advanced members of the proletariats with better understanding of laws governing the Socialist Development.

It should has a thorough programme and far-reaching goal of the revolution. SWAPO is the Vanguard of the proletariat and is the highest political organization in NAMIBIA — AFRICA—

Swapo

Therefore the PlAN of NAMIBIA had to be under the leadership of the Party – Swapo. Army is one only units of accomplishing some of the political tasks of the Party. It is compeletely wrong for an army to try to Lord over the Party.

Mao's 3 magic weapons. VIZ Partyis Leadership United, front and the Armed struggle. He appointed out that the united front and the Armed struggle are just two weapons in the hands of the Party Leadership. while the latter is like a Soldier. Because it is a soldier who controls and handles the gun [illegible]d not the latter the former, the army must be under the leadership of the party –

NB. If the Party turns into a reactionary base, the army being the base power and the strong instrument must intervene to to quell and restore liberty. but don't allow Careerists in the army.

"Power to the People"
"Independense, justice or Death"
"we shall Overcome"

Questions on Subjects

(a) why does imperialism means war?
(b) why is it that the revolutionary war is the war of the masses?
(c) why should we support just war and oppose unjust one?
(d) Distinction between just + unjust war?
(e) How can we arise the masses?
(f) Why is imperialism + reactionaries paper tigers?
(g) why despise enemy strategicall and be serious tactically?
(h) why should we use self-reliance in war?
(j) why plan everything on long term basis?
(i) How can we serve the masses wholeheartedly?
(k) why should Pla apart from fighting do other duties?
(L) what are 3 main task of the PLA?
(m) why should Pla preform stasks?
(n) How and why should the army be put under party control?
(o) why should the Party Command the gun?
(p) why is political work the life-blood of the P.LA?
(q) What is 3 main Principle (political) in PLA?
(r) why this 3 " should be observed?
(t) why should PLA practic Democracy?
(u) " 3 discipline rule, 8 eight point be atteded by P.LA?
(v) " neccessary to practice hard struggle + simple style?
(w) why is the working class the leading class?

(Take them home Please) [illegible]

Democracy in the PLA

Cwpo

NB. Democracy in the three Main Principle – Practice of democracy in PLA is one of the distinction between the progressive and old-type reactionary army, Armies won great victories, not only of the support of the Masses and the correct political orientation, but also because of the practice of Democracy in the Progressive Armies.

(A) POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

Politically officers and soldiers are equal, Every Soldier has a right to criticize his superiors to give his ~~opinion~~ or to make suggestions on how the party's line and policy can be carried out. He may criticize his superior and the ~~better~~ latter is not allowed to take revenge upon the soldier No Matter the soldier is wrong. Old-type Army should be stopped. Democracy is being exercised apart from ordinary Channels, through organised movements Section Committee's and Company Committee. NB. Democracy does in no way mean anarchism or ultra-democracy. It must be practised under centralized and unified leadership which is also exercised democratically. A soldier should receive patriotic education through remembering pasted national suffering are being recalled

(Ndeutapoh Nghitewah) SWAPO

[illegible] attempt to enhance unity between officers and soldiers on hand to strengthen the hatred against the enemy (SA) on the other and through the three check up viz–Class origin, Class stand and ~~Class~~ fighting will.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY.

Means that ALL accounts must be open for ALL soldiers. They must elect their own representatives who will help their Commander in managing economic affairs. Besides this there must be a Committee to manage financial affairs in order to avoid any corruption or frauds in one on the interests of the soldiers. Practice of economic democracy is important as far as it enables every soldier to manage economic affairs and also deeper unit his soul the essence of of the PLA building.

MILITARY DEMOCRACY –

Means that during training soldiers and Commanders must teach one another, During the war Commanders must before any battle summit small or large meetings of unity to

Swapo

Discuss about ways and tactics + Strategy for defeating the (war) enemy. After every battle a meeting should be ~~sponsored~~ in which Heroes are Appraised and made ~~model~~ for others evaluations of Command~~ing~~ership tactics and fighting will should be conducted. Units should ~~be~~ sum~~s~~ up what they have learned and experienced in battle. This practice of Democracy had a great impact on the PLA in wining scores of victories.

Some ~~people~~ failed to understand the reason for these victories but actually democracy was one of the Magic tools to this end,

((PLAN should take example))

- ~~By~~ [illegible] Nghitewah)

(of PLAN)

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF MARXISTS i.e

(a) FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITY

(b) TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEED

(c) ALL (The dictatorship of) Belongs to the poor (proletariats)

Long Live (MARXISIM – Leninism)

Ndeitapoh By [illegible] Nghitewah)

NB. Quote! (Ake Ndeutapeh Nghitewah of Swapo)

1(a) We must always be ideologically ready to go through fire and water without hesitation, even give our lives no matter where and when, if it is in the interests of the revolution" Kim Il Sung" Only by so doing can one claim with pride to be a full-fledged revolutionary fighter
by Ake Ndeutapeh Nghitewah)
(SWAPO) – Namibia)

NB. C.IA. is a notorious U.S.A. imperialist ag intelligence agents it is reponsible for;
(a) assassinations of progressive sons inthe world e.g. Patrice Lumumba)
(b) responsible for ploting coup de tat (reactionary one) e.g. against Salvador Allende
(c) financing of reactionary pro-western party e.g. FNLA + Unita etc.
(d) setting up of Neo-Colonies in Africa, Latin America, Asia, Europa etc.
its Comrades-in-crimes) are
ex- PIDE (Portugal) (D.G.S.)
BOSS (S.A.)
Mafia (and other reactionary agents—
Analyses by Ake Ndeutapeh ya Nghitewah)
of (SWAPO)
(Youth League)

International sons (Progressives of ALL)

Best sons of Africa By Tekentapoh Igbetewah of [illegible]

1 Comrade Julius Kambarage Nyerere,	(TANU)
Samora Moises Machel,	(frelimo)
Agostinho Neto,	(MPLA)
Lopo do Nascimento,	(MPLA)
Major Marien Ngouabi,	(P.T.C.)
Ahmed Sekou Toure,	(P.D.G.)
Mathew Kerekou,	(Benin)
Aristides Pereira,	(PAIGC)
Luis Cabral,	(PAIGC)
Major Gen Siad BARRE,	(S.S.R.P.)
Marcelino dos Santos,	(frelimo)
Toivo Herman ya Toivo,	(SWAPO)
Nelson Mandela	(ANC) Umkhonto weSizwe
Robert Sobukwe,	(P.A.C. of (Azania)
Robert Mugabe,	(ZIPA) of Zimbabwe)
Didier Ratsiraka,	(Malagasy)
Moammar Al Gaddafi,	(Libya)
Briga-Gen Tefari Bante.	(PMAG) Ethiopia)
DEAD are:–	
Amilcar Cabral;	(PAIGC)
Gen Murtala Mohamed	(Nigeria)

Source ([illegible] Guarah)

Kwame Nkurumah, (Ghana)
Patrice Lumumba, (Congo kinshasa) P.R.P.C.
E. Chivambo Mondlane, (FreLIMO
Abdel Nasser (Egypt) A.S.U.
CAMAXA Henda - (FAPLA) (RPA- MPLA)
Sheikh A. Karume, A.S.P.- ZANZIBAR)

Europe internationalists left + Communists -
Alvaro Chunhal (P.C.P.)
Vasco GONÇALVES (Pro- P.C.P.)
Rosa Couthibo (P.C.P.)
Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho (RADICAL MARXIST)
Marshal TITO,
Chaucescau, dead:-
Leonid Breznev, Lenin, KARL MARX-
Erick Honecker. Engels -
Chairman Mao' Tse Tung Asia. (C.P.C.
Khieu Shampan, (Cambodea)
Pham van Dong - (V.W.P)
Kim il Sung, (North Korea)
L- AMERICA:- Fidel CASTRO, Luis Coralon (P.C.C.)
died Che GUEVARA, SALVADOR ALLENDE
NB Proggressive Mankinds (sons) mentioned above are the Spearheads of the progressive revolution in the world -
Long live the Militancy of you all !!!

by [illegible]

Disadvantages of Combat Liberalism

Mao Tse Tung

NB

(a) Marxist-Leninists stands for active ideological struggle because it is the only weapon for ensuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight. Every Marxist-Leninist revolutionary should take it (up) this effective weapon. Liberalism rejects ideological struggle and it stands for unprincipled peace, thus giving rise to a decadent, philistine attitude and bringing about political degeneration in certain units and individuals in the party and the revolutionary organizations. Liberalism manifests its in many ways;

(a) To let things slide for the sake of peace and friendship when a person has clearly gone wrong, and he (liberal[illegible]) refrain from principled argument because he is (wrongdoer) is his old acquaintance, a fellow townsman, a schoolmate, a close friend, a loved one, an old colleague or old subordinate or to touch on the matter lightly instead of going into it thoroughly, so as to keep on good terms. The result is that both the party org- and the individual are harmed, This is one type (b) To indulge in irresponsible criticism in private instead of actively putting forward one's suggestions to the organization. To ~~show no regard~~ say nothing to people to their faces but to gossip behind their backs, or to say nothing at a meeting but to gossip afterwards, To show no regard at all for the principles of collective life but to follow one's own inclination. Second type – (c) To let things drift if they do not affect one personally, to say as little as possible, while knowing perfectively well what is wrong to be worldly wise and play safe and seek to ~~or~~ avoid blame. Not to obey orders but to give pride of place to

(d) one's own opinions, to demand special consideration from the Org – but to reject it orders – (e) To indulge in personal attacks, pick quarells, vent personal spite or seek revenge instead of entering into an argument and struggling against incorrect views for the sake of unity or progress or getting the work done properly.

(f) To hear incorrect views without rebutting them and even to hear counter-revolutionary remarks without reporting them but instead only take them calmly — Taite among the masses, and

(g) fail to conduct propaganda + agitation or speak at meetings and conduct investigations and inquiries among them – show no concern for their well-being – forget that one is a revolutionary Marxist – Leninist – (h) See someone harming the interest of the masses and yet not feel indignat or dissuade or stop him – reason with him – (i) To work half-heartedly for the revolution – without a definite plan or directions To regard one self a veteran – reject minor assignments – being unequal to major tasks –

to be aware of one's own mistakes and yet make not attempt to correct them — i.e. Liberalism. Avoid it — Worker-peasant soldiers of the world while strive to fight so well as you have been doing so diligently, devotedly and energitically for the interest of the people (poletariat

[illegible] Zslitkwch Haike

Philosophy (Marxist + Materialist)

Concerning the World outlook

PHILOSOPHY-

as a member of the society man witnesses hundreds of thousands of phenomena. The news papers and the radio keep him (man) in touch with what is going on in the world. In Conversation with his friends and acquaintances he shares his impressions and gives an opinion of what he has seen, heard, or read. and we all know that our opinions differ so widely that we often wonder who is right and how we can make our way in this labyrith of views, reports on political events, life of different peoples, countries and continents. We often (also) think about natural phenomena, wishing to penetrate into the socalled « secrets » of the universe—

LENIN SELECTED WORKS IN 3 VOLUMES

Questions. (I) ~~Good~~ book

whence come the planets, the stars, the heaven, the earth and all that exists on it? what happens to man after death? what is happiness and how is a society to be created where all people are happy? what is the purpose of life? Is there anyone who is not interested in the following questions. Nor is this idle curiousity, asked everywhere! This Quest- are indispensible, without them people cannot correctly decide what they must do nor find their proper place in life.

II Experience teaches us that only a person who guides himself by a correct world outlook can answer these questions properly. i.e can correctly understand what is happening around him (us) but what is a world outlook? a world outlook is the sum total of views on life, phenomena and events. World outlook ~~is~~ plays an enormous role in life. Not to have a correct world outlook is indeed not to have a soul. LENIN wrote: a Socialist must have a well-~~[illegible]~~ thought-out and steadfast world outlook to master events, so that events will not master him. NB. Marxist-Leninist Philosophy is dialectical materialism and is directly opposed to idealism and metaphysics.

by [illegible]
of [illegible]

NOTES, INBRIEF-by K.G. [illegible]

[- On org. the Experience of the Marxist-Leninist Party]

(a) There are only two antagonistic classes in society (i) the capitalist bourgeoisie and the proletariats, The dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental principle of the Marxist Leninist Party, Historical materialism is the doctrine of the Marxist Party in its struggle against revisionism, idealism and other distortion of marxism-Leninism.

(b) Marxist-Leninist philosophy hold out and stands for the final goal i.e. the transformation of the world society into a classeless communist socty based on the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

to accomplish this the Marxist-Leninist Party needs a collective leadership to lead the masses in the armed struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Marxism-Leninism is a science dealing with the laws of social development, it is the science of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is the science for the construction of socialist and Communist society. A Marxist-Leninist Party must draw experience from the revolutions taking places in other countries, The Marxism-Leninism philosophy develops theory of the hegemony of the proletariat in the revolution a Marxist-Leninist party should be a party with revolutionary theory, its leading role, its organisational, political, and ideological foundations, its strategy, tactics and policy. Remember that the proletariat or working class cannot fulfil its historical mission to build a new socialist society without the correct leadership of a Marxist party of the new type equiped with revolutionary theory. It must fight and strive for unity, discipline, solidarity and ideological purity of the party; for close ties between the party and the masses, for consistent implementation of the standards of party life and principles of party organisation, and collective leadership should be the guide (The working class are the masters of the Party based on Marxism - Leninism)

Cunene
Kavango
Okavango
LET US
Communise
Namibia
Atlantic Ocean
Orange

N.B. Socialism (scientific) is the only progressive order for Namibia -
we stand for it,,

(Marxist - LENINIST Doctrine)

(a) Marxism is the System of Marx's views and teachings, Marxist -doctrine's views whose totality constitutes modern materialism and scienfific socialism, as a theory and the programme of the working class movement in all civilised countries of the world, ~~make~~ Marxism Leninism is the all-conquering progressive philosophy. The founder of Marxism - Leninism are.

	(Nationality)		(Died)	(Buried)	Born
Carl Marx	German	5	1883	LONDON	:
Fredrick Engels	Briton	5/8/	1895	LONDON)	(1820)
N. LENIN	RUSSIAN		19	MOSCOW)	

NB. The philosophy of Marxism is Materialism, the Materialist believe in matter and wages a tireless campaign against all religious elements aimed at encountering the anti idealism trends ~~of~~ materialism. The main achievement of Marxist Materialist philosophy is **DIALECTICS** i.e. the doctrine of development in its fullest, deepest and most comprehensive form, the doctrine of the relativity of human knowledge that provides us with a reflection of eternally developing matter. e.g. latest discovery of natural science radium, electrons etc the transformation of elements — have been a remarkable success to Marx's historical Materialism.

to build and Consolidate a state based on Marxism-Leninism it must be recognised of that the economic system is the foundation on which the political superstructure is erected. Marxist-Leninist stands for the complete socialisation of the means of production, abolition of all the tendencies of exploitation of man by man, etc

The Marxist Leninist party must CONVINCE the people by its true practical deeds, it should guide against sectarianism, opportunism, both of right and left, revisionism and other anti popular practices. Organization,

-a) a strong POLITBURO,
b) a strong Central COMMITTEE
(c) an organised youth wing e.g. the Y.C. league)
" " Women's organisation
" " TRADE UNIONISTS
" " PARTY News paper to reflect ideology,
" " ARMY of the People (e.g. RED ARMY)
" " STRONG Economy, Industry, etc
Lead THE working class into the struggle
- to build Socialism + Communism

" Workers of All Countries Unite "

Slogan.- "The emancipation of the working classes must be the act of the working classes themselves" (LENIN)

SOME QUESTIONS ON COMMUNISM Principles

ONE) WHAT IS COMMUNISM OR MARXISM-LENINISM?
Answer Marxism+Leninism is the DOCTRINE OF THE CONDITIONS for the EMANCIPATION of the PROLETARIAT.

② WHAT IS THE PROLETARIAT?
THE PROLETARIAT is that CLASS of SOCIETY which procures its means of LiveLihood entirely and solely from the SALE of its Labour and not from the profit derived from some Capital, whose weal and woe, whose life and death, whose whole existence depend on the demand for labour, hence on the alternations of times of good business and times of bad business on the fluctuations resulting from unbridled Competition, The ProLETARIAT or Class of proletarians is in a word THE WORKING CLASS OF THIS Century! They are the poor folk that has existed so Long since class appeared in society.

(3) How DID PROLETARIAT ARISE?
The PROLETARIAT arose as a result of industrial revolution which unfolded EUROPA in THE Latter half of the Last century.

(4) What are Bourgeois? IT is the class of Capitalists who in civilised countries already

" Party struggles lend a party strength and vitality, the greatest proof of a party's weakness is its diffuseness and the blurring of clear demarcations; a party becomes stronger by purging itself, -- Lassal to Marx)) Quote) [illegible]

T[illegible]s almost exclusively own all the means of production, raw-Materials, instruments such as machinery, factories etc needed for production, this class is notoriously known as bourgeois class or BOURGEOISIE.

(4) ARE THE Bourgeoisie equal? No they are in many stages, e.g. BIG-Bourgoisie, e.g Her Köner
Middle-Bourgeoisie e.g. Frans Isaksngo (Oupa) Kreuen Shpolo
Petty-bourgeousie, like Mbokoma
etc.

(5) NB. THE working class is a class which is compelled to sell its labour to the bourgeois in order to obtain the neccessary means of subsistence in exchange, because their labour is a commodity like any other and its price is determined by the same laws as that of any other Commodity.

(6) In what ~~way~~ way does the proletariat differ from Slave
a) A Slave is sold outright, the proletariat has to sell himself by day and by the hour.

7) In what way does the proletariat differ from a serf? The serf has the possession and use of an instrument of production, a strip of land, in return for which he hands over a portion of the yield or perform work.

Principles of Marxism - Leninism

8, During nationalization will it be possible to abolish private ownership at one Blow? No, such a thing would be just be as impossible as at one blow to multiply the existing production forces to the degree necessary for the creation of the community, Hence / the proletariat will only be able gradually to transform existing society, and will abolish private ownership only when the necessary quantity of means of production has been created.

9) what will be the course of Socialist Revolution?

a) Firstly to inaugurate a democratic socialist constitution and thereby directly or indirectly the political rule of the proletariat. Democracy would be meaningle to the proletariat if it were not immediately utilised as a means of accomplishing further measures directly attacking private ownership, PRIORITIES

1, Restriction of Private ownership.

2, ~~expto~~ Gradual Expropriation of all the means of Bourgeoisie through payment of compensation.

3/ Confiscation of property of all emigrants, rebels, etc.

4, Organisation of labour.

5/ formation of industrial armies,

6) Centralisation of Credit and banking system in the hands of State, by means of national bank with State Capital.

7) Increase of national factories, workshops, railways, ships etc

8) Education of all children, in national institutions.

9) Erection of large places of national estates as common dwellings for communities of citizens.

10) Abolition of all insanitary and badly build houses etc.

11) Equal rights of inheritence to be enjoyed by illegitimate and legitimate children,

12) Concentration of all means of transport into the hands of the nation

13) Defence of the Socialist system against traitors.

What influence will the Marxist-LENINISTIC ORDER have upon the family, It will make the relations between the sexes a purely private affair which concerns only the persons involved. and calls for no interference by society. Communist philosophy ends prostitution.

10. All Socialists Inspires by Marxism-LENINISM? No, There are reactionary socialists in Europe and other countries e.g. Mario Soares type,

11) Is humanism also socialism? Humanism is also the half-socialism because there is only one socialism (true one) i.e. Scientific Socialism

zohich countries in Africa are socialist orientated:

they are,

Angola ,	Agostinho Neto
Algeria ,	Col. Houari Boumediene
Congo BRAZZAVILLE ,	Maj. Marien Ngouabi
Somalia ,	Gen Siad BARRE
Ethiopia ,	Gen Tefari BANTE
Guinea Conakry ,	Ahmed Sekou Toure ,
Guinea BISSAU ,	Luiz Cabral
Dahomey / BENIN ,	Mathieu Kerekou ,
Malagasy ,	Didier Ratsiraka ,
Mozambique ,	Samora Machel ,
Cape Verde ,	Aristides Pereira ,
Tanzania	Julius K. Nyerere ,
Lybia (ISLAMIC)	Moamar Qadaffi
Nigeria (Progressive only)	

Let us socialize Africa Militants!

A luta Continua,

LONG live proletariat internationalism

LONG live Marxism - Leninism

"Programmatic teachings"

Political Platform + GuideLines of Marxist + Leninist Party

1. Taking into consideration the rules that Marxism Leninism is not a dogma, but a guide to action; The Marxist-Leninist Party should apply Marxism + Leninism according to the specific conditions in each country. that means it should avoid copying from other states even things which cannot fit the prevailing conditions. e.g. "Juche" idea of Korea's Kim il Sung etc)
2. Each Party must have the attitude of master towards the revolution, construction in one's own Country, Holding fast the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and using one's own brains, minds, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus solving one's own problems for one's self on one's own responsibility under all circumstances and opposing dogmatism, and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit historical conditions in one's own country. Have firm faith in strength of one's own people, and strong consciousness of one's own duty to world revolution

on Marxist- Leninist Party

3, The masters of revolution in each country [illegible] its Party, and people, and the decisive factor of victory in the revolution is its own internal progressive forces, Outsiders cannot prescribe for the revolution and construction in your country, nor can they ~~are~~ import revolution in to your country. (THOUGH)

4. International support and encouragement count in the revolution, the masters of the revolution (IN NAMIBIANS) themselves must do their own fight, thinking, and display revolutionary spirit, self-reliance etc, and carry on the struggle to the end.

4(b) If a revolutionary party like SWAPO are imbued with corruption, nepotism, dogmas, tribalism lack of strategy, tacts and identity and independence they will fail to win victory.

5. If a Party is not vigilant it cannot tell right from wrong, thus fall in to all kinds of deviations. « When a person fall into these he became an idiot, its party ruins, and it makes mess of the revolution and construction, Kim Il Sung!

-ON Marxist Leninist Party

6. What is needed to put an end to all these tendencies is to (a) Grasp a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon (b) To Have correct political line,
   (c) Correct view point of all Party members,
   (d) an End to arrogance, Corruption, bureaucracy etc.
   (e) Correct strategy & Tactics,

7. While respecting the experiences of other countries, we must always take a critical attitude towards them we must accept any experience that is beneficial to us, but reject any that is unnecessary and harmful. Even when introducing a good experience from another country we do so by remodelling and modifying it to suit the actual conditions of our country - (Namibia)

8, The Marxist Leninist Party should be independent in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-defence — this should be the Party's consistent position and line"

9, This is the line and idea of proletarian internationalism, which is based on the slogan "Workers of all countries unite,

10, The revolution in each country is a link in the chain of world revolution and its component part.

ON Marxist-Leninist Party

11. The Party must contribute to the development of world revolution and to be faithful to the national and international duties of the working class who are the vanguard fighters of the revolution through faster and better conduct of revolution and construction of socialism + Communism.

12. The development of international revolutionary movement is ensured, above all, by the revolutionary struggles of the national contigents of working class to fulfil national duty assigned to them.

12. Gone are the time when International Communist move. needed international centre. The Marxist-Leninist party believe in creative thinking, and in scientific cognition based on Marxism-Leninism and in the revolutionary practice,

13. Marxism + Leninism believe in the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed and exploited in our era, its main contents are theories, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal / anti-bourgeous, -democratic revolution based on Unique strategy [illegible]

14. The fundamental question in ~~the~~ every revolution is the question of POWER — 'Peoples' one,

Crux-Laws of Marxism-Leninism

15. After Victory of the National-liberation struggle, a people's government should be set up — different in form from that of bourgeois, it must be led by the working class, ie. people's democratic power, a power exercising the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat

16, --, As a Power defending the vital interests of the broad section of workers, and peasants, the working class-led-democratic power can carry out the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution in a through-going manner and lead the mass of the people along the path of socialism to Communism, the ultimate goal of the working class and the peasantry,

17. Objective of the party should be completed, that of smashing the colonial ruling machine of imperialism in order to ensure democratic liberties to the people, Confiscate the landlord's land, distribute it to the tillers freely. Nationalization of industries, establishment of the Dictatorship of the proletariat,

18, The socialist transformation of old economy is a process governed by laws of development of socialist revolution; It is a principal task that has to be tackled in the period of transition from Capitalism to Socialism!

ON A Marxism-LENINISM today

19. for a Marxist-LENINIST parties what is neces[illegible] is theory ~~of cohesive~~ on unity and cohesion of the social countries and the international communist, workers, movement, theory, strategy and tactics for the national-liberation struggle of the people of colonial and dependent countries, and for finally smashing imperialism,

20. parties must have mutual relations between them bases on the principles of complete equality, and independence, the principles of Marxism-LENINism and proletarian Internationalism.

21. fierce battles against imperialism, colonial[illegible] neo-colonialism and fascism is being fought especially in ASIA, Latin-AMERICA AND Africa the people of these countries are subjected to oppression and pillage by imperialism for many centuries.

22. The present situation request Marxist-LENINIST parties to organise revolutionary army with workers and peasants in the crusade against imperialism.

23. what is most important in strengthening the party is to establish the unitary ideological

system throughout the party and, on this basis continu it to ensure the solid unity and cohesion of the party ranks, THE Practice of democratic Centralism i.e. the minority submit to the Majority should be observed by the party.

24. Only when all party members are well-informed of the party's policies and decisions, Can we all from top to bottom breathe the same air, speak the same words and act in unison.

25. Only if the party posses a monolithic ideologica system, will it possible for party members to follow orders and pledge their loyality to the leader, So that the whole party can crush all sorts of counter-revolutionary, pro WESTERN Elements and enemy agents, and fully secure ideological unity, as well as organizationall unity - achieving this the party could overcome liberalism, anarchism, and factionalism,

" THE revolutionary war is the war of the masses, it CAN BE WAGED ONLY by Mobilising them and rely on them for support "

Definition of Socialism and Communism & their Difference

NB. It must be known that there is no communist state yet in the world, there is only communist parties in power but socialist Governments in contents!

Stage I = Socialism, a Socialist state is where the class distinctions exist after the establishment of the socialist system. It is a society where socialism has not yet been matured (not developed fully) from the standpoint of class, ideology, and economy.

Stage II Communism – By the higher phase of Communism is meant not only a classless, where there is no distinction between the workers, peasants, but also a highly advanced society where there is no distinction between mental and physical labour and each member of society works according to his ability and receives according to his needs,,

Elaboration

This high phase of communism is a top stage of human society which is meant to reach the highest level in all field – productive forces (1) technique (2) culture (3) ideology (4) and morality (5) Each member of society is thoroughly revolutionized as to become a fully developed man of a new communist type. Besides when all members of society are educated and remoulded and working-classized through g[illegible]g ideological revolution, the entire working people can acquire the level of ideological (1) Political consciousness (2) and spiritual and moral traits commensurate with the socialist society and quicken the socialist construction to the UTMOST!

stages 1. Co-operative property
2. Public property } Socialism ✓
3 ALL People's Property } Communist ✓

Main forces of the Revolution – Marxist-Leninist strategy

1, working-class,
2, PEASANTS ;
3, Progressive youths ; } Leftwingers – Esquersistas
4, Students
5, Intelectuals
6, Revol militant petty bourgeois ✓
7, And Patriotic National Bourgeoisie ✓

[illegible] ✓
SWAPO – youth league ✓
PLAN – AFRICA ✓

Russian cursive

[illegible]:

Щ = [illegible]
Ш = sh
Ц = ts

а, б, ч, в, ё, д, г, х, ы, й, к, л, м, н, о, п, ф, р, с, т, ц, ю, [illegible]

А, a] diamond
Б, b[illegible] В = [illegible]
Е [illegible] Г = g.
Д = d.
Ж = [illegible]
З = [illegible]
И = i [illegible]
Й = i [illegible]
Л [illegible]
П = [illegible]
Р = R[illegible]
С = [illegible]
Тт = team
[illegible] " [illegible]
[illegible]
Х = [illegible]
Ц = t[illegible]
[illegible]
ы = i[illegible]
Э = [illegible]
Ю = you[illegible]
Я

Alphabet | (Alphabet)

wr[illegible]en — written

А, а, (a) ditto — Х, х (h)
Б, б. (b) — Ц, ц (tz)
В в, (v) — Ч, ч, (ch)
Г г, (g) — Ш, ш (sh)
Д, д, (d) — Щ, щ (sch)
Е, е, (ye) — ъ, ъ (hard)
Ё ё. (yo) — ы (i)
Ж, ж (s) — ь, ь (soft)
З з, (z) — Э, э. (e)
И, и, (ee) — Ю, ю (yu)
Й, й (y) — Я, я. (ja)
[illegible] (k)
Л, л (L)
М, м (m)
Н, н (n)
О, о (o)
П, п, (p)
Р, р (R)
С, с (S)
Т, т (t)
У, у, (oo)
Ф, ф (f)

Printed

А, а (a) — Ч, ч, (ch)
Б, б, (b) — Ш, ш, (sh)
В, в, (v) — Щ, щ (sch)
Г, г. (g) — Ъ, ъ, (hard)
Д, д, (d) — Ы, ы (i)
Е, е, (ye) — Ь, ь (soft)
Ё, ё. (yo) — Э, э, (e)
Ж, ж, (s) — Ю, ю (yu)
З, з, (z) — Я, я, (ja)
И, и, (ee)
Й, й. (y)
К, к, (k)
Л, л (L)
М, м. (m)
Н, н (n)
О, о (o)
П, п (p)
Р, р (R)
С, с, (S)
Т, t. (t)
У, у (oo)
Ф, ф (f)
Х, х. (h)
Ц, ц (tz)

Optional

Как Дела? [illegible]

газéта = newspaper

H.E. Ndeutapoh ya Ngliteswah

of P.L.A.N.

H.E. Ndeutapoh ya Ngliteswah

My Name (Alias Shiripukah Kapwakolah) is

H.E. Ndeutapoh Ngliteswah
of SWAPO – PLAN

Slogan:
Proletarios E Poves oprimisos DE TODOS OS
PAISES Uni VOS" ✓
= "Proletarione & oppressed peoples of the world Unite"

HIGH Gate Cemetery
Carl Marx BURRIED
IN London
England

A-Ke Ndeutapoh Nghitewah

Comrade,

JJ3186 (Ka pombelah)

Mr. Ke Ndeutapoh Nghitewah.
of SWAPO.
NAMIBIA.

Slogan "Proletarious e Povos Oprimidos DE TODOS OS PAISES UNI VOS"

A Ke Ndeutapoh Ja Nghitewah,
of SWAPO-Youth League,
NAMIBIA.

Marxist-Leninist Politics
Political Economy,
" Philosophy,
Journalism,
Young Communist league,
Trade Unionism,

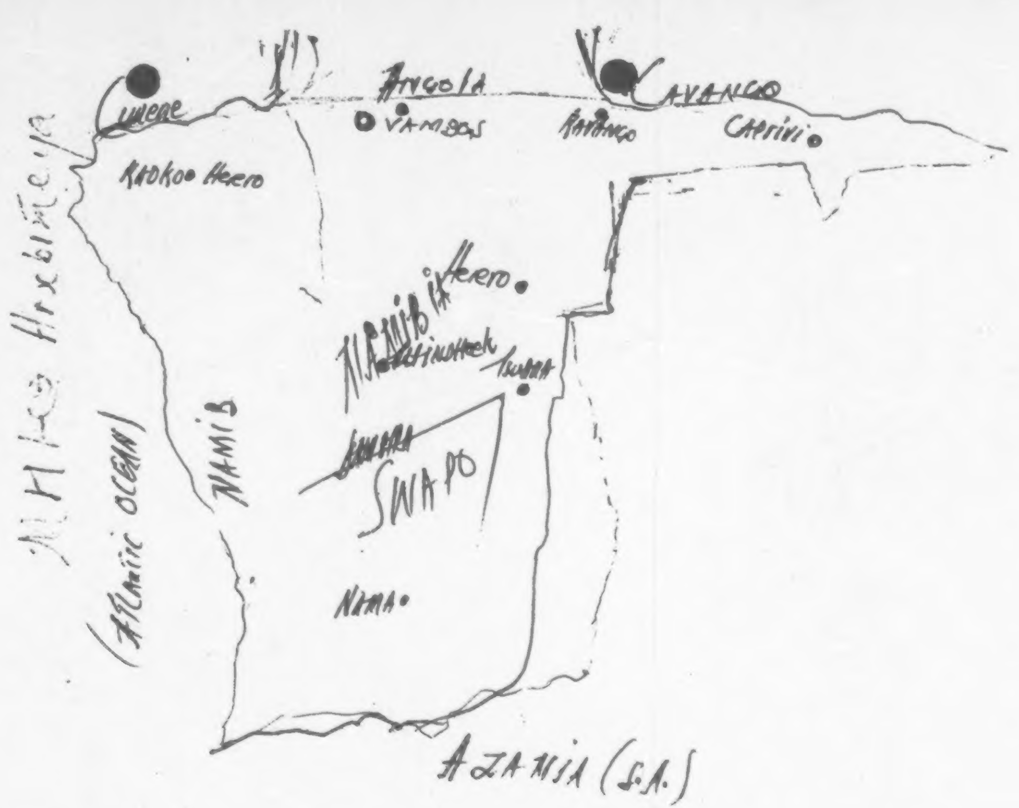

ЛНКО Нхвітеуа
(Atlantic OCEAN)
Cunene
Kaoko• Herero
ANGOLA
O VAMBOS
Kavango
CAVANGO
Caprivi•
NAMIB
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
Herero•
Tswana
~~Damara~~
SWAPO
Nama•
AZANIA (S.A.)

EXHIBIT 1(b)

oooOooo

Pages from SWAPO Note Book:

oooOooo

This note book, of which only a fragment was captured, reflects familiar Marxist-Leninist propaganda, noting that the three branches of anti-imperialist solidarity are the "Socialist System","Workers Parties"and the "Liberation Movements". The SWAPO political program is defined as "(1) to liberate and (2) Establish a socialist govt." SWAPO's Foreign Policy is defined as follows:

"- SWAPO holds high the banner of international anti-imperial solidarity.
- Works with all progressive L(iberation) M(ovement)s in the world for the total abolition of imperialism.
- Works with all prog(ressive) govts in the world for the establishment of world peace and socialism".

The text deals further with the "Materialist Understanding of the Historic Development of Human Society" and then passes to tactical sketches and notes on "The Basis of Guerilla Tactics", discussing "Ambush,""Raid", "Fire Raid", "Sabotage" and "Marching Raid".

Education:

1. Goodness of Education:
Education helps in understanding the nature and in ~~progressing~~ promoting progress of human being (mankind).

2. Goodness of Political Education.
Understanding of political events;
presenting people's objections to world at large
teaches importance of economy as well as ways of living and lines along which people are supposed to develope.

3. Work of Youth in a Liberation Movement.
The youth is the main force in all sectors of the movement. It is the main power in any society. The youth carries out missions and tasks of the LM and are thus on the stirring of the country's development. Its main task is to implemant the policies set by the elders.

4 The Role of Women in the LM
No war can be won without the partiapation of women. They can study, work, think, plan and even fight.

5. What is meant by Unity?
Abolishment of personal abitions
Assistance forms unity and builds strength
Paves the way to success. In Namibia we seek to unite all people ie men, women, peasants and all progressive intellectuals,
Unity can thus be regarded as an instrumant to freedom in Namibia.

Anti Imperial Solidarity. { Socialist System
Workers' Parties
Liberation Movements

Imperialism	Attempts to seize power and control whole world.
Capitalism	Tries to rule and control large parts of the world.
Colony	Influences the lawers and tries to take power in his hands even in legal affairs Influences people to buy ~~to~~ from him.
Market	Makes as many businesses as possible Continues with exploitation and becomes richer. Has influence on people.
Profit	A wealthy man exploits the poor Pays little to those working for him.

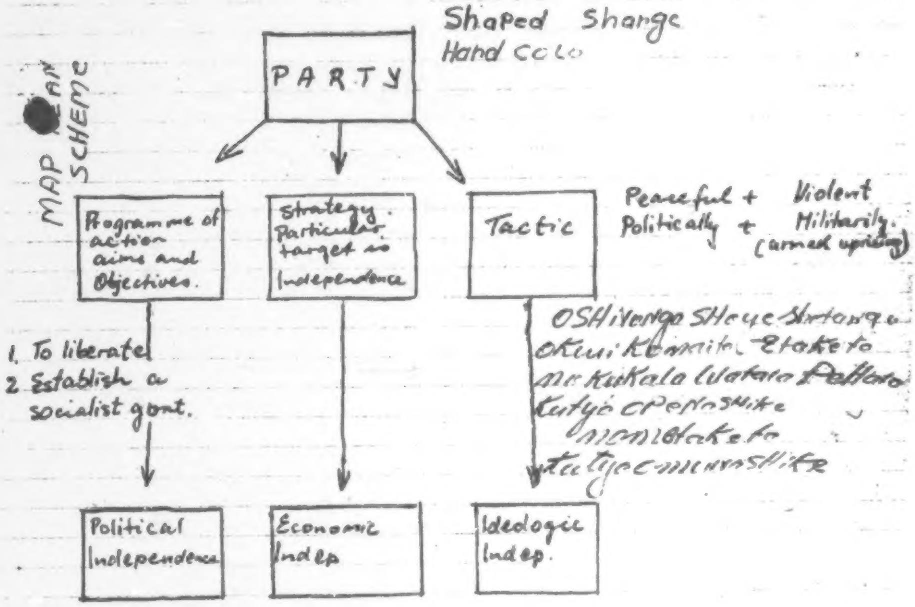
Labour	Production	Labour of the people is the mother of wealthy
		Poor Reward
	Consumption	Owner of means of production → rich share

World people are divided in the ff categories.

1.- { Peasants
Urban dwellers } most exploited
Reserve army of labour. (unemployed, sufferings)

Class societies { Communists - Leaders - Teachers
Workers - Motive force - Fighters
Revolutionaries - Representatives - Lead/head.

~~The~~ Revolutionaries form a party which represents the oppressed and exploited people.


Shaped Shange
Hand colo
MAP SCHEME
PARTY
Programme of action aims and Objectives.
Strategy. Particular target is Independence
Tactic
Peaceful + Violent
Politically + Militarily. (armed uprising)
1. To liberate
2. Establish a socialist govt.
OSHivenga SHeye Shitonga
okuikeamitc Etaketo
mekukala Wataka Pellera
kutye oPenashike
menietaketo
kutye emunashike
Political Independence
Economic Indep
Ideologic Indep.

The SWAPO Political Programme.

1. Present and Future Tasks.

- Liberation of Namibia by all means as soon as possible.
- Establishment of a democratic govt and realization of genuine independence in the sphere of political, economic, defense, ideologic, social and cultural activities.
- Organise and mobilise broad masses
- Mould and highten heir political consciousness
- Combat all manifestations of and tendencies of tribalism, regionalism, racism, religion and ethnicity.
- Unite all Namibian People into a a vanguard party (esp. workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals) and to establish a classless, non-exploitive society based on ideals and principles of scientific socialism.

1:1000 1:200

Scientific Socialism
shall be built by socialist-minded Namibians
It will involve the nationalization of the means
of production s.a.
1. Industrialization
2 Collectivization in agriculture
3 Electrification of the country
4 Educating people as well as proper control
   of the means of production and proper
   management and distribution.

2. SWAPO's FOREIGN Policy
- SWAPO holds high the banner of international anti-imperial solidarity.
- Works with all progressive L.M's in the world for the total abolition of imperialism.
- Works with all prog govts in the world for the establishment of world pease and socialism.

3. SWAPO's Internal Political Guidelines.
- to politically mobilize all the Namibian People and lead them according to SWAPO principles.
- To highten their political consciousness.

Materialist Understanding of the Historic Development
Of Human Society.

The development of human society is governed by laws. Some changes are or may be accidental or due to these laws. Because man is a social being living together with others, he should be concerned with the future dev of the society as well as the changes that occur and their directions. (C/o Marx + Engels)
Human dev cannot be repudiated or invented
For existence people need food, accommodation a.w.a other commodities. Through these necessities

are provided by nature, people work in order to obtain them. eg. to have food one must rise livestock, plough and work. Thus the main determining factor in social or human dev is labour, because it produces the necessity of life, and forms the basis of life — thus creating man.
On the other hand, economic relation determines the nature of all social devs or relations

—Yulius Johanne!

Some terms:
Productive Forces: They are forces in compell man man to hutilize the nature materials profitably including man himself.

Relations of Productions. These are relations between people and means of production. Being owned by individuals — the exploitation of man by man follows.

Aspects of Soc relations: ie Production relation and Productive Forces.

Motive Force: The workers in any human dev are the motive force.
It should be born in mind that Production Relations develop at a lower pace while the productive forces, on the contrary, develops faster. The difference causes a great conflict between the two and forms a basis for a social revolution.

Modes of Production
1. Primitive Commune
  - Division of Labour
  - cultivation
  - craftsmen
  - herdsmen
2. Slavery
3 Feudal system

4 Capitalism
5 Socialism. ≈ tries to relate prod forces with means of production.

Division of Labour took place in two phases:

1 { Natural — eg. herding, cooking
   Social — " eat

2 { cattle breeding
   crop cultivation
   handicraft development } These are all indep branches of their own.

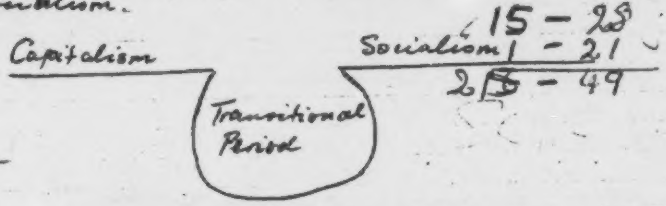
With division of labour came the existance of private ownership. Tribal communes broke into families and individual families became owners of the means of production. Man learnt to produce more than what he needed for consumption. Exchange method appeard together with exploitation, Primitive equality gave way to inequality. Antagonistic classes appeared – slave owners and slaves. Towns appeared and trade developed. Prod rel differed from productive forces. Conflict between prod forces and slave owners increased sharply and gave rise to social revolutions.

Feudal Mode of Production

This was more developed than the primitive one. Here water energy is used as well as wind. Handicraft developed rapidly. Machines started to be used and expansion of trade came into being. Cities grew bigger. Agriculture became more advanced. Production relations were better. People had tiny plots of land, domestic animals and tools of their own. The only difference is that they spent lot of time working for Landlords. These LLs could bring serfs and sell them but had no right to kill them. Industries florised and the development thereof paved the way to capitalism.

Capitalist Mode of Production.

- This represented a further stage in the history of mankind. Large scale machines is used in production. Workshops of craftsmen were replaced by factories, plants and mills. Products became more expensive. Unemployment increased terribly and poverty followed. The have-nots became unsatisfied and changed into revolutionaries. opposing the capitalist system - wishing to change over to socialism.



The Transitional Period from Capitalism to Socialism is a historical necessity. Socialist mode of prod cannot emerge from capitalist framework because capitalism isolates the workers from the means of production while socialism unite them. All these are governed by specific features and laws of the transitional period s. a.

1. - Leading role of workers - headed by the Party.
2. - Allience between workers and peasants and others.
3. - Abolishment of capitalist ownership and establisment of public ownership of the means of production.
4. - Gradual transformation of/in agriculture along Socialist lines by means of voluntary organization of cooperative farms.
5. - Planned development of economy for the purpose of building Socialism.
6. - Steady improvement of living standard.
7. - Implimentation of a socialistic revolution in the sphere of ideology and culture and the fostering of an intelligentia loyal to the working people and socialist cause.

8 - Abolition of oppression and establisment of equality and fraternal friendship among the peoples.

9 - Defence of the socialist or the gains of the revolution against attacks of the internal and external forces.

MD ~~27-00~~ AP 46-43

Defl. 59-34

R 150-00 200m

range ~~200m~~

MD ~~28.~~ AP ~~47, 66~~

Defl 0-26 47,46

R170-00

$$2 + 20. \quad \begin{array}{r} 66 \\ 15 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$

Defl. 57-44

R150 AP. 47-14

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 46\text{-}89 \\ 30 \\ \hline 47\text{-}19 \end{array}$$

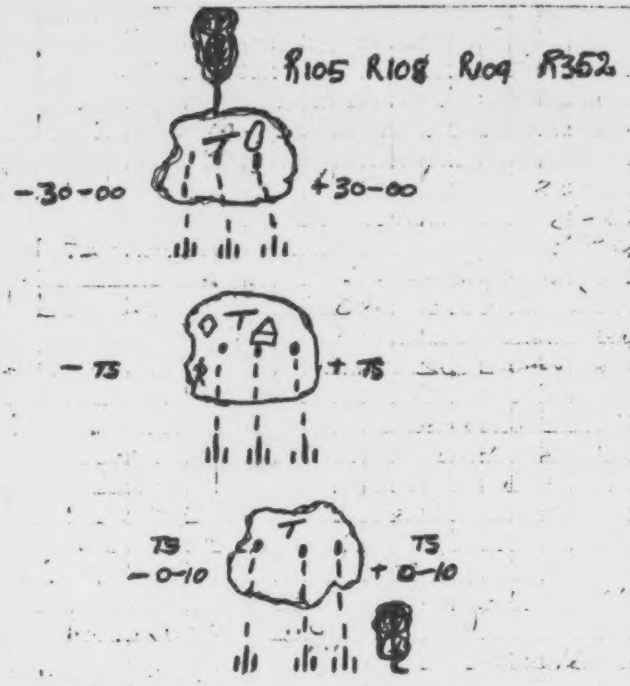
Def 82 - 76

AP 52-32

$$2260 \quad \begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 52\ 57 \end{array}$$

Elevation 0-00

Level 30-00


R105 R108 R109 R352
T
-30-00
+30-00
T
- TS
+ TS
T
TS
-0-10
TS
+ 0-10

Kuandalanda

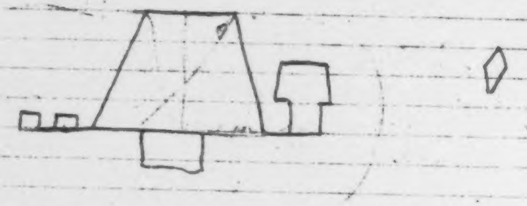
(1) Parallel Sheaf
(2) Apread Sheaf
(3) Concentrated sheaf

(1) To the nght 0-85 open Fayalungi Potion
(2) Apread Sheaf
From the m-g. with Cavalig Potion
0-08 in
(3) Concentmated
sheaf To the m.g.
with 0-09 in

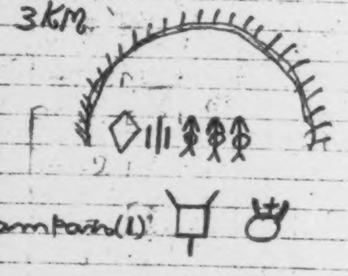
[illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible]

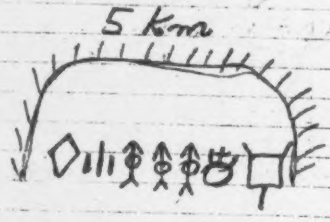
[illegible]



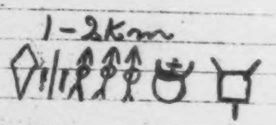
Working class is the rockbottom principle of socialism;
provide political + ideological leadership

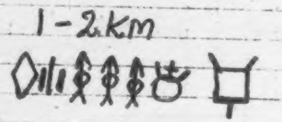


Campan(1)



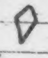
Campan (2)





(1) Suppot

ndefonsive



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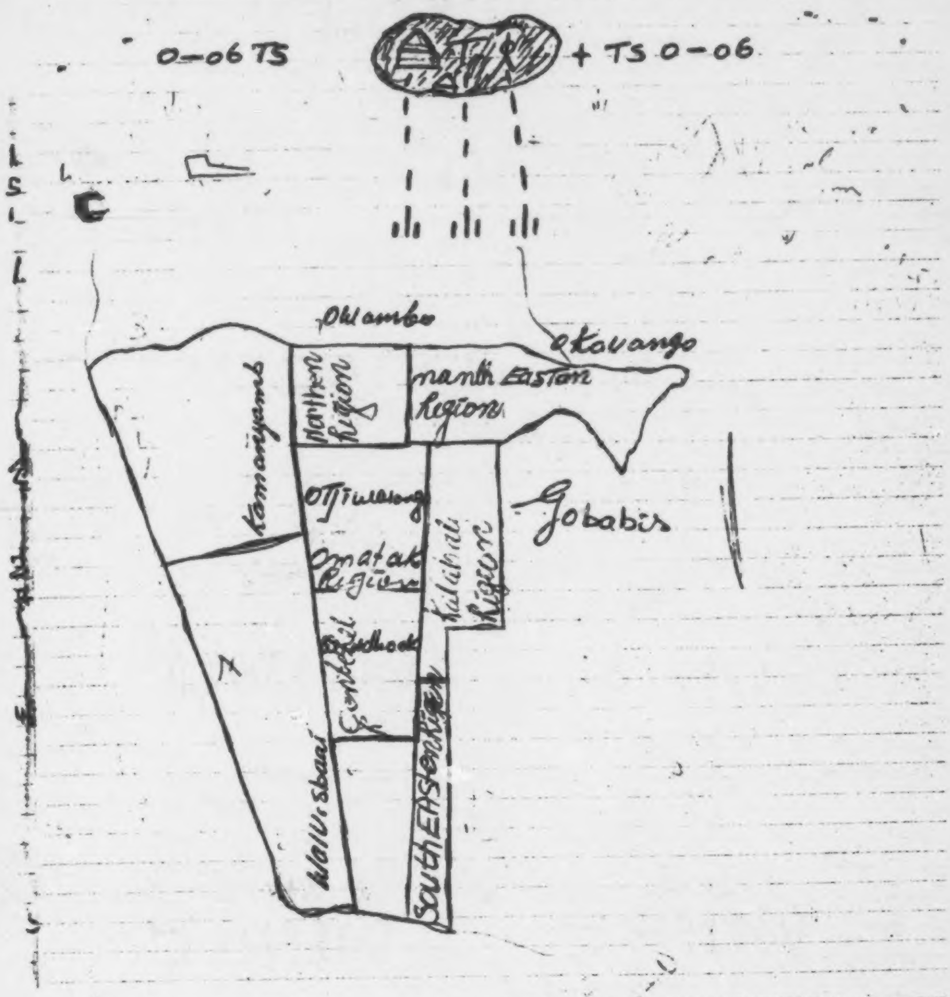

0-06 TS
+ TS 0-06
C
Okambo
Okavango
Kamanjamb
Northern Region
nanth Eastan Region
Otjiwarongo
Omatako Region
Gobabis
Kalahari Region
Windhoek
Gambsbil
Walvis baai
SouthEAStern Region

- The Basis of guerilla Tactics.
Org + leader of guerilla struggle.

Guerilla Movement?
Supported by the masses
helped by the underground units.
Combination of guerilla + regular army.

Characteristic features
1. All people receive same training and united by the same idea of liberating the country.
2. Knowledge of local conditions it is a privellege to guerilla.
3. Weapons that ~~are~~ can allow the to reach dif. places eg. light mortars + light AACB it are portable.
4. Assistance of local pop. ⟹ detection of vulnerable points. Guerilla make contact w masses for information.

Lenin's Idea about Struggle.
1. Guerilla struggle is part of all the people struggle. The most tasks of the struggle are done by the regular army + guerilla have to support them. Guerilla ~~army~~ unit must be put under the leading party.
2. G. M. is only poss once supported by the masses. iff they know the g.a. task.
3. Cannot be successful without connection betw. military and politicians.
People join g.a. unit voluntarily
Dicipline and order very strict ⟹ Manuals
4. Continuous without interruption.
G. look for vulnerable points of enemy, in order to drive him away.

Guerilla Action

- Experiance of 6 Comb. Action
Main methods -

1. Ambush, 2 Raid 3 Fire Asslt Raid, 4 Sabotage
5 Marching Raid 6' Offensive + 7' Diffense,
11 March + Meeting Engagement -

1. Ambush.
Supprise attack of enemy prepared beforehand.
Can be conducted by one section upto
a detatchment.
Purpose: capture prissners of war, documents
and material.
Main Type of guerilla tactic for capture.

2 Raid.
Supprise attact at stationary enemy. Usually
made at en HQ., airports and the like.

3. Fire raid uses ARTY. Use almost two
~~B-~~F bateries of more. Prepare the raid at a
certain distance and fire data. Enemy
objectives ~~and~~ main power are + trucks
are destroyed.

4 Sabotage
When g. have no contact with en
2 way — explosions. ~~[illegible]~~ use charges.
— mechanicals,
Can be made in comm, industries
main powers ~~and~~ vehicle.

5 Marching Raid. Conducted by big Guer. Unit
for a big distance in the country.
Purpose: to destroy en objectives + m.p.
to attract local pop to the side
of guer. a.w.a.! ~~[illegible]~~ the liberation
of some areas of country.

Offensive: Used by Regular Army.
Main type of combat
Push out en + liberate
Used only when Qu. forces are greater than that of the en

Deffence: Used to hold the liberated areas. Qu Take a favourable line make trenches and dug outs. Out of this the quit fire at attacking en.

March. Meet Eng
Movement of unit from one area to another. When they meet en the m. E takes place. Q. colom + En col deploy and start firing at one another

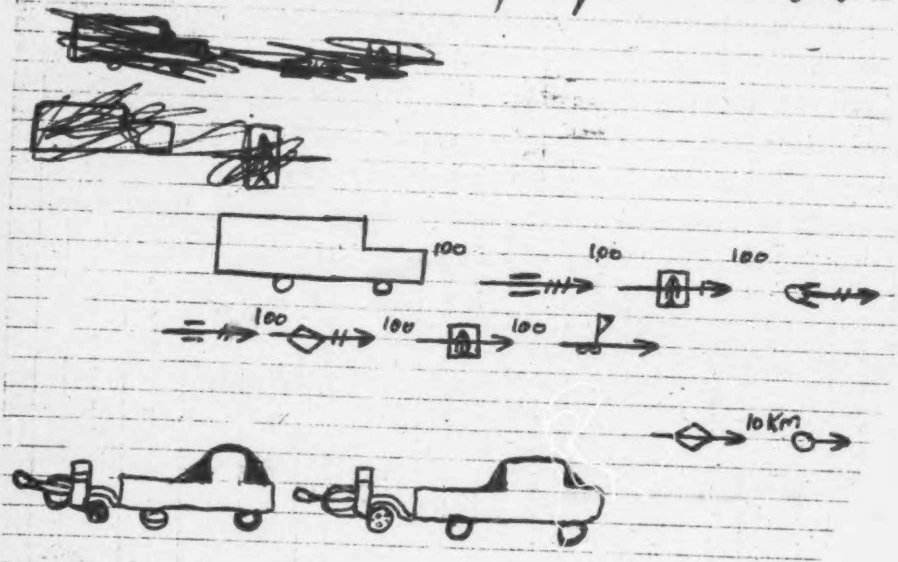


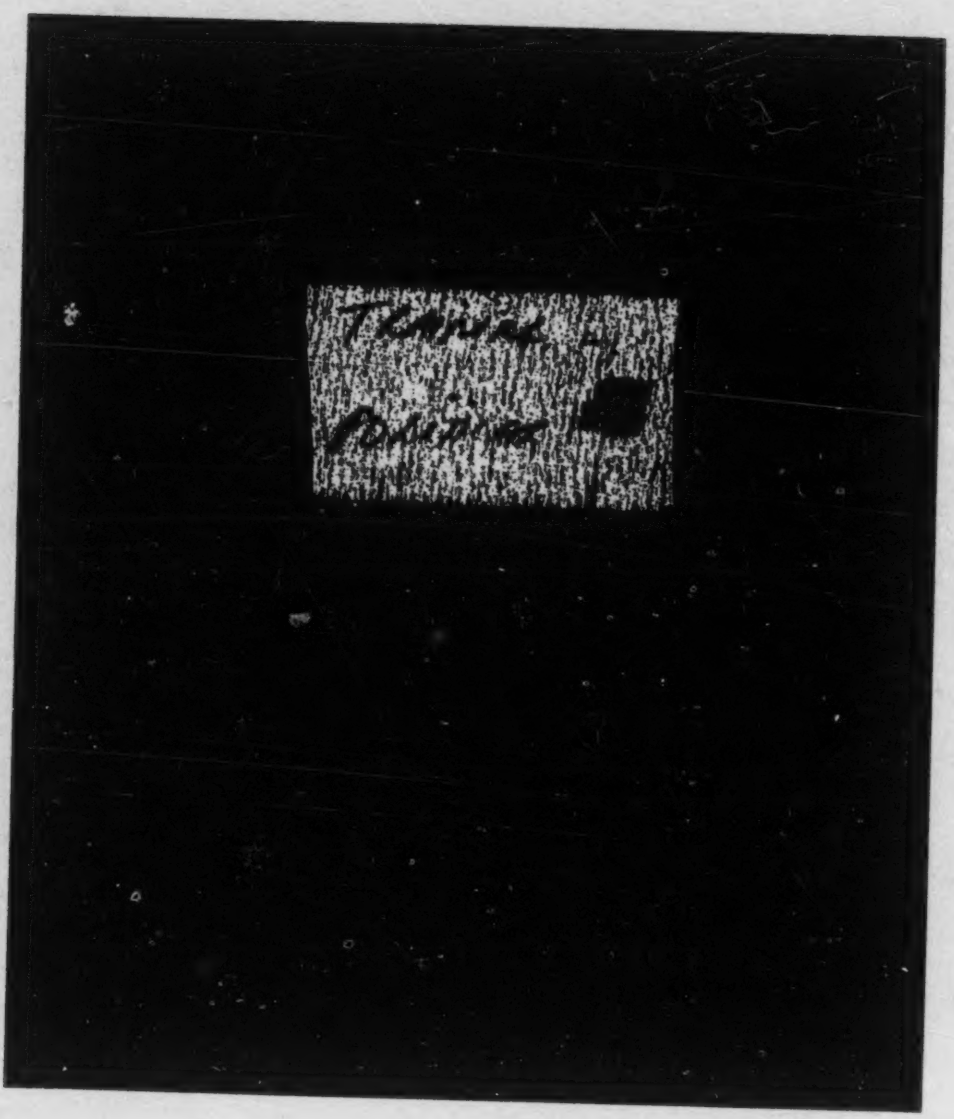
EXHIBIT 1(c)

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book : Roger Sililo(?)

oooOooo

This note book contains many fragments of notes of lectures in political theory, history, Russian language training, "The Programme of the CPSU", "The economic system of the USSR", "Labour under Socialism", "Rights and duties of the USSR Citizens", "World Socialist System" "Main Principles of political organizational Build up of Soviet armed forces", "Ideological Work in Armed Forces", "Communist Education", "National Liberation Movement", "Neocolonialism a new form of enslaving the Liberated States", "USSR and World Socialist System" and several drafts of letters to SWAPO commanders, seeking permission to visit his wife after the death of his child.


Travel
Politics

Lonuni principles of Callectivization Renfinding assitance to the peasantry by started and working classes.

[illegible]1932

peasantry Valutary trangation on the way of Callectivisation.

G

~~ar~~ Bwrking okrking Speacking

Decive Role of the ussR. in defeating the cist Geremany and militerist Japan.

1 The defeat of germany and Japan
2 Gorrilla move-ment in the great patriotic war priod.

The Decive part of the ussR. in deafting facism.

The victory of the soviet army in the battle stalingrand in November 1942 Febriary. 1943 was beginning of radical Turnover in the Cause of great patriotic war and the holl world war II.

the Victory at Kursk in July. 1943 Complited this Turnover

The war against ~~fascsts~~ fasaist Germany ended. with the Capture of Berlin by soviet troops and the Capitution of germany. on May 8 1945.

Epoch is aur Revolutionary process

Epoch is aur Revolutionary process.
The war againist fasaist Jermany ended. with the Capture of of Berlin by saviet troops. and the Capitulation of Jermany on May. 8. 1945.
The victory of the Saviet people in a stalingrand

22-6-1979.

The Causes and historical value of the victory of Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

1 The Causes of Victory

2 The Consequences of the victory over facist germany and militalist japan. and ather peoples of the world.

The foundations of the victory of ussR. in the great patriotic war.

The Socialist Social and state system that insured.

- The inviolable allianc of worker and peasants freind ships of the peoples of the ussR.
- The moral and political unity of the soviet people on the basis of Socialist ~~ideoldge~~ ideology. the unit of the army and the people and moral preponderance of the soviet army over the enemy.
- The ~~eco~~ economic preponderance of the ussR. and material advantarge

A Boy puniġaHari

Russiki: ~~um~~ ucebinik Sentiran) Traing senter.

9-8-1949.

А а
Б б
В в
Г г
Д д

ЗТо лоаКоВ

9-10-1949.

КогДАВЫ ПРИЕХАЛИ. В СССР?
Kakida vwi puriye veke? ~~where~~ which mouth did you Came?

В БИБЛИОТЕКЕ

ЗДРАВСТВУИТЕ – ТОВАРИ~~Щ~~ ТОВАРИШ

ДОБРЬИ ЛЕНЬ !

КУДА ВЫ ИДЕТЕ? where syou going?

Я ИДУ В БИБЛИОТЕКУ. Iam going to the leberarly.

ЧТО ВЫ ТАМ БУДЕТЕ ДЕЛАТЬ?

Я буду ЧЧТАЬ КНИГИ ГАЗЕТЫ ~~Ж~~УРНАПЫ.
Iam going to see the News paper.
~~ДАИН~~ МНГО КНИГ В БИБЛИОТОКЕ
Is it many books in the Leberiale:
ДА, В БИБЛИОТЕКЕ ЕСТЬ УЧЕБНИКИ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ
are there many polites books in the leberaly
Я ГОВОРГО ЧЧ
yagavali chiechu. Can you ~~sp~~ speack Russian

yahachu swont speacli

There are Polles polical letarble in- Lebinay

22-6 - 1979.

А Г.
Д
Р.
~~в~~ Ц
~~З З З~~ Э
33
~~ЖЖ~~ Ш
ь.ь
~~ББ~~ Б
ЧЧ
~~Ж~~ Ч
~~ФФ~~
~~НК~~ Я Ю
СТоМ
~~NHXa~~
BIG

Г
Д
Р
Ц
Э
Ш
ь
Б
Ч
Ч

Russian ~~Language~~.

pencile means Ruchika.

Caunter ~~means~~ Stuom were by a teacher is standing.

Nasi ~~Nashi~~ class this is our class.

Silieva agno. the window is on the deft.

Sicka wrok

gidye stuom where is the ~~chair~~ chain

Atikuda wi puriyahari where do you Come from

~~SC yapriyaham~~ yapriyahalu 19 Namibia.-

S Come from Namibia.

da is

da ivo nyeti. He is upsent.

padasizwisiye ya pozaVuyova.

Daisi Minya pashalusiter. give me please.

Yattuchu gdvarisi sibamia. I want to speack with you.

y y y y y you may

ATIKUDA yapriyahari Namiby.

Our class.

This is our class room.

22-6-1979.

НА Ш КЛАСС means class.

ВоТ КААСС. САЕВА оКНо. СЛрАВА ДВЕРЬ

НАВЕРЕХУ потолок. ВННЗУ пол.

СТОЛ ЛРЕПОА АВАТЕЛЯ НОСЕРЕДННЕ.

СЕНУАС. урок русскогоязыка.

ГДЕ СТОЛ? СТОЛ ~~по~~ ЛОСЕРЕ ДННЕ

ГДЕ оКНо? оКНо ~~СЕ~~ САЕВА

ГАЕ АОСКА? ДОСКА ЗДЕСЬ ВЛЕРЕДН-

ГДЕ САОВАРЬ? СЛОВАРЬ ~~ЗАЕСЬ~~ ЗДЕСЬ.

penčile - Kuchika.

Silingi

Lampa. eta naveku

~~Agindo~~. AGino window.

Diveeri door.

oKasika stick, point.

patorolko Haulo! Silingi.

Gidye

pore - foor

ВОИНСКИЕ ЗВАНИЯ

КТО ЗТО?

ЗТО РЯДОВОЙ

ЗТО ПРАПОРЩИК.

ЗТО МЛАДШИЙ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ.

ЗТО ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ.

ЗТО СТАРШИЙ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ

ЗТО КАПИТАН

ЗТО МАЙОР.

ЗТО ПОЛКОВНИК

СКАЖИТЕ ПОЖАЛУЙСТА.

КАКОЕ ВОИНСКОЕ ЗВАНИЕ У ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЯ АРТИЛЛЕРИИ

Zivinici

upirotavanjiki Katova proti Katoviki.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sichasi

1-ОДММNН	agin
2-ДВА	duba.
3-ТРЧ.	~~chetiri~~ tiri
4-ЧЕТЫРЕ	chetiria.
5-ПЯТЬ.	pyati;
6 ШЕСТЬ	~~siemi~~ sheesiti.
7 СЕМЬ	siemi
8 ВОСЕМЬ	Vosemi.
9 ДЕВЯТЬ	Divitishi
10 ДЕСЯТЬ	~~disati~~ Dryesiti
СКОЛОКО?	How many.

duvaguno Deze

agin natisas means eleven) 11)

Balinihi. nyetu.

Duba sasi means 20.

purapolushilla. Logistic.

shikajisi pajalushita tell me what is this?

dubanachiseti 12.

Atikuda where's you from.

Atikuda is.

Kakoye u Vasi ~~Kak~~.

Kakoye Zavaniye. u Vas

Minya Zabuta

pomaGisi minya. Help me.

1 ОАДННАДЦАТЬ aginiatisati.
2 ДВЕНАДЦАТо Tiri Natisati.
3 Hiteri ~~Natisati~~
4 Du

Kakoye voisesiKaye zifanyiye ~~ut~~

u Komandile senter? ~~Komandise Sinta prekoviyk~~
Kamondile rote Kapitany.
u Sinconu Sefet. hos.tile ay freindly state.

Date 8 June 1979

Topic 2ii Types of fire artillery

Target characteristics
Artillery objective when delivering fire for. Distruction 50-60per
Neutroleazation 20-30 persent.
Demolition
Harrasing

Types of fire in artillery.

fire a single target
Concetrated fire.
stationary barrage fire - 50 persent.
Moving barrage fire - 25 persent.
Successive concetration of fire.
Curtain of fire

politics power

Socialism is a social system under which

Minyon Trisat seven-Leit

Silcolika Kurusante Gropia?
How many solidiers are there in the Group.

K Shto yes kilass. ye - class deshika?
what are in the class.?

yazeve Kometa nomeru agina

silcokakulusantu clasi
How many Cardersare in the class.

СТо	sito means	100. .
ДВЕСТН.	duviyesita	200
ТРНСТА	triyesita.	300.
ЧЕТЬIРЕСТА –	chitirisita.	400.
ЛЯТЬСОТ	pyatisoti	500.
ШЕСТЬСОТ	sheyectisot	600
СЕМЬСОТ.	Semusoti	700
ВОСЕМЬСОТ	Vosemusot	800.
ДЕВЯТСОТ.	Diyevetisoti	900.
ТЬIСЯЧА	Tibisasachishaa	1000.

ль

abura javaniye ~~sovietayk~~.

soviet kaye. afamiye.

Rasnd the Soviet army was formed.

Ya Tishati diviye Tirisat obuladivania

soviet army) КаКОЕ СЕГоДНЯ ЧИСЛо? – 1

what is the dirty to day Kakoye sivonya?.

СЕГоДНЯ:

Kakoye ~~Buti~~ ya Straania ?~

29-6-1979.

The restoration of people economy.
in post-war period.

1 economy. restoration

2 Major changes occurred in the post war World.

1 1710 Cities and towns were ~~destroyed~~ destroyed.
2 more than 70000 Villages were pulled down.
3 32000 industrial enterprises were blown away.
4 65000 Kl. railways were blasted
5 over100000 Collective and state farms were annihilated.
6 over 20000000. Soviet people were Killed.

10-7-1978.

---

final and Complete Victory of Socialism.
in USSR.

1 Nue phase in the USSR. development.
2 Ky features of mature -- socialism.

1 New morals means Words. ~~1 2 3 45~~ 6, 100-1000
upto handred.

Dayise minya Giveme.

1 — ПЕРВЫИ ГОД

Kakoye B

ya shefu CCCR.

Sitalisa CCCR МоЛКВа.

The Capital of soviet union is Moscow.

ГДЕВЫ СЕЙЧАС ЖИВЕТЕ
Я ЖИВУ В СССР.
ya jevu sssR.

СТОЛИЦАСССР. Москва.
gidiya esssk.

cHera Silida.

~~pori~~ ДНИ НЕДЕЛИ.

ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК.	ponyizevinyikoi ·	Moday.
ВТОРНИК.	futoxinyika.	Tuesday.
ВТОРНИК.	Siliyeda.	Wenesday.
~~Ч~~ ЧЕТВЕРТ	cHetiviaki.	Thursday.
ПЯТНИЦА	pyatinyitsa	friday.
СУББОТА	Subota	Saturday.
ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ	Vosipiliyesinya.	Sunday.

КАКОЙ ДЕНЬ СЕГОДНЯ ? what day is it today:
КАКОЙ ДЕНЬ БЫЛ ВЧЕРА) Zafutara buzeti Subota.

How many days in a week.
Tomorrow is Sunday.
cHera: yesterday

10 - ДЕСЯТЬ Deset.
20 - ДВАДЦАТЬ Dubachitsat
30 - ТРИДЦАТЬ triset.
40 - Сорок. soloko
50 - ЛЯТЬДЕСЯТ pyatidisati..
60 - ШЕСТЬДЕСЯТ sheset disati.
70 - СЕМЬДЕСЯТ. semé dishati.
80 - ВОСЕМЬДЕСЯТ. Vosemudiyesati.
90 - ДЕВЯНОСТО Diyevanosito.
100 - СТО. Sitova. -
200 ДВЕСТИ.
300 pyadisati

СКОЛЬКО ВАМ - How old are you. Sikolika vamulet.

МНЕ 21 ГОД Minya
Dubatset duba Goda.

Sikolika Vamulet.

Minya sokoko let. years.

ЖИТЬ ЖИВЕТЕ В КАКОЙ КОМН

Kakoi Kakoi komanatiye shijinadi

Ya Jebo Komuna se nomiemi. what is the room of Nine
Jevu Komunasiye-nomem-

ВРЕМЯ ПО ЧАСАМ.
КОТОРЫЙ ЧАС. What time is it now.

1-21 – ОДНА МИНУТА
2-22 ДВЕ.
3-23 ТРИ МИНУТЫ
4-24 – ЧЕТЫРЕ.
1-12 ЧАС.
3-23 ЧАСА
5-20 ЧАСОВ.

---

① Dear Sir Comrade I am very happy. !
happy. today on that ocation there's Nothing objective
about that problem. So you know dear
I am in Tribe because of that very one of you.
She said. she never seen that you are still Love her,
and she said. the problem is Language. but when ~~[illegible]~~
I see I found that she is Come and she will abosaulately
the holl implimintation between you and her.
please I ~~think~~ that's all. I stop their ~~or [illegible]~~.
I am your.

Katore duva chiti set.

1. ЯНВАРЬ

ФЕВРАЛЬ.

МАРТ
АПРЕЛЬ
МАЙ
ИНО

ОДИН — ПЕРВОЕ
ДВА — ВТОРОЕ.

Russian Language. Date. 21-7-1979.

Kakoye

Winter — ЗИМА Zima
Spring — ВЕСНА. Veyesina
Summer. ЛЕТО lieto
outom ОСЕНЬ. osi[illegible]nyi:
СНЕГ Sino.

НАЗОВИТЕ ЗИМНИЕ МЕСЯЦ
КАКАЯ СЕГОДНЯ ЛОГОДА
СЕГОДНЯ ХОРОΨАЯ ЛОГОДА
СЕГОДНЯ ХОЛОДНО
СЕГОДНЯ ΨАРКО. Agni Vuyu pakato Vi
Ko Wire Fraing

Dear Ode.

May dear [illegible] Sam very happy

To write you this few lines please you may not wonder about my

МЫ ИЗУЧАЕМ: oR ОГНЕВУ ТО ПОДГОТОВК.

what is your specialit?

НАША ВОЕННАЯ СПЕ ЦИАЛЬНОСТЬ

my specialit is — battalion Commander

КОМАНДИР БАТАЛЬОНА.

ЦВЕТА · Coulars · ETa sibeker ready

КРАСНЫАИ..

СИНИИ · eta sini ÿ·silieta Brown pencile,

ЕТА – ЗЕЛЕНЫИ · ЦВЕТ Green Coular.

ЖЛТЫИ · yellaw ETA

БЕЛЫИ · white ETA sebevilin Silieti:

ЧЕРНЫЙ Black · Sr.

Nasha ~~Ж~~ Vayanaya Sipecialist linesi.

Commander Ballalion

~~Dear sir~~ ! !
Sam very happy. to write this few
of Lines of love. please S know that Samastudent

НАШ МАГАЗНИ НАХОДNТСЯ ОКОЛОСТОЛОВОИ
Our shop is near. Din. ЧТО
Мальчик. Мальчик.
О Ж НТО КУПИТЬ МАГАЗИНЕ?.
what

ЧТО ВЫХОТИТЕ КУПИТЬ? what do you want to
buy. ~~Я Нашу~~ yaha chu kupiti Radioo. or
Chasini ~~H~~wache

СКОЛЬКО СТОИТ. How much does it Coast.
-skolika sitoye How much does it Coarst*
КАКОГО ЦВЕТА what Coular it?
Kakoba sibieta what Coular. ?

Ya Lubia tibiyo. S love you:

.. .. .. - izuchayemu. Rusiki ya Ziki.

1 - ~~10~~ 11

11-7-1979.

Complete and final Victory of socialism.
means the impossibity of Capitalism. restoration by
neither. external. nor. enternal forces.

pri salave.

fidual. Those are the fert acteam of ruling
the people by that periond.

1. primitive sociaty.
2. slaves
3. fideual Sociaty.
4. Capiterlist
5. Socialist.

primtive Socieaty.
they life family
slave tribe

10-7-1979.

X The Complete Victory of socialism. in the ussR. IMPLIES.

The Availability of a powerful material and. Technological basis of socialism.

The Boundless dommination of the Social ownership of means of production

The INviolability of the alliance. of workers and. peasants. freind-ship. of soviet ~~nationaliets~~. nationalities

The Ideological unity of all the classes. Social Groups and nationalities

The final Victory of socialism IMPLies.

The emergence. of the world. Socialist system that fully gar guarantees the socialist nations Community against restoration of Capitalism,

The main features. Developed. Socialism.

The Maturity of the economic organisation of the. socialist society

The Development of Cooperative property. Towards. its transformation into national property.

The futher Development of classes and social. X

11-7-1979.

Communist Society.

1 Essencial feature of Communism

2 phass of Communist Society Socialism and Communism.

1 Communism is classless Social system with one from form of public owner-ship of means of production and full social equality. of all ~~member~~ members of sociaty under it. the all round development of people. will be accompanied by the Growth. of the productive forces through Continuous progress in science and technology;

all the springs of Co-operative wealth will flow more ~~abun~~ abundantly. and the Great principle.

from each according to his ability. to each according to his needs will be implemented.

~~Commis~~ Communism. is a highly organized. organised. sociaty of free socially Conscious. working people in which. public. self goverment will.

To increase between people and all nations what living know in the bushes

C

Village.

Alommontation

Acommodtion.

Dear

Diffences between socialism and Communism

1 two classes workers and peasants
2 Some Remnarts of inequality. in Salary.
Living Conditions etc.

3 Certain differences between City and ~~Village~~.
~~Vi~~. Village mental and physical. work.

Communism.

1 classes soaety

2. Absolute equality of all members.

3 Merging of City and Vilage. mental and physical work. into one era sure of these border lines.

The programme of the CPSU. 13-7-1979.

on the way of building Communism.

1. Main problems of building Communism.
2 Significance of the 25th Congress of the CPSU. for building Communism. in USSR.

1 First to Correct material missionary.
2 To make obsulately equaliate for their impline-ntation.

AV.AISION. am. Shoriyshaf

13-7-1977.

The main things to be done for building Communism.

1 Creation of the material and Technical basis of Communism.

2 Transformation of the social relations into Communist. ~~ones to~~ mence relation to make all people all equal

3 To bring up. New man of Communist Society.

DEAR COMRADE WILL you

The ~~most fab~~ The CMDR. ~~Command~~

THE MAINS ANDER FEVOR ABLE CONTION.
TELL THE COMMANDING OFFICERS TO ANVUITTING you.
ON THE SEM ACATION. Aganist ENEMY REAR

TAKE 9 BAZook AND 6 MOTORS 9 MACHINE GUN AND 9 pistoR

FROM THEIR you MAY CRIcARIFY THE MISSION.

THATS ALL. I WISH you
Good Lucky. EVER
yors CMMANDER

14-7-1979.

The foundation of meterial technical basis of communism.

1 What does the meterial technical basis of Communism. stand for?

2 The importance of the 25th XXV CPSU Congress for the objective of this basis's setting up.

The Setting up of a material technical basis of Communism. includes overal electrification of the country

1 ~~Communism~~

2 Complex automatization and mechanizatiozation of industrial procedures.

3 Extensive utilization of chemistry in peoples ~~economy~~ economy.

4 all side development of most productive and effective branches of industry.

16-7-1979

forming of Communist Social relations and education of a new man.

~~forming~~

1 formming of Communist Social relations

2 Main Tasks of education of a new man.

Social relation are relations between peoples in the process of ~~the~~ ~~provition~~ production ~~to~~ distribution and all social life.

Bandtry.

~~forming of Communist social~~ rela

Communist relation page 306 to 311.

denounced barbarous

What does it mean? ~~this words~~ These words?
denounced barbarous act of the colonialists.

Guided by principles of peaceful Coestence
Coexistence the Council for mutual economic astance
makes a great Contribution to the promotion ~~in trade~~ of
mutually advel advantegeous internatiol Cooperation in
trade science and technology irrespective of the
Socio-political systeams and levells development of these states

---

16-7 1979.

- forming of Commust Social relations includes.
- forming of one Communist form of property
- Building of classes communist Socieety.
- Elimination of differences between mental and physical Labour between Town and Village
- Complete equality of nations rapprochment.

Communist education - measures of political Ideological pedagogical. ~~Cultu~~ Culturial influence wich is aimed at forming of High Levels of Sprit.

This ~~morning~~

Come on the blackboard.
This on morning political mutually
and advantageous Contribution promotion
Technology. irrespective development Level Systeams

~~Sam Navy glade to Lean Co~~

~~Speedways~~

page 23-to 28.

17-7-1977.

The economic systeam of USSR.

~~The economy System~~ ?
1 The economic basis of the USSR.
2 Sorts of Socialist property and their development in the 10th give year plan period.

19-7 79.

Lenenist principles rules.
of management. (Control) of the national economy.
~~mana~~ management of state enterprises.
management. of Collective Co-operative.
interprises.

1 Demockatic Sentralism

2 Management who is apointed. by the state and has right to take decision.

~~often~~
3 Member of the Collective farms. to Control. the collective farm. and elect a chairman. in three years and gives order to the members if they failed. They elect another one.

1 Lenenist principles or rules.

2 Democratic Sentralism.
one man rule.

3 planning in economy.

~~They are two payment~~

They are two types of payment.

previously before

~~10~~

31-7-1979

Labour under Socialism.

1 Socialism and Labour.

2i Salaries and wages under Socialism.
XXV CPSU. Congress of bettering the labour organization
up and boosting payments.

USSR. – is an people state

1 USSR. political system
2 E~~lectical~~ Electo,ial system.

political system of USSR.

28th 7 1979.

The political system of the USSR. is a system of state-
Legal and mass social-political organization by means
of which the working people under the guidance of
the Communist party ~~exge~~ execise the building of
Communism.

~~prive~~

primtive socaty means the Men and his family are living to gether

Slave sociaty are the people living to gether by means of Tribes.

~~feod~~ fedual socaty and Capitalist and the people Coming to be a nation.

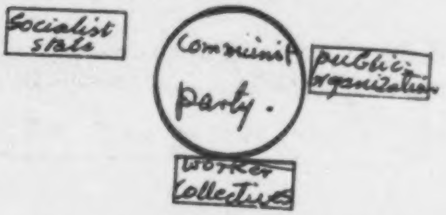
Socialist System is the Community and unit of the people. or the Group of people living to gether

Capitalist socaty people are living by means of Tribes.

unfortunately words
admitted. Admitted.
Conjecture.
Geographical.
Respect for the Territorial intergrity!

We have to fight

28-7-1979


Socialist state
Communist party.
public organization
worker collectives

CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet Society and the nucleus of its political system.

The State bodies Supreme Soviet Council of Ministers Republican and Local. Local bodies of power take laws realize them. Develop economy. ~~Siesence~~

Secience Culture education and health protection.

Soviet of peoples desputies is a political ~~for~~ for foundamental of the USSR.

by Secret ballert.

for mose - better.

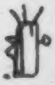
28-7-1949

public. organizations trade union.
defends the interest of working people. organi=!
Their worker and. Leicene. Komusimola educates.
younger generation
work. collectives also participate
in discussing and deciding state and public.
matters in the USSR.
28-7-1948.

M 14
Mine close section

Aprocotions in this quesition

America Mine)(. 21, 7-1974.

American Mine M 16. fracmentation. 

Mine close section M 14.

Mines you can use it bettween flanks of units
or platoons.

on Sunday 29th 7-1979 I went in the Town with Cdes. and our Commanders told us that No body should go far. Their fore we went some were were bear is with one of my freind. a Rucisian soviet we drink. a lot. and now our Comrades starting. Looking for us. Time was half past 3 oclock. but they did'nt faund us. from their when we were Humelfring bear. we Came by our Self. Just Approaching as quick as it can.

even yours flexisibility.

Charac.	TMd.B.	TM-46.
Weight	9-7Kg.	8-6Kg.
weight for explosive charge	6-7Kg.	5-7Kg.
Set of pressure	200 Kg.	120-Kg.
fuse of MV-5	MV-5	MV-5.
IGNITER	Md-2	M.-6.
anti personel mine.	POMZ-2.	2Kg.
Weight of explosive	75-Kg..	

Aprocotions in this quesition.. !
flexisbility

priveasly.

~~South Africa~~. ~~Capital City~~ 12-1-180.

Vietnam. they were used by
Cooperation with Local people. men and woman
in Reconnaisance.

The first heavy war was in 1968.

after ~~wards~~ wards they took another heavy
offensive against Americans Section and
to rebarate various areas

on 1974 were total ~~swept~~ Swirpt in the
territory of Vietnam and capitured lot of
weapons.

The Vietnam they forght against
American. Since in 1945 up to 1975
or allmost 30 years.
In 1975 They formed their Socialist
Ste.

Types of US Army minefield. x

1 pestective minefield. Employed to cover defensive
positions of small size outfits and units.

3 Defensive minefield. Employed to cover flanks
Joints and gaps of defensive positions of medium
and large size units Company battalion bgd. 100m

3 obstacle mainfield. utilized to deny advance to
the depth of defensive position 300 mitas.

4 Harressing mine fields layed down on the territory
Endangered by ~~ts position~~ ~~posible~~ ~~possiblity~~
possibility of enemy - occupation when erias is
abandened by retreating troops all vital
and major installations and objects were
Stuffed with non-disarmable type mines

5 phoney or Dumming mainfiedd

6 Specialfmain fields.

31-7-1979

All bodies of state power are elected. by all the people they are right to elect and be ~~ected~~ elected ~~have~~ all Citizens of the USSR. aged. 18. to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet union the people aged 21 the elections are unversel direct equal and ~~Secrete~~ Secret ballert..

Supreme and local power bodies of USSR.

1 Supreme bodies of state authority.

2 Local bodies of state authority.

1 - Supreme Soviet is the Highst. Which is governing the country as hall.

There are two chambers.

1 First is for Nationalities

~~Second is for Nationalist~~.

The marshall Comrade Usitino.

chapters from 15 up to 19. or up to 108 upts.

The shall be elected. To whom.) (close

The Highest body of state authority of the USSR · is the Supreme Soviet of the USSR it deals with the the adopt on admission of new Republics to The USSR. appraval of the state · plans for economic and social development · of the Budget of the USSR etc. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Counsists of two chambers the soviet of the union and soviet of Nationalities the two · chambers have equal Rights.

The Supreme Soviet of Jaint meetings elects presidium of the supreme Soviet of the USSR. it Consissits of 21chambers and 15 Vicechair-Man Men. one from each union Republic.

Local Soviet of people deputies direct state economic ~~and~~ social and Cultural Development. within Their Territory ~~exercise~~ exercise general guidance over state bodies. interprises institutions and organization. Subordinate to them.

3-9-1979.

The Communist party of the USSR union is leading and guiding force of the Soviet people

2 INcrease of CPSU. Role. Has 16million 400 southands men members.

A Soviet Citizen Can be a Member of CPCU if He or she

1 Recognises the cpsu. programme and Regulations

2 Take an active part in Communist Construction

3 Worker in Local part organisation.
4 Carries out cpsu. decisions.
5 pays part membership FEES.

The Highest part organ is a part Congress which Determined the prooremme elects the sentral bodies of CPSU.

The Congress takes place once in Five years the Latest 2th Congress was in 1976. The SPSU secretary general is Comrade Leonid ILIYICH BrezHEV. The spu, SPSU was founded in 1903 by Vladimir ilyich Leneni. He died with the age of 33 years.

They are 5 organizations.

1 Mass organization
2 Trade union.
3 yourth organization
4 League women organization
5 Sport organization

The

The all unions are findinding beings
How are you this morning. please will you try.
to Aprovocation please try to demand to
Comrade Bailwa sdont I know that you must
be not deney even what deferent reason and
you might be Hamper even when you are trying
anten sfing.

7-8-1979.

The system of public organization in the USSR

1) Mass organizations in USSR.

2) Increasing the role of public organizations.

The chief Tasks of trade unions are.

To take an active part in solving the economic.
and political tasks of society.

To perform Communist education of the working people.

To draw factory workers and office employees. into
production and state Management. to improve
working Conditions

The working peoples well-Bending their rest and Leisure

The all union-Lenin young Communist League.
with a membership of 38 Million.

The chief task of the league is communist education
of young people in the sprity of collectivism patriotic
partriotism and pro
proletarian internacionalism.

other Social organization

Cooperative Collectictive farms House building
Cooperatives
younger pioneer organization

Scientific ~~Techn~~ Technical Cultural sporting,
and other social organizations.

-Swapo is a national liberation movement rallying together on the basis of free Voluntary association: all freedom inspired Sons and daughters of the Namibian people. it is organized political vanguard of the oppessed and exploited people of Namibia..

9-8-1979.

Right and duties of the USSR Citizens..

USSR. Citizens

The New Soviet Constuation article 40-49 Maintains that Citizens of the USSR shall have theright

1 To work.
2 To rest and Leisure
3 To Health protection
4 To Maitanance in old age in the event of sickness
55 55
5 To Housing
6 To education: freed of Judje.
7. To enjoy the achivement of Cultura and others.

Right for free study (10 forms) years

Obligations. or duty.

2 obligations. 9-8-1979.

1 Citizens should obsetve the constitutional laws.
2 Constitutional laws
3 To preserve socialist property.
4 To defend their mother land.-

10-8-1979

1 The defintion of a nature and major features of a nation

Lenen's program on National questional.

Nation is a historically composes unit of people. A characterised by a whole range of Common feature.

1 Common economic life.
2 Common Territory.
3 Common Language.
4 Common psychological properties.
5 Common econommical life is the Key and essential. features of any nation.

~~Com~~ COMMON ECONOMMICAL LIFE IS THE KEY PINT AND ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF ANY NATION. 18
6

X ~~16-8~~-1979

Lenins programme on the National quesition incorporates such demands as.

The Right of nations to self-Determination.

the Self determination of nations ~~the~~ means the political separation of these nations from alies and the ~~formation~~ formation of an independance national State.

- Wide Regional Territorial AutoNomy for peoples within The Multi National state.
- full National equality in economic. political and Cultural life
- ~~of~~ Enter National unity of the Working people. and their merging in party trade unions and other public. organizations.

The union of Soviet socialist Re.

16-8-1979.

The soviet union ~~appointed~~ appeared as a multinational State on the 30th of December 19-22.

The USSR Consists of 15 union Republics which include 20 Autonomys Soviet Socialist Repulics 8 AutoNomous ReGions and 10 AutoNomous arias.

~

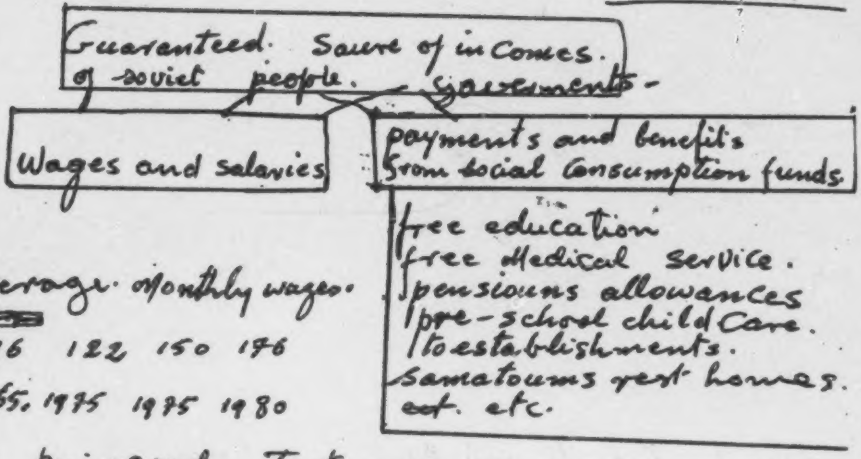
Common economical life is the Key and essential features of any nation to any Country

25-8-1978.

Welfare stands of the USSR. population

The CPSU sets the historically important
Task of achieving in the soviet union a Living standard.
Higher than that of any of the Capitalist Countries

25-8-1979.


Guaranteed. Sauve of incomes. of soviet people. Governments -
Wages and salaries
payments and benefits from social consumption funds.
free education
free Medical service.
pensiouns allowances
pre-school child care
toestablishments.
samatoums rest homes.
ect. etc.

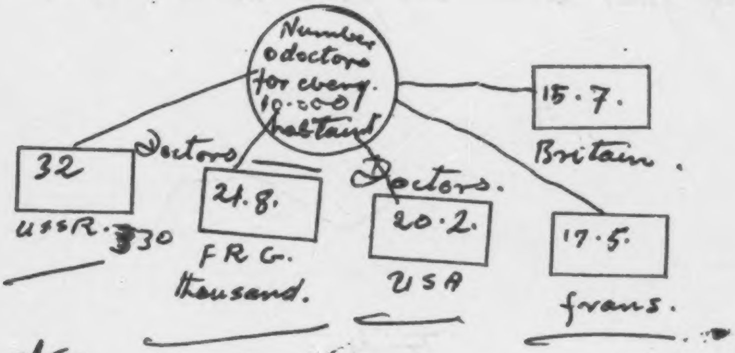
average monthly wages.

96	122	150	176
1965.	1975	1975	1980

principal Task.

-Soviet union..

Doctors.


Number odoctors for every. 10.000 inhabitants
32
USSR. 330
Doctors
21.8.
FRG.
thousand.
Doctors.
20.2.
USA
15.7.
Britain.
17.5.
frans.

	Age	Length of service
Men	60.	25.
Woman.	55	20.

24-8-79.

Social Security and Helath protection
in the USSR.

~~Socialism~~ Socialism is a Soca-

Scap goat. means any problems is recognize

Truely.
answer Love personnal.

~~Lovely Countries~~ peace Loving Countries
will Cooperate with other socialist - Scape goat.

× 28-8-1979.

Religion and church in the USSR.

1 Origin and reactionary nature of Religion
3 Religion and church in the USSR.

Any Religion is a fantastic. reflection in the minds of. people of those extenarl forces which dominate over them in their every day Life.
The reflection in which eathly forces take shape of ones uneathly ones.

The main reason of why religion appeared was the frighlness and Weakness of man before the Suraundig nature.

Religion was always in opposition to science Many Scientists were Killed by religion fanatics.

The Religion serves to bourgeoisie helping it to explait the masses.

According to the USSR. Constitution Citizons. of USSR. are guaranted freedom ~~[illegible]~~ of Concerince. that is the right to profess any. Religion or not.

IN the USSR. church is Separated from the state. and School from church.

Ternael - a Thing which. Can not move.

principles

Dowd immeadintly

I

1-9-1979-

principles of foreign
policy of the ussR..

peaceful coexistence of states with different
social system.

It means.

1 - Setting disputes issues between state by talks:

- Equality of state:
- Sovereignty and territorial intergrity of states
- economik Co and Caltural Cooperation.

2 Proletarian and Socialist internationalism.
it means.

- friend ship and Co-operation between Socialist Countries.

- all round Support to the enternational workers. National ~~liber~~ Leberation moveoments and all anti-imperialist forces.

7-9-1979.

1 plolitical economical and Military Co-operation. among Socialist Countiries

2 Co-operation with devoping Countiries..

Co-operation of socialist Community

The socialist Community includes those socialist Countries which closely Co-operation among them selves on the prinspled of socialist interNalism.

1955.

worsaw.

Treat organization

V.

1 Bulgaria.
2 GDR.
3 poland.
4 Hungary.
5 Rumania.
6 USSR
7 czekosolokia.

They are going to

7-9-1979.

World Socialist system. incudes :-

1 Soviet union. Capital Moscow
2 Bulgaria (pRB). ~~=~~ Sofia
3 Hungary (HpR.) = Budapesiti.
4 GdR. = Bellin
5 poland (PPR.) wor sow.
6 Rumania SRR. Bukaresiti
7 czechoslovakia.(GZ SR.)=praque.
8 ViEt Nam. (S RV.) = Hanoi.
9 Mongolia (MpR.) olanibatulun.
10 Cuba. (R of C) Habana.
11 peoples Korea(.Kpd.R.) = penyanga.
12 ALBania. PRA Belgorad.
13. LAOS (Pd.RL.) T-vjen Tjan
14 China

Forms of Co-operation among Socialist. Countiries

- political - Co-operation.
- economic.- Co-operation
- Cultural - Co-operation
- sicientific-and Technical Co-operation.
- Military Co-operation

15-9-1979

Historic Destination and specific Functions of soviet armed forces.

1 VI Lenen of defending a Socialist mother Land.

2 The Aim of any army in Socialist state..

I VI Lenen worked out a theory of socialist mother Land.

When decided upon the possibility of the Victory of socialist revolution in one Country.

Lenen arrived at the Carler Conclusion of the necessity of setting up a socialist state armed forces to defend the socialist Country Surrounded by hostile Capitalist States..

~~prin~~[illegible] ..

Comouflage. observers

Neog _ This is my friend.

15-9-1979

Their Specific Functions Nowadays.

- To defend the Gains of Socialism. in the USSR against. imperialist agression to protect the peaceful ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of the~~ labour. of ~~soviet union~~
- Soviet people and to ~~ensure~~ ensure favorable. international Conditions for Construction of Communism in soviet union.

-

- To ensure defence and Security of all the international socialist. Community in close. Cooperation with the fraternal armies. of other socialist Countries.

- To Hold up imperialism preventing it from. agressions and interference in the internal affairs of nations that are opposing imperilism. and neocolonialism and are struggling for their independance. and national liberation.
- To be a stronghold of peace) in the Whole World. of freedom and indepence for. all the people.

-

Consciousness.

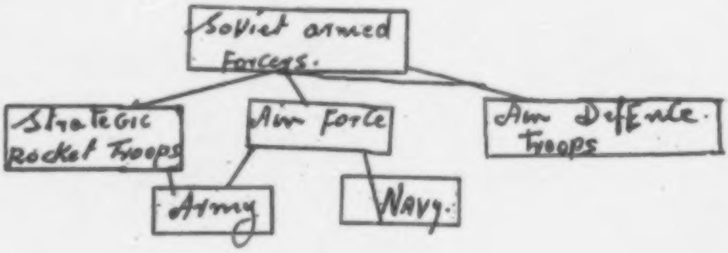
x 17-9-1979.

Main principles of political organizational Build up of soviet armed forcers

- Guidance of the armed Forcers by the Communist party of the soviet union as the principal bassis basis of their power.
- Unity of armed forcers and the soviet people.

art 31 of the soviet Constitutuation defence of the socialist MotherLand is the one of the most important functions of the state, and is the Concern of the whole people.

- proletarian and socialist internationalism.
- principle of regular Sevice regorouitment.
- ~~Good~~ Coordinated development of the branches of service and arms Their Constant Combat readness.
- one-Man Command in Control of all Troops and their units
- Strict Military discipline..


Soviet armed Forcers.
Strategic Rocket Troops
Air Force
Air DefEnce Troops
Army
Navy.

18-19-79.-

- Socialist army
  Ideological education.
- Bourgeous army.
  psychological education.

---

political educational work.

1 Subject and objective of the Curriculum.

~~political educa~~

where is the political education in the troops and Commissars duties are carried out most thoroughly.

There in its system and it's morale is better therein are more victories

V.I. Lenen.

political education is

- The systematic propaganda of Marxist Lenenist ideas of the objectives and tasks of the rulling party and peoples demands
- The cultivation in the minds of the people of communist moral
- The mobilization the personnal for aqualitative fulfilment of task facing the army.
- The explanation of the just goals of nacional Liberation struggle.) - The exposure of ~~[illegible]~~ brutal nature of imperialists racism - Zionizm and Maoizm x.

25-9-1979.

Educational process and its essence.

1 The aims of an Educational process.

3 principles of education.

---

1 Training process and its essence.

2 The aims of training process

Traing is an orderly and ~~well~~ focused process of instilling in [illegible] Soldiers Knowledge skills and habits.

2 INstruction is A Two-FOLD MATTER. IT COMPRISES A TRAININING EDUCATION.

PRINCIPLES of TRAINING.

EXPLANATION of the facts of LIFE from MARXist LENENIST POINT of VEW.

~~3 To~~ teach ~~Subordinates~~

3 To Teach Subordinates practical. matters necessary for Combat

Develop in a soldiers a concientious and active approach. to training subjects.

4 Relay theoretical point. in a simple and. Comprehensive. way. Start with the simplest ones Things and gradually pass over To marke Complicated. ones.

5 Employments of Vesual aids in training

6 systematic way of Conducting lesson

7 utilization of collective and individual approach. in training.

Odian

26-10-1979.

Methods and forms of Training

1 Main methods of training
~~methods~~ Methods is away by means of which the knowladge.
skills and habits are obtained.

a) oral exlanation) about your knowladge.
b) demonstration
C) exercise.
d. Self-Traing.

Main forms of Traing.

form isagrauping of students places
tic and organisation of lessons

1 planed.- traing classes. include
2. maintanence planed. classes.
3 out of classes work.

27-10-1979

Methods of political.
Lessons.

1 Theoretical lessons
2 practical lessons.
3 Training drills.
4 Combat shooting

practical maintenance. of Combat.
eq equipmet
and arms.
parting servicing days.

1 organization of Technical Circles at the evening time
2 Technical of various Victorisgos
3 Advanced experience Circles.
4 Competitions

-2E
Gzekosho

Aforican countries 27-8-1979.

South Africa	1	Capital City	pritoria
Buswana.	2		Habroni.
Namibia	3		Wind Hoeck.
Zimbabwe	4		salisbuey.
Zambia	5		Lusaka.
Mozambique.	16		Maputo.
Malawi	7		Zomba
Angola.	8		Lwanda.
Zaile	9		Kishasa.
Tanzania.	10		Daares laam
Gabao	11		Librevile.
Kongo	12		Burrajavile.
Kenya	13		Nailobi.
uganda.	14		Kampala.
Somalia.	15		Mogadishu.
ethopia	16		Adssababa.
Sudano.	17		Katumu
Sent Repulic. Sentral Africa.	18		Bankie
Cameron	19		Gaboni.
NIGEria	20		Lagosi.
Chadi	21		forlemu.
NIGEr	23		Niamai
Repulic. Arab. ecipita	24		Cairo
Libya	25		Tiripoli.
Tunsia	26		Tunizi,
ArGelia.	27		Aligeli
~~Maro~~ Marroco.	28		Ragoti.
Spanish Sahara	29		Sipanish Sahara
Mauritania	30		gvel cost.
Senegal	31		
Jamaca.	32		Jameca.
GuiNE	33		
GuinE	34		Conacri.
Seleliome	35		
Liberia	36		
Makifum Costa.	37		Abijani.

Gana.	38	.Ankara.
ToGo	39	Torgo.
Beneni	40	Beneni.
~~Alto-Volta~~		
Apa-Volta.	41	Abadongo
Republic. of Malagazi	.42.	Tananarive.

..in

DEAR CDE

HOW ARE you my FREIND

6-10-79.

& · The process of education and its essence Content)

1 V I Leneni Cpsu of educational Work.

-, 2 The objectives and Content of educational Work

If much Care is Given to political work and Commissars activities, then Army Lacks slackness and stauching. then its spirit and disciplen Will be for Higher there will be more Victories
V I Lenin.

The strong feature of the RED ARMY is ITs Conciensious Struggle against enemy Lenin

IdeoLoGical and political education is Component of all educational work.

Communist
education.

ways of
Communist
education

Components of
Communist
education

forming Communist out
Look. Advanced Views

educating new Communist
ATTiTude to work.

political education). Labour Military education.
~~moral~~ Moral education.

AESThetic education
Py pHysical education
IdeoLoGy.

8-10-78.

Essential principles and methods of the education of personnel.

1 principles of soldier education
3 Methods of soldier education

1. principles of education in the party spirit
2. Education during military activities
3. education in the Collective and ~~th~~ through the Collective
4. individual approach in education
5. Setting postive examples.
6. intergration of high requiments to the underlings with care and respect of their personal digity.

Methods of education

1 CONVINCING OR COAXING

2 ~~1~~ SETTING Good EMPLES

3 ~~2~~ EXERCISE

5 ~~3~~

4 ~~4~~ COMMENDATION OR APPRAISAL.

5 ~~5~~ Compulsion OR COERSION.

METHODS of EDUCATION.

CONVINCING OR COAXING

SETTING GOOD EMPLES
EXERCISE.

COMMENDATION. OR APPRAISAL.

~~SOME proof~~

☭ 3-10-74

ID

IDEOLOGICAL WORK
IN ARMED FORCES.

WITHOUT REVOLUTIONARY THEORY THERE CAN BE NO REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

COMMUNIST
EDUCATION

WAYS OF COMMUNIST.
EDUCATION.

FORMING OF COMMUNIST OUTLOOK.
ADVANCED VIEWS.

EDUCATION NEW COMMUNIST
ATTITUDE TO WORK.

-STRENGTHENING AFFIR-MATION OF COMMUNIST.
MORAL EDUCATING HIGH MORAL POLITICAL CHARACTERISTIC.
EDUCATING IN SPIRIT OF SOVIET PARTRIOTIZM. AND PPROLETARIAN INTENATIONALISM

15 8-10-79

X

COMPONENTS OF
COMMUNIST EDUCATION

POLITICAL EDUCATION
LABOUR
MILITARY EDucation
MORAL EDUCATION.
AESTHETIC EDUCATION
PYHSICAL EDUCATION.

STRUGGLE FIGHT WITH SURVIVAL OF THE PAST FROM PEOPLES MINDS.

REACHING MORE HIGHE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE CULURE EDUCATION.

RRECONCILABLE OFFENSIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST BDURBEDEOUS AND REVISIONST IDEOLOGY..

To Commet Suicide.

Atrocities ~~Towork~~ a ~~ku~~sebeza misebeZiye masure.

The Signature of 13 Batalion

+ COMMANDERS AND COMMISSAR.s
ARE ORGANIZERS OF SOLIDIERS.
EEL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

ONLY RED OFFIERS CAN INSTILL SOCIALISM
IN THE ARMY
V I LENIN.

MAIN TASCKS OF CMDR COMMISSAR
IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

. CMDR AND COMMISSAR ARE INSTILL SWAPO
policy IN THE ARMY.

COMDR AND COMMISSAR ARE planning
COMBAT AND political TRAINING.

COMDR AND COMMISSARS ARE ORGANIZING
TRAINING EDUCATION PROCESS.

They ORGANIZING Day and day SEVICE

COMMANDERS AND COMMISSARS ORGANIZE LIFE
LIVING CONDITIONS AND CULTURAL RECREATION
of COMBATANTS

The major

WHAT KIND OF MAN A COMMANDER MUST BE!
HE MUST BE LOYAL IN THE Idears OF SWAPO.
MOTHER LAND and the people.

HE MUST BE WELL INSTRUCTED IN MILITARY THINGS ARMS AND EQUIPMENT AN ABILITY THEM. IN ACATION.

HE MUST BE ABLE TO ORGANIZE A COMBAT AND COMMANDER HIS PERSONNAL IN ANY ACATION.

HE MUST BE ABLE TO TRAIN HIS FIGHTING MEN.

THE COMMANDER MUST BE ~~ORGAN~~ A CONSACEOUS MAN OF ASTRONG WILL PROVER AND DEMANDING HONEST AND TRUE

HARD-WORKING INDEPENDENT IN ACCOMPLISHING A MISSION CONSTANTLY IMPROVE HIS H KNOWLADGE AND

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL LEVEL

28-10-79

A Company is a Combat military Collective

1 A Company Collectives and Wages of it Creation

2 A Work with Company active staff.

A Collective is a group of people that is set up purpousefully for a Length spell it is interconnected by socially profitable aims mutual understanding and assistance.

1-11-79.

BRinging of Combat up. in the Sprity of ~~port~~ patriotitsm. and ~~inter~~ internationalis class- ~~sponsofed~~ sponsered hated ~~towa~~wards imperialism and ~~Militarty~~ Militant & hosstility to bourfgeaus ideology.

IN which Countries in erope. does the american Set their bases of Rocket.

1-11-99.

Bringing of Combat up in the Sprity of patriotism and internationalism.
class-sponsored hated wards imperialism and Militant hostility to bougeaus ideology.

patriotism means a love of one s motherlands its language national culture readiness to defend ones kinsmen and land aganist the menace. of foreign enslavement.

What is internationalism? internationalism is an international solidarity of working people of. various nationalities and races reflected in psychology ideology and politics.

1 -Sorts of activities facused on bringing the personnel up in dedication to internationalism. and patriotism. propaganda of mother land. heroic history Revolutionary percoster of working people.

2 Display of Tre-mendaus role of Comunist ideology. revolutionary teaching of marxism Lenenism.

3 propaganda. Compaign of ~~exaples~~ examples of heroism fortitud, staunchiness of patrioty of your Country. socialist Contries when accomplishing ~~wen~~ international obligations.

4 ~~Exposure of revolutionary Counter revolution nature of bougeous nation ideology~~ .

4 exposure of revolutionary and Caunter revolution nature of bougeous ideology.

3-11-79.

Shaping of Scientific out Look and progressive views in personnel

1 K. Marx F Engels V I Lenin about the significance of progressive scientific ~~ideas~~ ideas

2 The main ways of Shaping Scientific out Look. progressive views

without a revolutional theory Can be no revolutionary movement. The role of vanguard fighter Can be fit fulfilled only by a party that is guided by the most advance theory.

V.I. Lenin.

World out Look is a system of views at the universe as a whole, that is at nature and social life of a man.

Marxist-Leninist World out Look enables.
- To under-stand the Laws of social progress
- To under stand the laws of class struggle
- To Develop the Leninist style of work.

To under stand the Law of armed Struggle.
To Attain the ability to convince masses to resolutely direct them in Combat.
To under stand how to secure happy Life for working masses.

progressive worlds out look is shaped.

- under the infuence of environment Contact with life of the people.
- During political Lessons and while mostering military subjects during political education work out of lessons.

Mongoli wes recived itegin endpenden In 1921

progress World out look is shaped.

under the infuerance of enevironment Contact with the life of the people.

① During political Lessons and While mostering militarry subjets during political education. Method and to examine by some number of the Group in order to give him essence of strict military discipline

Thank you ame oye

INSTILLING a High ~~Disp~~ Discipline. 6-11-79.

IN the personnel.

1. VI Lenin spse of the essence of strict military discipline. The grand role of - discipline under present-day Conditions.

2. Cmdrs activities on instlling high conscious military discipline into personnel.

all. 3 Military discipline is a strict and exact ~~obsev~~ observation of order and rules seet by lows and military manuals and regulations of all servicemen..

4 Soviet military discipline is based on the thorouh Comprehension by every serviceman. of his military duties and obligations and on personnel. Responsibility for defence of the mother land.

Methods of Bringing the personnel up.

1 personnal example (do ~~as~~ as Im.) doing)

2 Method of exercize (to repeat several times any required. action to make it habit

3 Commendation to give praise to good behaviour of a soldier

4 Compulsion or Coersion to make the cuy obey. the orders by the Threat of a punicment.

For Songs. Dear Comrade. opponents.

Military ~~Drorsple~~ Discipline
is held and the bases of essence.

Comrade Hailua ame oke ndili na ame
~~wa~~she Randgouj :

eropean Countries are still
fur

World. News. a Raund. up.

The united-nation Sanity Cauncle.
was Coalling emeadite Seccion for the claim of
president Kaneth Kaunda. of Zambial about the
evenge of Zimbwe RHdosia.

Britan said the patriotic front should be
Succependad oprational from Zambia to Zimbabwe RHdes.

That is the end of the news.

The News Raund up.

Zambia

The Zambian goverment said all the farmors.
which was used by the whites britem is now on the
hand of

[illegible]

Dear Cd. you may use

Warsaw Treat organization

23/11/79.

Educational work in Combat

1 The main Tasks of educationa work in Combat.

2 Educational work in main types of warfare.

- Task of political work in Combat.

Unit of the personnel around Swapo.

1 explanation of the party decision.

2 ~~Cultv~~ Cultivation of patriotism and devotion to the party and people.

~~3~~

3 explanation of character and Causes of war.

4 Cultivation of faith and rightness of the struggle. and Victory.

5 Cultivation of heroism Courage. readiness to devote all efforts and even the Life for the Liberation of our motherland.

6 Cultivation of hatred to the enemy and ~~Cos~~ Vigilance and Constant Combat readness.

7 explanation of Combat missions and their ways their — perform.

8 Constant Care for personnel

instill

-Security guard. - flanks. security.

Advance part - Reconnaisence.

Security part - Security wich is on the behind.

The Comrade said He will never
agree with some-body, please our self.
we are quite evedent that He is the resmpossibilty
of. iffleactions. now it will depend to your decisition
thanks
Good buy. Struggle Contnena.
Victory is Cetain
Comrade

Dear Comrade
Comdr. =
The situation here is quite nomally.
please ~~very~~ try to send us Roger He is
needed to Lubango as case of inegiance
thank you
Sam
Jilito Rogers.

24-11-79.

political work objectives are implemented in combat through.

1 Timely assignment of political Work objectives. by a Comdr.

2 Correct Selection of sorts and methods of political indoctruation

3 INstruction of subbordnated Cmdrs and Commissars on the matters of political indoctrimation.

4 perfect knowledge of combat Situation and relation of it to the personnel

5 personnel example of Cmdrs and Commissars.

6 Timely and truethful dope presented the personnel.

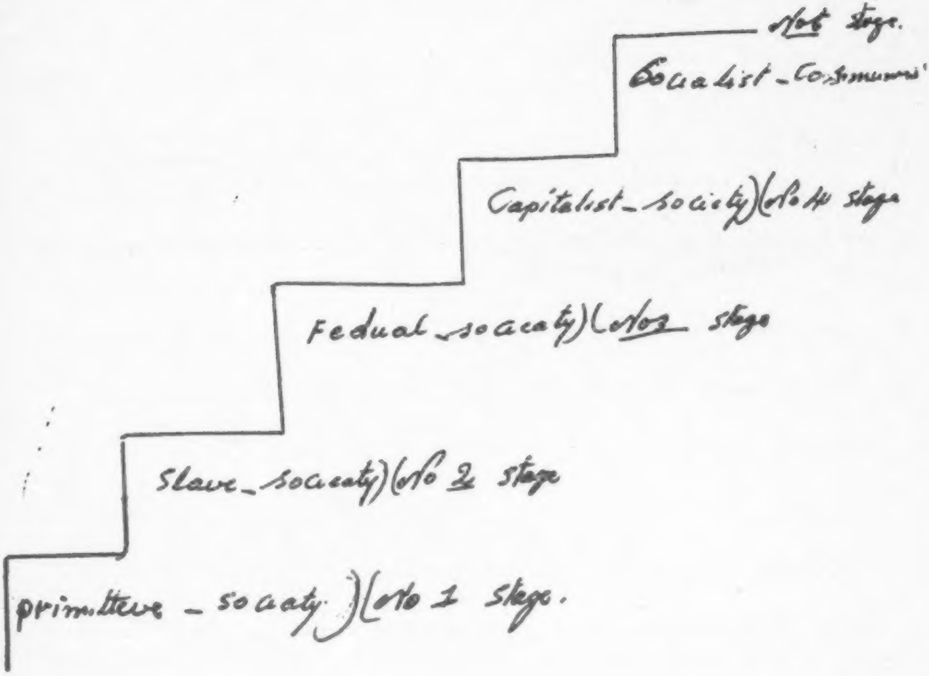
by the way.

7

please Comrade Commissar

our political Lesson is now over. their for
to you may take all soldiers ~~in th~~

Bo Muluti anina jeirata kumina Nibuga
mazuho Amido.


No5 stage.
Socialist_Communis
Capitalist_society)(No 4 stage
Fedual_socaaty)(No3 stage
Slave_socaaty)(No 2 stage
primittive - socaty)(No 1 stage.

The Nature of the Current epoch. 3-12-79.
~~and~~ and Contemporary Revolutionary process.

1 The nature and essential Content of the Current epoch

2 Leading revolutionary forces of today.

3500

1

Present-day Epoch and World. Revolutionary process. 3-12-79.

Our epoch whose main Content is the transition from Capitalism to Socialism, is an epoch of struggle. between the two opposing social systems. An epoch of socialist and national Liberation revolutions of the breakdown of imperialism and the abolution of the Coronial system an epoch of the transition of more peoples to the socialist path. of ~~th~~ the tramph. of Socialism and Communism. on a world wide scale.

100/100

Good Mend.

Measure present-day revolutionary forces.

1 International system of socialism

2 International workers movement.

3 National Liberation movement.

B

Bliquedate. ~~Critical~~

~~Predict~~.

Dear Cdi

Commander

Iam very happy to have this oppotunity. please here the situation is nomal not very critical. but you should be very viglance. befor I deliver with my speach. you may indicate the referes points to those ~~for~~ who are not yet participeted in the acation. after that take Combat mission. from their your task is to destroy the enemy Compleetly and to morrow-morning I want to under-stand or I may dig out throw the Radio-brodcast. and after eleguedate you may take position and start digging the trench and I will send you the first mech. inf Co. and the 2nd. mech. inf. Co. Reinforced with artillery buttary and motor Buttry and 6 tanks each Company. and the sem Nomber for Apc. then 6 Anti air craft. will be represented their on your forces. imedeantly you may distnquesh. it actively. So Comrade I Come to the Conclution

please struggle Continue and I wish successfull in your duty.

Yors.

Comrade.

Squaw means Wife.

To pluck a cherry to sleap with a girl who never sleap with a man. ~~ate~~

~~Ay~~ to Ball to gether to sleap with a Virgin.

- socialism.

The organization meatural ~~CME~~ CMEA. economic assitance

it was Created in 1949

Today it encludes 10 Co

Asia: 3 Countries
Mongolia
Viet nam
Cuba

eropean Countries
1 Soviet,
2 poland
3 GdR.
4 chekosolovakia
5 Hangary
7 Rumenia
7 Bulgaria

War sow treet organization

: Cooperation with political and military.
was Corespanded in 1955

I.n the Modern era the capitalist world. is a characteristic by number of Contradictions

Namely:

Contradictions between the proletariate and ~~boug~~ bourgeaux.

Contradictions between imperialist Countries them ~~self~~ selves

Contradictions bettween oppressed. and dependent. nations ~~one~~ the one Hand. and imperialism. on other hands

The main Contradiction of Capitalism.

is Still the Condradiction between the public. from of production and the private form. of Appropriation.

The main Contradiction of the modern ~~ep~~ epoch.

is the Contradiction between Capitalism and.

Socialism.

Great

The organization of Cooperation economic.

They Cold.

11-12-79.

International System of Socialism is the Leading force of to day

1 Essential Revolutionary forces
2 I S S as decive forces in antimperialist struggle+ +

World Socialist System.

~~to imperialist~~ imperial

No impartial person Can deney that the Socialist Countries infulara on world - affairs is becoming ever strong and deeper.

out of the three forces fighting imperialism. at the present time socialist - system. is the desive forca.

World sys-tem was formed after second world war. as a result of the Victory of the people.s democratic and Socialist revolutions in the member of eropan and Asian,

'k (Hogommunize) money.

(dioreases. - dow.)

13-12-79'.

w

General Crisis of Capitalism and Revolutionary Movement of working class.

1) Criss of Capitalism is the historic process of the revolutionay break down of Capitalism and establishment of Socialism.

2) In its development Crisis of Capitalism passed through 3 stages. The first stage ~~was~~ began in 1917.

Thanks to the october Socialist Revolution.

3) The Second stage is Connected with the Victory of the Soviet union ~~on the~~ over fascist Jermany and Imperilist japan.

4) The world Socialist - Sytem was formed positioned of Capitalism were - weakened.

5) The third stage is Connected with Strengthening Socialism. break down of Colonial System.

6) In the vanguard of struggle against expploitation ~~for and dem~~ for socialism and democracy is the working class. in Capitalist

At the present the The struggle . . .

Dear [illegible] [illegible]

from from

Revolutionary

Revolutionary.

2nd the Vanguard of Struggle against exploitation for socialism and democracy is the working class

At present the struggle of the working people in Capitalist Countries is the characteristed by wide span by offencive

14-12-79.

National Liberation movement.

1 National Liberation movement of World Revolutionary process

2 Nature and motive forces of National Liberation. Revolutions.

The Masses of the working people, the peasants of Colonial Countries Will play very great Revolutionary role in the Coming stages of the - World revolution.

The National Liberationary Movement is a powerful Revolutionary force of the present day. an integral part of the World Revolutionary process.

During Colonization 30 Million American indians politics

To buled

18-12-79.

1 The first Revolution activities of V Leneni.

2 The Great october Socialist revolution and its international signifecance.

3 Lenin [illegible] plan construction of socialism.

4 political system of the USSR.

5 Economic System of USSR forms of socialist ownership.

6 Cpsu Leading forCe ~~USSR~~ of the USSR.

7 Lenen programm on the national question and inter-national significance.

8 characteristics of morden epoch and World revolutionary procces.

9 World Socialist System.

10 National Liberation movement.

11 characteristic of non-Capitalist ways of development.

12 Imperialism malitious enemy of people of the world.

13 Constution of SWapo.

14 How do you understand Content of your struggle in The world Revolutionary procces.

Dear S

politics

The Collapse of Colonial System occured due to the National Liberation Revolutions the formation of World Socialist- system played an out-standing role in revolution the oppressed-people.

-Stages and driving forces of national Liberation revolution

(Namely)

1 National Liberation Revolutions and Working class.
2 peasant, and petty bourgeoisie army officers. political Liberation and economic Revolutions.
3 National democratic Revolution and Socialist Revolutions

During Colonization 30 Million American INdians.

300 thousands Natives of Austria and 20 millions of Africans Lost their - life.

Issued by MR

[redacted]

1 Worker movement in Capitalist Contries
2 peasant movement and movement of interlectuals youth - movement and woman movement. Movement of peace, ant fascist anti rasist movement

Student movement.
Movement for human Rights
Movement of former prisoners.

~~Dear Cde~~

~~please will you try to~~ I am Very angry.

I.w

Socialism is a Seystem which afl entcir wealth of the pleople

To destroy Erich

Iwant

I Want you Pean.

This is my impartial

Comrades. - ...

Sam Very happy to understand.

& that you are Good· now.

please will you tell me about· the radios
if it got a three band· with it's antena or
arial.

and please you may chose a Good one. Which
Can cath cach· quecker· if possible.

Thank you Very much Sam Roger

~~Comp~~

Comppulusion means to take Compulution order· acasion aganist some body who dosent want.

$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ 42 \\ \hline 37 \end{array}$$

For futher advan·

Date – 18-12-79

Unity of all the democratic forces in struggle
against imperiasm.

Different democratic forces

Actively participated in anti imperialist struggle.

1 Workers movement in Capitalist Countries
2 peasants movements.
3 Movement of interllectuals
4 Youth movements and womens movement.
5 Movement for peace anti fascist antirasist movement.
6 Student movement.
7 Movement for human rights.
8 Movement of former war-prisoners.

The political platform for rallying the democratic forces
Advanced by Communst - parties.

1 peaceful Copitalist existance of states with different
social system.
2 Solidarity With peoples and Countries Which are the objectives of
agressive claims of Imperialism
3 Struggle against war-danger for peace in the World.
4 Non proliferation of nuclear Weapons Complete ban of its
usage in Military purposes.
5 struggle of social economic. transformation

21-12-79

Ways of ~~attaing~~ attaining economic
independence of newly Liberated Countries

1 Struggle for economic independence is the second stage of a National Liberation Revolution

2 Ways of attaining economic independance by freshly liberated countries.

The share of Colonial sytim from 19-17 up to the present year 1979

territory 55%. 3%.
population 35%. 1%.

Some 90 young states 49 of them on the African Countries have been set up in the world.

The share of the young states is 58% of world territory and 43% of the population and. Some 45% of hunted down ~~mined mass~~ mineral recources deposits.

~~Some 9o young states. 49 of them~~

To abuice a guy. Angula
~~Bwsa~~ Molasi
Katengela
Yostina
Fredric

Aih Mukweta
Ame nda Chi

~~Atoo~~ African Countries 21-12-79.

Socialist - orientation Countries.

Iraq, Burm, Siria, South Jemen. Ethiopia
Mozambikwi - guinia, guinia-Bissau, Congo,
Angola. Tanzania Libia Benessi.sAl
Madagasikar, Combodia, green cape, Islands,
Afganistan, Algeria Zambia.

2 -

Ways of Reaching of economic independance of the Liberated - Countries.

1 - Nacionalise the ownership of the foregion Monopolies and Concentrate it in the state sector;
2 - Great the national financial System;
3 - Great the national industry.
4 - Great the national educational System.
5 - Realize the agrarian reform, ~~stated~~ start the Gradually Cooperation of agriculture.

6 - organize reliable defence aganist the imperialism.
7 - Realize the Democratisation of social life.
8 - Develop the Cooperation with the socialist Countries.

Colonialism.
ANZUS.
NATO
SENTO 1955
SEATO 1954

26-12-79

Neocolonialism a new form of enslaving the Liberated states

1 The 26th Congress of CPSU on the neocolonialism and its form
2 Military blocks of imperialist - states - an instrument of policy of neocolonialism.

3 Neocolonialism: it is a new form of Colonialism, the new method of inslaving the Liberated states.
Neocolonialism. - Includes many economic social and political means of Control over the processes of development of liberated states. or Countries.

4 The ~~many~~ Main method of neocolonialism. is economic. assistance to the Liberated Countries.
The Second method of neocolonialism are un equal Conditions of trade.

5 The third method of neocolonialism is ~~ideological edu~~ Cultivation of bourgeois ideology in Liberated states

The main Military union of imperialists is Nato block. and it Was formed in 1949 (4 April) it includes 15 countries.

6 For Suppressing the national liberation movement. IN 1951 was created. the military and political block Consists With ANZUS. and SENTO and SEATO. stoped their Junctioning

8-1/1980.

Imperialism as an essential for newly-Liberated. and still fighting peoples.

Imperialism is a Top-most Capitalist stage under imperialism

Monoplies are reinning in the economical domain. Imperialism is a paracite rotting and duying out exploitation society.

Features of imperialism

1 Concentration of industry monoplics
2 Dominnation of financeal ~~Capitals~~ Capital.
3 export of Capital Commodities or wareS.
4 Formation of international monopolistic alliance.
5 world ~~tailoring~~ Tailoring into the spheres of Influence

Present-day imperialism is acting.
1 Waging Large and Small Scale wars.
2 perfecting and Setting up a new military block.
3 Constabitly boosts military budgets and armed forces.
4 opposition to progressive forces. and setting up of dictatorships.

Comrade I am very happy.

Rum Sin Sany

10-2-80.

USSR and World Socialist System.

assistance to developing and newly Liberated states in their endaveour to attain economic independence.

1 The USSR Workers and peasants

Constructed a ~~Mature~~ Sociaty society Single-handedly enjoying no-Support from out side

2. Socialism Construction in the world Socialist. alliance is a ~~ecomplishment~~ accomplished through economic, political, technical military and Cultural cooperation

presently the ussr. Cooperating with 35 Countries

1 The USSR furnishes Credits on a mutually profitable basis

2 It Constructs 500 odd industrial Large scale installations or one of them in the agricultural sphere

3 Fabric power station 82 educational establishments all of them are higher ones have been erected in 13 Countries.

4 The USSR training various Specialist for African Countries - over 250 000. of them have already graduated

5 Leading types of export to African Countries
- Constraction material
- Rolled mental articles
- fertilizes
- Fasblics food stuff etc. -

World Socialist System Countries are.
Constructing some 3000 large industrial objects in
affrican Countries) mills plaints 650 power plaints
180 engineer industry plaints 270 agricultural
instamation 100 training Centers 32 secondy
and higher education institutions.

The USA are Robbing young Africans Countries
its it export 100% diamonds. 58% uranium 38% oil
the developing Countrys debt to the USA amounts
250 000 000 000 $.

12-1-1980.

1 Topic) None Capitalist devolopment Way.
and its major stages.

2 Socialist Countries or stages of mongolia
passage to socialism.

1921-1940 democratic stage.

3 1940 1960 construction of Socialist basis.
Since 1960 the begining of completing
The Socialist society construction.

:9 Non Capitalism

12-1-1980

— Non Capitalist way of development.
is a course ensuring the elimanation of
— backwardness and possibilities for the
transfer to a socialist development. way for
the Countries
- Sitting at the pre-Capitalist Level
— Skipping the Capitalist phase at the same time.

the development of the world.

Ndatulamo okandjandja kange nawene.
iTandinga

Laws and Customs of wars. 12-1-1980

Set by countries and entered into international documents.

1 1907 the obligatory proclamation of wars.

2 Combat operations are to be conducted among military forces only.

3 Guerrilla movement is fairly legitimatic cause its a sort of peoples war.

4 Humanitarian treatment of pows and Wounded.

5. Prohibition of pow extermination Their ~~forca~~ tortoure. harracement taking hostage is unlawthful.

6 1925. Geneva Conference outlawed employment of Toxic (means) gases. and Liquids and ~~B~~ Bacterilogical

7 Currently the Struggle for neuclear Weapons prohibition is on the way.

Notaliaty.

on the beneffting of their people.

21-1-1980

The Role of the ~~ar~~ armed forces in the ✓
anti imperialist to the national Liberation
movement

1 The Role of armed forces in political life of the
Liberated Countries.

2 The tasks of armed forces in Countries of
· Socialist orientation

Armies play an outstanding role in the liberated Countries
In Capitalist oriented Countries the armies were
the instrument of national bourgeoisie
They are used to fight progressive forces.
imperialism are using such armies
To fight wars against other countries

In the number Countries armies were
~~participating~~ participated to over throwing reactionary
Regimes like Ethobia.

The socialist orientation countries armies
are freinds to the people.
Their Main Task is to defend the gains of national
democratic Revolutionary

Work to be done in open fire position.

if an open fire position has been taken up in ~~defence~~ advance, and gun have been prepared for delivering direct fire then while assigning a Combat mission to each gun leader the battery. Commander btn artillery platoon: pointing out:

- fire Sector and target initial Settings.
- order of taking up gun possition. marching route Camouflage measures.
- order of establishing and maintaine Communication.
- amount of Ammunition to be prepared at the firing position.
- ~~am~~ Ammo expenditure and order of replenishment.
- Time of readiness for opening fire.

After planning the gun at the firing position

Employment of Artillery ; Manual on Combat.)

Dear Cde Comdr.

Ixtend to you my heartfelt happness on
finding this opportunity of jointing to you this
few lines.
I hope you are doing well, down well there.
with me here Iam as usually full of nothing
but purpose to free Namibia.
any how I have got a minor problem. as you know
it has taken me a quite long time approximately
Since 1978. up to day, additional to that my Sun was
allso passed away. their fore Iam peliant. and That's
why Iam hereby asking for permission to pay a short
visit to her. I Conjure it's not day first time to uniform
you about this problem.
I will be very glade if my problem will meet your
Consideration. So that's why I write this letter
direct to you. becouse Iam Confused I dont know what
To do or to whom I may hand over this minor problem,
in order to be solved. Eventually, I wish you a good
Life and powerful in the bitter Struggle.

yours in the same Course.

Cde Roger

usually address
26-03-080.
Peoples R of Angola

To The officers

It is with great Concorn and hornour of putting down those few information. I hope it is not a new thing to the office, but it is any old problem in accordance with privious awareness.

Cde as [illegible] I informed one officer that my problem Can be only solved by our Military officers here at the front. Let it not be misbehave on my side but due of time and chance I did not see the office personally.

The problem is nothing else, but only to go and see my wife. Since from 1998 up. to now. at the same time my child pereshed too. The women s, name mrs Sililo.

I-am highly asking for permission to approach the place if possibale. Conevay revolutionary greeting to all cdes.

yours in true Course
Roger Sililo

Восход

Москва
Арт. 6359р. 1 с. Цена 44коп.
ГОСТ 13309-74
96 листов

EXHIBIT 1(d)

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book : Petere Peace Love

oooOooo

This note book is in both Wambo and English and contains fragments of notes on political theory, radio communications, chemical toxic agents, geography, map symbols, order of battle, structure of the Soviet Armed Forces, the "World Sosialiste Systems", "A A Battery," and "Political Education". Political Education is defined as:

"The systematic propaganda of Marxist Leunenigin (sic) ideas of the objectives and fasks (sic) of the ruling Party and peoples !! demands a (sic) the cultivation in the minds of the Communist moral (sic)".

QFL - ALG OPL NOTABOEK

(6)

31-35, 38-39 22
POLITIEK - 2, 12A, 15-[illegible]-27,
SEIN - 3, 9A, 10A - 12, 22A
CHEMIES - 4A, 6A, 13, 13A
KWANSAMA - 5, 6-9
INF - 10
RSA BN - 10
~~KAPITALISTIESE LANDE - 12A~~
BEW BN 10
LA BTY 29-30
PL IN VERD - 35A-37

ТЕТРАДЬ ОБЩАЯ
ГОСТ 13309—74
Артикул 6344-У
Цена 44 коп.

Зак. 1192.

Pe [illegible]

Petere Peace Love.

Pòliticas

2

K. mackis wa LIL enwene Engeles.
Owo alongj wovantu wafimana
mounyuni. Engelis Adalwa 20 11-
1820
Mackis 5.5.1818. Awse Eda
lele da zemen
F. Engeles Afja Augustes. 1895. On
Amera - forces. of ussr. 23.2.1918.
Lenena. Adalwa 22.4.1870 - 14.3.1895
Mackis. Adalwa 5.5.1818. >
Engeles. Adalwa 28.11.1820 5.8.1895

~~Hipitpa~~ Lenwen Afja 24.2.1920
Oitaja Souiet wa djemen ojatame
ken mo 1939-1941. oita oyo Ojo ja eta efimano
mo USSR,

Supreme Soviet
State Body:

Oyafi kamapo me minister
lelepangelo olali lo ngo oumo ngo no uko
Political fonteition Ame vo uumba.
Omahangano eno ou̦femba
Omahangano oo. he lufa kepangelo
nawork Consimora ohai pududa Ou no
Ame ovo hawa ongala mo U.S.S.R. awese opo
waayandje ouyje lele wavo awese.

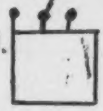
Radio Commcations 3

Wire means of Commcation

Weight 5 kg Rang of Com. 12-25. km. speak

Ports Oitukulusayayo

1 Inductor handle.
2 Merophone and teleponne. Receiver
3 dry Battery. C 15. Volt. to feed. Micropot
4. 3 terminals. E Condacts: 2 viris.



WAN CONSTITUTION of USSR.

BASic Riohts freedoms and duties of Soviet Citizens

the famous words from the „Communist„ menifesta.
the free development of each is the Condition-
for the ~~wo~~ free: Development. of All. have-
became in practice a vital prin Ciple of our-state

28.11.79.

1, Anu nomu USSR ovalwangawa mehangano la Atrik 7or
2, Anu avose Ovatungi la kofinda wov Sosial.
3, no veno ufemba kombii ngaa diso
4, Gpange to otali kenda ba ofo li tele Omiko ko
Adise kumwe. noli tungepo ofinda mupo wo Sosial.

Emango dou Sosiale.

ca. Socialist Consumption funds. are
Used for
free Education
Stipends to Studentis
free traning in order to improve work
Skills.
free medicol Sereveice fo the Population

6

I Cher up microp hone Andtelphone
Press. the batter And blow and m.p.
2. Conect. 1 and. 2. vitho in Telphone.
3. Conecte. 2 wire so. Liand 22.

Field telponhe Corecte Wire
is up. P-274 Range of Com. 25 Km
Oule wayo Osinano so ngodi
500-600 m.t.

● Oudu wayo Oufike 12 km
T.K.2. Oyeji yo ngo di Owena
ombali do weela yovewe
Lennen Okwali, KO finland

Chemical Toticalagents
of romis. of. Captalist.

The are 6 groups.

1 Nokse; gas=V, gas, Zusin. of. bot, Skin.
2. Skin; fkatars:

1 Opakupu teka kusaanu.
2 Omupijo pikwa
Oukwahamba
Oukwaindubulo
Oukwavese

5

Oilonga yavo. com, Lennense

Lennen. Makis na Engels ovo alo ngi vafimana monguđu yalongi vakwai Ovadalwa momafiku

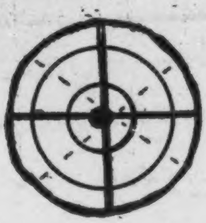
Lennen 22.4.1870 Afja
,Mackis 5.5.1818 Afja 14.3.1883
Engeles. 28.11.1820. Afja 5.8.1895

Lennen Okwadaletsa mu.Ma-dinis Shimbeleli. lo olo lali edi na laxe. Shimbeleli Madium.

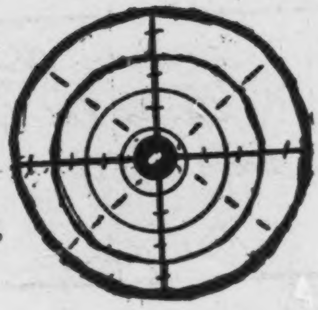
Olandu Ouwatuliwepo ku Lennen

1. 8. Working.
2. Probrem of Land
3. Probrem of Nation
4 Probrem of Stop the. war. of Kwasa.

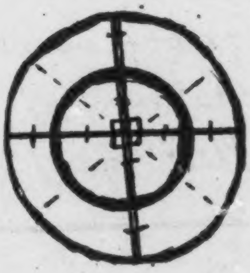
Binocola



700



Holisontal, 400Km
and fertical,



1000

P. oll. Battery.

Omukomololi wo platoon mo Battery
1 Omukomeno mo vavakwa ite ino morall.
Shafimana Okuvaneifa oilongayoye.
Okukondolola okweeita mo lwoodi
Okukala muna ekwata fano liwa
Omuna kukala muna Otodjestik
mo kutja omu oilonga otamuivaneifa
tu nawa oilonga ya P. of Battery
Apewa omisiiva oku na kukalanga
helipi:? Shotete oku naku kala au
difako anu kutja eli fikonasisi
Odina kukala damo na etotete
Km. Ouna oku kala walonge
kida nawa kutja Ota omu kaumbo
nga helipi. ngenge muweilonge
kida Komanda.

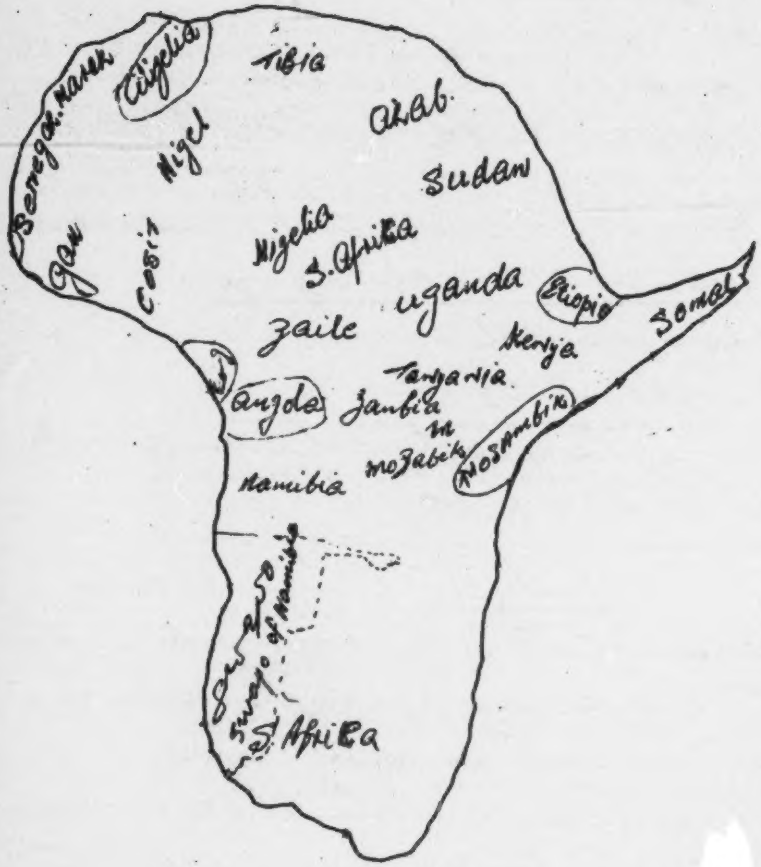
Obusi na ondjoalo kutjo
oilifo ngahelipi.

Kondaolola Oplatoon yoye ko
niinayo kwaodi Komanda
Okuna ku kala eino naku
tja opwa Swala Omhu ilo
no ku yanda Ol apota Diva
mo Komunucation
Osilalakanenwe Sa Battery.

3 White phosphorus

Ngenge Shangjena Oino Siponga noupji
Oujike 1200 °C
Ohaihweke Odai no mwiji ou
Ma Ou dio, no ngenge vaffeja.
mo 1-10 kasona Watio ijae
ngenge ovitula potẽnja Olaiwana
tuyo vene.

7


Senegal. Marok
Algelia
Tibia
Arab.
Nigel
Sudan
Gan
Cosis
Nigelia
S. Afrika
uganda
Etiopia
Somal
Zaile
Kenya
Tanzania
Angola
Janbia
m
mozabik
Mosambik
Namibia
Swapo
Swapo of Namibia
S. Afrika

O Okasilandu lela Omepo.

Incendiary Means

Oimma ei haile ndulula Omepo

Substanaics, producing. ligh temperatyse, used in the Armies. Of. Capialisit. Countries.

1. 1. Napalm Oitopolwa yayo

bengine - 95%

thickenes 5%

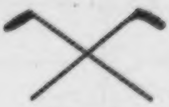
burning temperature - Ohaingjene fyo tagfiku 1200°. C

2. Pyrogel. - bengine indian - rubber. Osasi safe kegje hasikanja - lele kaanhu. ugange tagi. - takusi kula. various heavy oils.

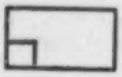
Omahooli opo O.mepo ikalepombadi ifiko burning temperature - 1600° C

Oupju opo itaukala ufikegpo

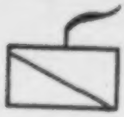
8



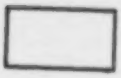
Omina yo matuala manya.



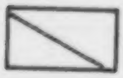
Omaumbo eli lile



Ofabrik yo ilonga tailongo.

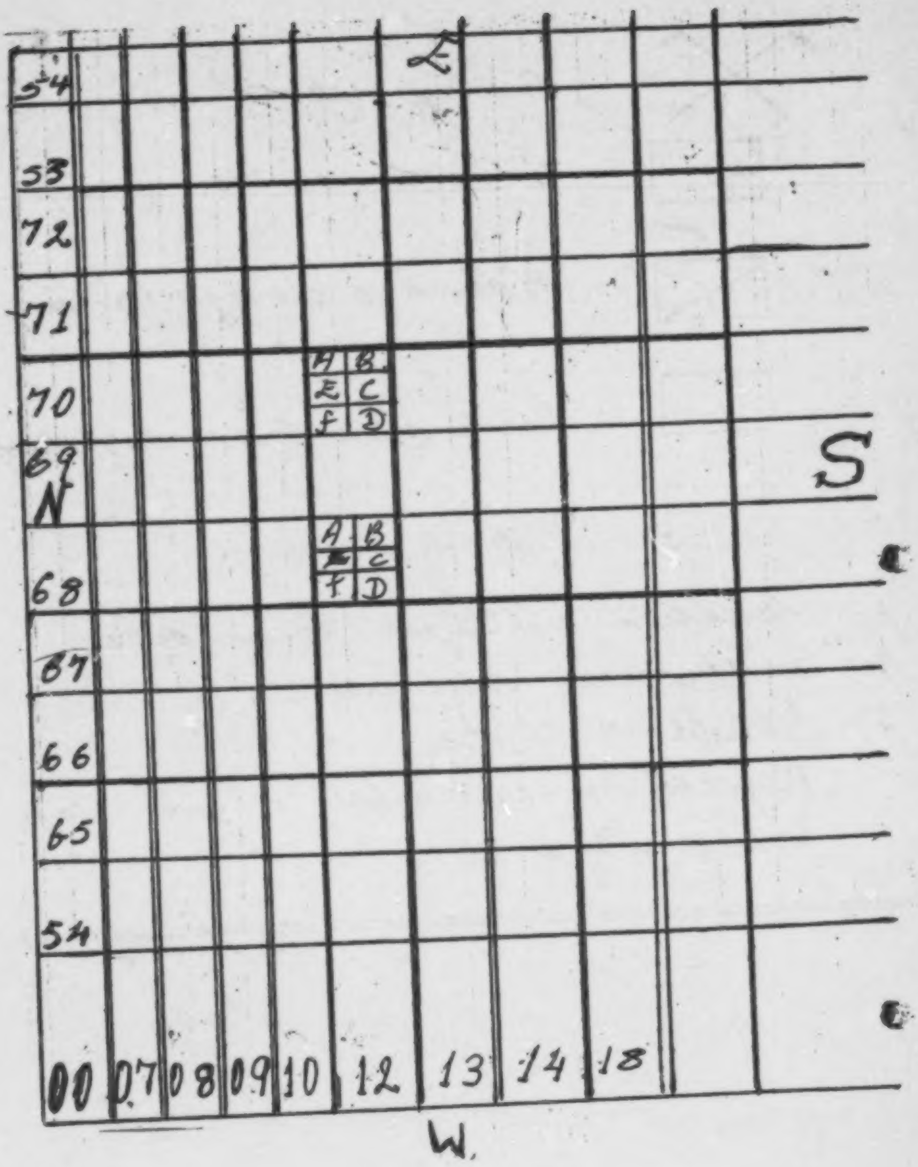


Omatu nghilo. Omaumbo dipame



Ofabrick yapata .

1, Location villages town cities
2, industrial entupesis.
3 Roads- Epate
Vegetation forester-bushs es grodens point
hydrography & rives lanes.


E
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A B
E C
F D
A B
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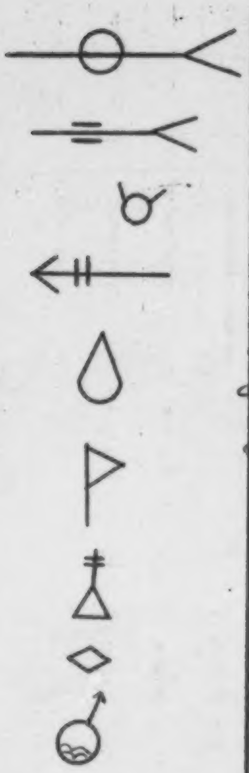
14
18
W.



Binocola. Distens 9
30 Okanya ho lungu

D = 1000x.4.
D = Distens
l = height: ouse.
a = Angle.

= D = 1000x. 30.

Binocola
Emethar Doinima

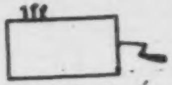
Omeneevolungu.	3.0
Met. lenk.	2.7
Met. Onhu	17
Met. of Palas.	6
Meter. Hack	2
Meter. Owayto	1.5
Meter Eumbo	6.8

Radio Station

Wire Means of Communication

Telepne Set. T.A. 1-43 man body

The long of wir. 25 km.



weigh 5 gr. Ronge of Comn. 12-25. km Speak

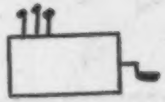
Ports

1 microphone, and telphone receiver

2 inductor handle.

3 dry Battery 1.5. volt. to feed micropon

4. 3. terminals and two 2 contact. wires



Of to ground.

you must. Reparation and Cheor up telphon.

Press the Batter As the Batter brow. mp. Conect 1 and 2.

with in telphone.

[illegible]recto 2 wire in the ground.

Infander.

Section is 100 met. meet Pohali the to platoon.
Platoon is near 750 met. in the difens 250
the platoon lound. the Cambany long 150 Met.
the Cambany have long Distans 1000 meter.
Batalion difans 3000 meter in the position
As lounding 2500 meter As the B. Difens
atack anemy.

Enemy batalion

the fansiei of Cambany in Batalion
the fansioi is the strong high.
the fansioni Distrowing duid ~~indast~~ the anemy
And ~~Eap~~ duid indast f Atian or position
the long Ambus of infandar Cambany 500-
700. the Battalion lacgh 4-5 km. And -
Distrowing position of enemy.
And desstrobute ather Platoon And Cambany
And Kond. nuar the war. the enemy Platoon
fieght in Battalion. enemy. Battalion fieght
with 2. Battalion.

Field telephone Cable wire

Dis is up. P.2 74 Range of Comm, up to 25 - ~~[illegible]~~ kmeter the long of the wire 500·600 and weigh 12 kgr.

T.K.2 Reel

And Other wire P 2 75 Range of Comm 12 km

P193 a Switch board Body

As you are feigh in Batol you must. quely the connection if there is a diffence. in Athare Commiction put in big. one.

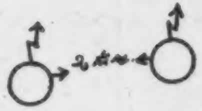
Radio is implotend to Contolol group.

As Povo in Russia is indast. 1895 in Russia the man he was very work in Russia and Komrade Lenien he was happy.

Radio R-128 is are Big one.

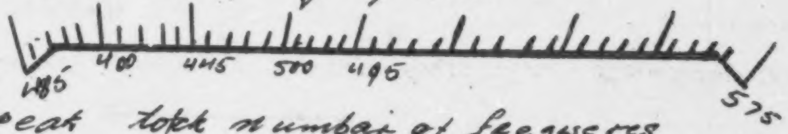
it working Granding Cambany and Platoon he sal wentstent. in the meet.

weigh 2-8 kg



fregwenty band. 485- 515.31 fregwenc

it is the nump of Speak.



as you speak tokk number of fregweres the Radio give legwegy wat you tolck.

= Anterina

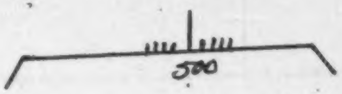
earphone battery

Casefo trans poration.

//

Big One. The worder of Commicction in Combat

1. Put the wire in the Comm.
2. Put the beam in the Radio



3. Replation batter.
4. As you Replation very guelly
   Check you And speak

Radio R 105.

↔

The Radis working wither Battalion - Cambany Comant

Radio hold the langwegy

The long wire is 5.- 15. Km long

up to 6 Km - 15. is destrobute long

Radio Speak 8-10 Km As you destrobute wire 40.m =

15-25 Kmeter. not Put de ground

Confined Antenne 2.7 met And beam Antenne 40. met long it [illegible] pointallele telphone type Radio Station

3, weigh 20 kgr. (4, Band. 360 461 803

You must leson good.

Standing Radio Body.

1. = Transmictter and receves
2. = telephonae.
3. = ecamination Batter
4. = bells of the Radio.
5. = Radio have. back.
6. = Connect Antenna.
7. = Connect. telphone
8. = Check up Conect. Batter.

Capitalist Countries

Are are 6. groups

1, Nekuc; gas. V. gas. Zunin of. Bor skin.
2. Skin frekans. mustard gas. garli
3, blood gas. prussic asid kkoof Balter
4, Chocking. gas. = phosgene
5, Prisko Chemical agents. C B. Z.
6, Blister gas (C.S) adanstoo
Neku. at. 0,000.2 - 0,005 mg. did. billedin
It discrap you uniform
in 2-3 men you must. perpare
first. aid. when head. or. eyes.
And is onty dengerous is you
Brith you must. be in
a. Gusmuster
Chocking olso if you brith
you will be changed Colowr
BZ wicke of you smoko you like of
Stupitd, wicknes, out. of. 5 days

wille be heath. G S, is better is you- 13
drink milk or. tee.

Gas muster

1, Box.
2, ~~musther~~
muscker
3, Tube
4 Coal filter
5 Paper filter

Including. yacket, Plastik shoes, And ~~glotte~~ glows:

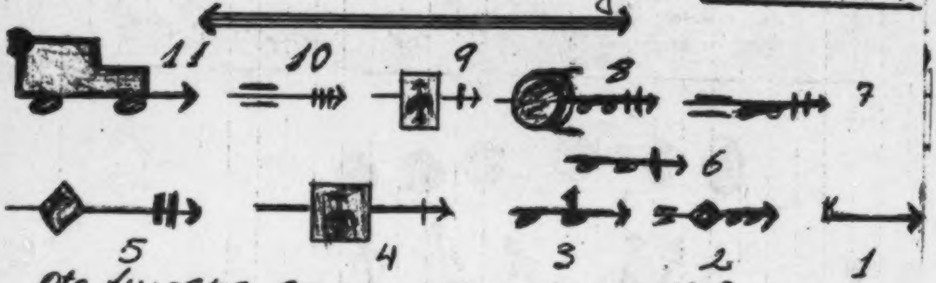
[illegible] I am vat hen. on the war. of the front.

~~Geek~~
Chemicol. Detetion. Dewis:

1 13 Comicol Agent. Detector. kit. Cemicol O. pomp, body Spesial Ceckly Ampnodyl. fleddrdyr. protectiv. Kepp. frecter ~~Stater~~ slater, kem col Kating. Semple Speit.

Depomp of eare
nick ridul is kid Broe Brown. And. Red.
hg. half of ant gas.
gylows. Difeset of ipeo ipriter.
Green help brian.
Smock fieltter. help the high. Job. with
pomp. – the gras – – –
– –
And the school the Church
The Religion in the. instrument. of –
impelia lisms. vary woui
varysell word = Ourpu uhapu.
Capast. = Education Davana
instreument. = Omani you pika
Religiom = Eitavelo
rites on not. = Ahala ile ahove
instement. of. Postiliti:
the church. = Ongeleka
State of ussh = Osivana
Dommeat. = Fininika
the word = Ounyuni
Sand fick light or not = Owakanyago Poiaa –

Battalion mouwing: ✓ 11.12.19^{16}79



Oto fuwapo ouna wa enda. Euili 3-4 no oto fu wapo 60 mn.

no una wa enda 50 mu. oto fu wapo 10. mn

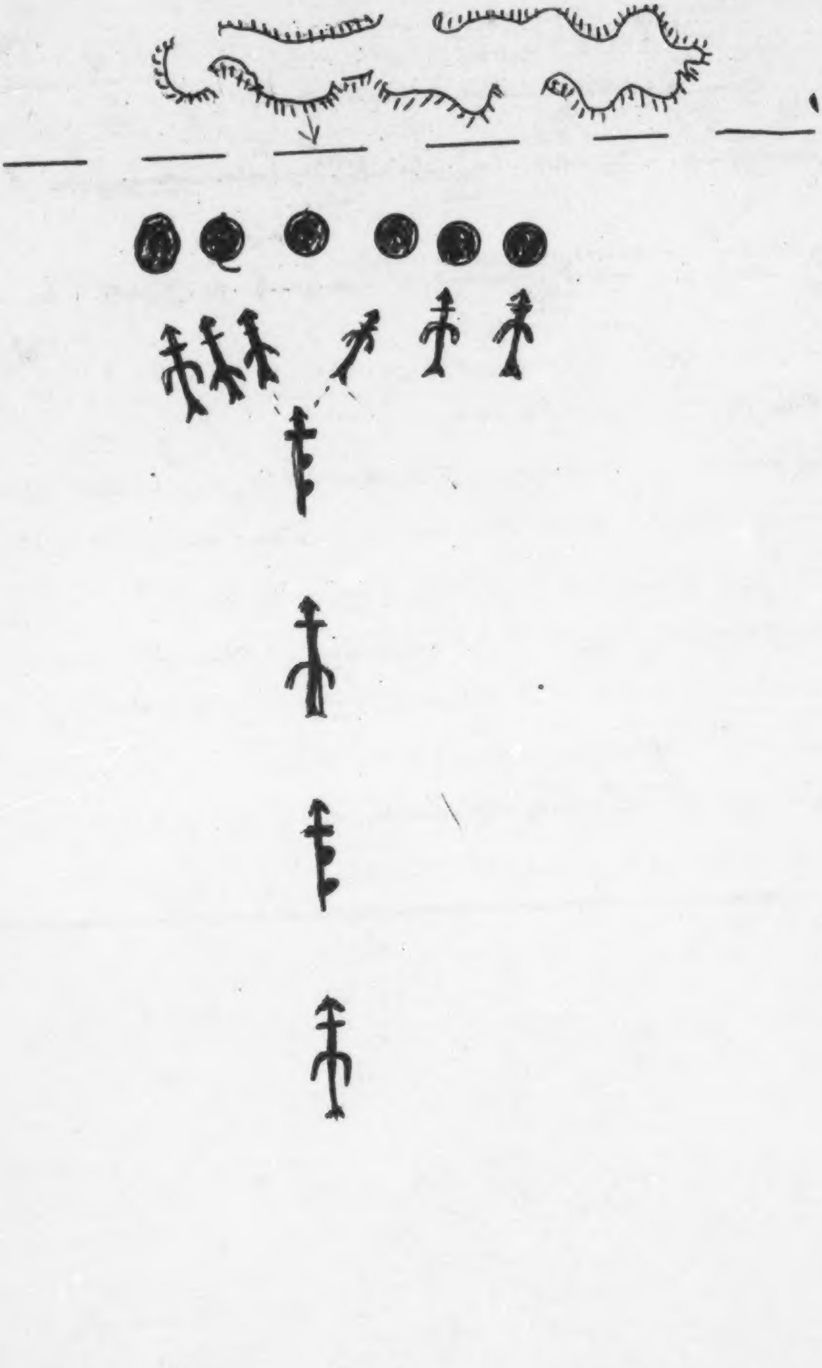
Anu Oufi ku Ohava ende euili 8-7.

Ngenge Omuna Oihauto Euili. 12-16.

nongenge tafuwapo, long. hold, Otaui Lafelidja wawa opo vamwene. oBattalion.

Schiliti. Kifamans. And you dsiideDe. likowasis.

2x Omuno Batery Morter Inchinere Batter. Ant. tenk gan 57 mmCh



Prin giples.of. foreign Poley of state

Phingiples offoreign Polg of the USSR.

Peaceful Coexistance of state
with Different. sosialisit system it means.
Settlino disputes issues between by talks
egvality. of states
Sovereignts ant. territoria
integraty. of States Economic Cultukal
coop laratio.

2 Prolerian and Socialist
interpation.lism.
it maans.
Fliend ship an Coopration between
Countries of. all round. Support to the
international worker narional
libelation movements, and all anti.
imperialism ste. forces. 244

Policy of the USSR

The foreign Polig of the USSR. is Aimed inssurance, internation Contitions fauourable for. Bulding Communism in the. U.SSR.

What is Scale. short

Scale is a number which Shaus haw many times. the distances on the map Preduced then the Same Distances on real terrain.

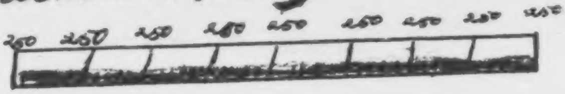
1.Cm = 250 m

1 mm = 25 m

1. Meters = 25000 meters.

$$\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ \times 55 \\ \hline 1250 \\ 1250 \\ \hline 13750 \end{array}$$

{Faletickal> holisondal} = 55 = 13750 meters



= Asending.

intreating yo Job.

1: 25.000 Skyl.

L

Necents >Ehoololo. Fypol. = Oteli vanku.[16]

Dont. not. Conteau.

4. Thermite- Oyafikamapo pasi tenda.

Burning tempetature-3000

Ohaidulu kupja ku.wena nando mpo.

Oule ile Owundjene. Uran 75%

= Aluminium = 25%

5. Electrin. Sautilakoi

Owa mwangenate ile lus eno.

Oupju O-cjene, burning temperature 2000°. Oupju waso.

6 Thenisiote-Electron Miature

Oupju to. 3500°. Ota mici Siwa. Oili iwalimumwe. no ughe Enghono Opo Diinige Dilwapu.

USSR idatotwa 1919

23.02.1918 omomwatotwa Omu

Omakanghamweno Etanga la USSR

nghee alunngapo Omatanga eye.
Otafikamwapo pa ilala kawe
nwa. 7.

1 Okukala wamwene Ongleduejowo

1 → Okwamena guidance of the Armed forces by the Communist party of the Soviet union.
is the principal Phincpol basis of the power unity of the Armed forces and the Soviet People,

2 ART 31 of the Soviet Constution Pelence of the socialist motherland in one of the most improtant tun Chons of the state and is the Concern of the whole people.

Pkoletarian and socialist. 17
3 internationalism.

3 Princple of regval service
Regruitment.

Coordinated Development
of the Blanghies of service.
and arms their gonstant Combat.
Bedrois Readness, > vidjilent,
one man their Command in Control
of all Troops and their units
Strict military Discpline.
discipline.

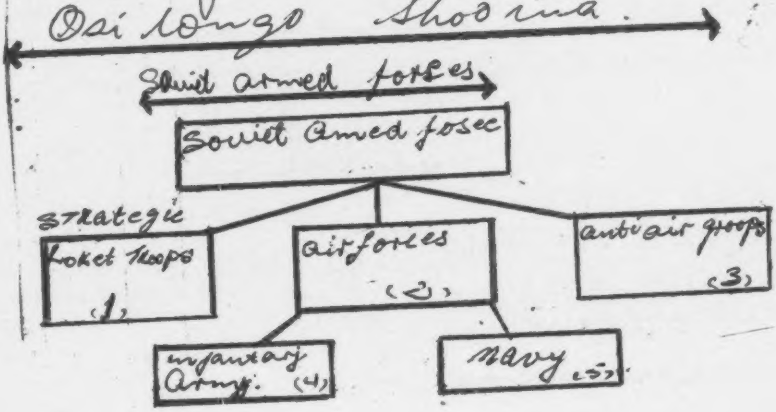
= Coordinated >
= it is Sort. > Shihupi.
= Princple, of Regval, Service, Reguitment.
= Afinde landu mwakwelehwa aukuwie
Pamwe. wenu awese.
= Pilence.
tuw Chons of the State,
= Shaus = Pauhupi.
= Princple of Regval. =
Service Reguitment. =

Efikamwepo lo finda landu lda nga Va USSR.

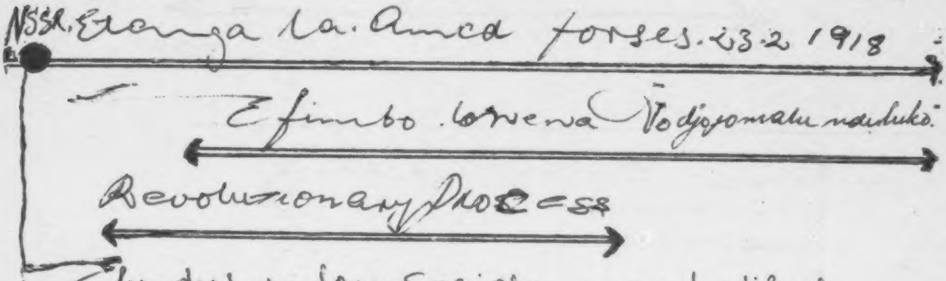
Mexumifo Lavo po mbaza pa Politika olilipo lafi kama mo Comnist Party of USSR. Olili lepo Ongo beis jalo ja pimana no ye nzono okwa mena Ososiale.

Oukumwe pokati kakwaite Va USSR. Ne Povu

Me Cotamango la USSR Omuwa Okatendo ~~3~~, 31 Zakati Etanga Olili lepo Ku difenk Osi longo Shoo ina.


Soviet armed forses
Soviet Amed fosec
strategic Roket Troops (1)
air forces (2)
anti air groops (3)
infantary Army. (4)
navy (5)

to insou the worlde


NSSR. Etanga la. Amed forses. 23.2 1918
Efimbo lowena Vodjyomalu naduko
Revolusionary Process

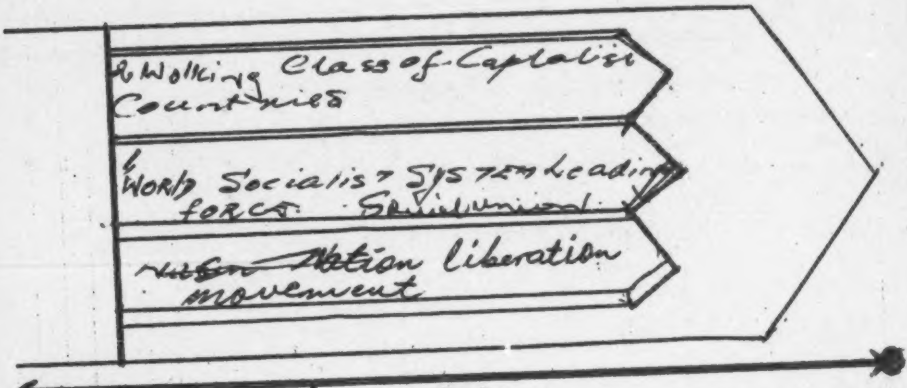
Elundululo lou Sosiale wau kapital.
nopo kati Opena ashike Elainwa di
Elundululo neko ndjo po kati. Ko ngudu ina
ihalika nai mwe ya Wati ha koonhu.
nopeno ma kwatajano mopena Etejepo
lo uCapitalist. wexuli?epo lou kolo
no.

Okudifako Oulwapu wanhu!
nokuwatu la no ndji la. jau Sosialist.
nomno. mbwela ngadjo youngiinji
no. nghalu, jotefe. Emangu lw

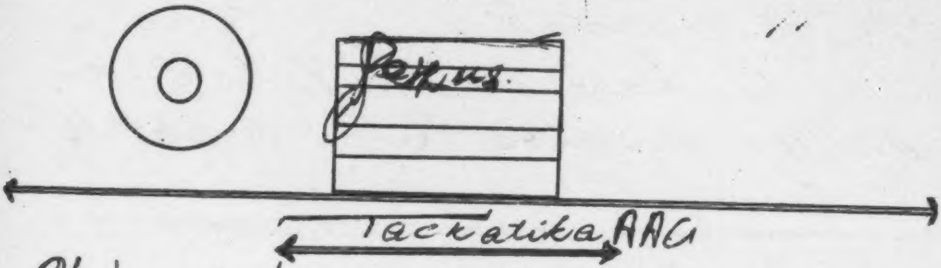
ke lo USSA. nokudjeopa [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
ngu [illegible] [illegible] 1918. 23. 2e 1918. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ngu [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Capitalist
CP
CM
Communists

2. Dkati Cau Cap.-Sc.


Walking Class of Caplalisi Countries
World Socialist System leading force Soviet union
~~[illegible] Nation~~ liberation movement

Ant tank T.MDP
Hallena 10 kg. Exp. jadi 6.7 kg
weight Eap. 20-50 kg body backs
fius MB5 And Ditonal. MD 2
weight, TMW6 ANT tank mein
weight 8.6. kg fius 5.7 kg
Havy 120 kg Pleam MB.6.
fius MB5.
Pous to. weight Body 2 kg. 75 gr. Se
Eap ½ kg eap



Okukundafana pandjango ikongenge ta mwii moi longa. Pakwenda kwen mo omisiwa nomumna kukalamu lili kutja openi -lanuu sakanen

1. Sho-lete Ashiningwa wefimbo opo ukale vafika pomvatanga a Enemy
2 Okukala ino liwekela nawa ongha 100 ja
3. Okukaia mwaumba pefimbo noku kufa Onhwele ja kula paku dipiowinga
4
5 Okukala kutja Otamwende-ighwahwa gi.
6 Kala va Ongamiwa nawa akwai-la pefimbo li liupi Diwa

7 Omakanghameno mo shifjo mo Seni. Okuya po ko mbatha,

Okukala vawdi. fako Enda Oi na okwaita, kufja Onghalo ja Enemy. Oili ngaaipi.

enemy story.

vertical
horisondal
2c met = 2 km

Dorrow = Es ino [illegible]

$\frac{75}{68}$

~~tokke~~ Laith - to the laft.
Laith - laft. Omifinda. ta tale nawa.

Alicodal = felticol
Tula po Senda yayo

20

An Artillery periscopic aiming is designel to determine to. asimuths directions, Orienting guns and instruments in the assigned direction and to. measure vertical horisontal, Angles on the terrain and to. determine ~~distant~~ distances. using a special 2, metre rule

monocural magnitude - 8 times.
holisontal line measuring limit - ± 60-00(360 °)
Deflection and H. ring division 1-00.

Weight of a Complete Set, -11.5 Kg.

1. a vertical ax is with a gear and a ball_shaped well
2. a body of the Main, Setting screw with a main gear

3, The. Refrense unit of. the. Aiming Cercle.

4, a, Body of. the. Readings. Screws

5, a, monoculas

6, numbar deflection ring. is

7 Divide, 60, equal Pengs

9 Numbers ~~on~~ the Deflection Ring is

are. ~~Red~~ Red,

8 the Aiming ring number are. Black

9, The. is deflection ~~number~~ draw.

. the numbers. are also.

Russie. letter. Y. and. S. for. Aiming

circle.

deflection. ring,

10, deflection draw. Aiming Circle.

draw.

Petrus J. Shakdange

Politika

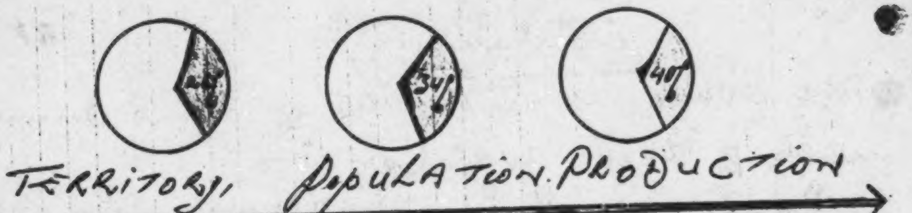
● An epoch is a period of time during wich p deep qualitive.
Jotde ppeal Ashike Oukaptalisk

world Sosialiste Systems.

world. sotialistem system. includes.

1 Soviet union. USSR

2. Bulgaria.. 13 Yougoslavia J.P.R.
3 Hugary.. 14 Laos+. PDR
4 G. D.R.
5 poland.
6 Rumania.
7 Csechoslovakia.
8 VieTNAm.
9 MOngolia.
10 Cuba.
11 peoples R. Korea.
12 AlBania ~~and~~.



Omulandu wou Sosiale Mounyunji

1, Oiimati yetepo loufikepamue Komatanga. mounyunii.

2, ovanu ava alakenoki ombili. inanaha la uati. Kinyo nazepo loose-nu. palongifo loita.

3, Okuyandja kuatako kenguludu Domamanangu duko.

4, Oshatungilwa ko nadiladilo Opauko monlis.

Jugo. Slavia.

Oyatotwa. Oiti, 7 Nato 1949. Omoyatotwa. 1955. USS'.

1. [illegible] fiku 14 5. 1955. Ehangan **28**
Ehanga no [illegible] kwa [illegible] [illegible] se.
[illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] [illegible]. W.T.O.
2 Oiljo ye [illegible] olo ojo [illegible] ai.

1. Bulgaria
2. G.D.R.
3. Poland. Ehatkemo oliti no Poland. W.T.O.
4. Romania.
5. USSR.
6. ~~Cz~~ Czechoslovakia.
7. Hungary.

~~W.T.O.~~ C.M.E.A. ombelewa olomaliko jalo oili mo Moskou
elo ge lokunewe Pelito

Ehangamo olo oleali ~~Kaloito~~ go politi. sosiale. olaitolelo
[illegible] dala ai. 1949. CMEA.

Sinfelopor
Ukrania Republic
35300
500
USSR.

Forces & means of Communication

in M Inf. Battalion.

Communication organization in
Offensive & in meeting engagement.

Section 4. Communication Platoon 21 men
1 Combat Infantry vihcle 1
2 Apc. 1
3 Section Comm. & radio. telepone. men. 1
4 Radio telephone men 1
5 Driver 2... 11 men

Section 7 men

R 105.5
R 104.1
R 113.1
R 126 12
Γa3.63 Vehcle, 1

Section 9 men

Cable П-275-12 kms.

Switchboard 193 м-1

Telephone Appaluses-14

ПА3.63 Michole 1

motaydese
~~[illegible]~~ 2

Communcation Section. 6. men

R 105 4 pieces

П.275 6 km

TA. 4 pieces

Ant-tank Battery and Mortar have 4-R.105.

Riconnasions plat cont R/105-2 pieces, And Combat. Engineer R 105.-1 pies

3 Campani Comanda

Battary Comandar have Communic

Sion - to clock

Opkaptali ne nghudu dowa lundulolo ...

Opimbo 1917 Ehumo ko moeso k alali kapika Swasi.
Ailonga aise oyali mou kaptalister.

/ Ausoli yale Otawende laukue
kumolasceimo ~~fe~~ tomweso Otaso Dvala.
mekde notchi. USSR Owawabemakele
lamgo Ausnoshi. Ale mo Silo
go. manghe. lawende nokuje. lO
mo. i

Engudu Adisedou Comonis pust. mounjuni. 91
no dili ma lo ngelo lou kwa mainafana

the second stage.
world war and the vict ory.
Socialism Revorrusion. in a Number of Eulopa
asia. Countries. 91
the ~~third~~ stage of political
The third stage
mon fyt jàes freedom
the late fif ties. the triumph of Socialism
onghe ou pije piki save nde tauxi
mi. lovsu na mo nima. oku oja pedu la ca
Omilo ngo. nano. oja la aise ojako mbwe
mo ko ngudu you Socialist. no nghe
ose lu we ku fi ndo ne..

Ava wei Alunduluti.
monjim Ongudu ya nai longa.
the working Class of Socialist Coundries
30° the total number of working in
~~the~~ the world.

The proletarie of ~~the~~ the Nations that have freedom exploitation in the world.

the proletariat of industrial Country 40% Total number of working in the world

⟷

Political

⟷

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

⟷

The

the Zemen kom Namibie 1884.
fijo 1915 omwaje S.A. module ei 1915. for today
1979. itali the Sordias of itali ves go to
1890. the. Etiopio 1935-1941 modula ei ita
li okwawa pa lula vali Etiopio moupi
ke. 1935-1941 nodula ei Opuwo Etiopio ina
javali moupika.

Zemen was in [illegible] namibia 1884
(tot; Still today. he now whats going

National. Libelation. Movement.

The National Libelation Movement is a power Revolutionary force of the present Day an interal part of the World Revolutionary progress

Great October Revolution started active struggle of oppressed peoples of Africa Asia & Latin America,

Rise & expansion of Libelation Anti Colonial struggle spitar. okulata defeat of fascism and Japp Yapaneex Militar in the ~~Coaks~~ Course of the Second World war. 2..

Stages and driving forces of National Liberation Revolutions.

National Liberation Revolutions. National Democratic Socialist Revolus

NAMIBIA

SWAPO MAIN OBJECTIVES

1. Abolishment of Colonial Regime
2. formation of the people's government.
3. Support to the National Liberational Movemen

The USSR renders economic assistance to 29 Countries of Africa.

1. Lenena Adalwa 22.4.1870 - Sibirl. uliano, wise. P
Lenen okwali Onani vamu wo sili. ototipo vo Commistel
Okwali omoni wo -gudu -o tori wo gudujo regoCmr.
2. (Oilonga ciya longwa ku Lennen: yopalundu luko)

Lennen okwi ya -ojelo umwene mkondjeli mangululo
3. -ijanilonga mo ja finunifa Avese mo kwe tapo ombili
javeseo. Sinasa wekondjo le nqudu Lennen o kwai
olanduli wa Maxis na Engels, Lenen okwa kuna
4. komaso mwaise eisi, ya nadis. no iwanifaja sailonga

5. Okwatola oparty. youComonisin. putemba, Nevatelo, kuma
Okwatula Emanguluko, mo. ndomangu luko osiwana,
Okwa tulapo (ombili po kati koilongo yajo. loka
7. Sino osamingi Omwaadila poja no kalo Silwifo so Lundulul

Lenen Ideas: adiladila. Okwamena osiwa
8. (na SoUsocial.)-H Etotepo lo Amis
Ondunge ya Lwanena. Sinasa nondji la jokuru
inga ondji la jow kwa vesei Nefastica.
9. Oiningwa Sidiliko yopalundul duko.
yo Ezimo do - 40 ~~Omalo~~. Omlasa we dine
la Lennen. Oita stiivali oya elwa ku Len
naimmgwaiimo aise Lenena Oikwamacis.
wopefinbo olo ile eli kuli.

1 tonga ailonga ya Lenven ei Alonga kombinga yanailonga aveshe mounyuni Sinasha no nadida dilo a maxes!?

2, Popja sa kombi nga yelundu lulo lousoci-alism, ei ya vingi lwe mu Octobel no Sha ela Sike nou mounju ni Shafi mana,

3. Omadila dilo mo Cutunga po Ou sho Shiale mo USSR Shafimane Nu Mounjuni.!!

4, Efitua mango lo po litika mo Culongifa Emona la soviet. union Pakutu Nu nga po Oiningyavo

5, Elandula fano la Lenven lo paushili. Komapulo Oshiwa-

6, ma, Engudu do malundu lu ko dopa ifo mongwalo yousoji ale mounyuni tadi ko nyijfa Jmbelialism!! dilipipo.

7, Engudu domakondjeli mangu kuko odo Oilu kutwa yo mo lundululo!!

8, Popja epukuko lu lemasa nau Capitalist: nou wa wanso, mo takapu tuka ngaheripi ongenge mua mangulu ka mo Shilongo Seni!!

9 eta ndidafamp lo ngu du jewi Swapo. pa. Politica

2. ~~[illegible]~~ Pipjawa kombinga yu sociale esi waeta elundu luko
no nghalo yow Sociale! ei yani ngi we mu October
no ya stamo sike mou ngjumi ??

lasiti ayetapo efimbo lipe le Sunduko
lou kapi lali. noetapo leli ndu luko lokwaawese.
october oya eta etapo Elundu luko lanu awese
lo mama ngu lula omama ngu luko awo anu awese.
Culi kilo olo oluSunifa monina oukapi
tali no molwa so okwakala oma kulu kuto no ma pangelo
omwalo we ngudu do u Comnis party
au Captani, omwa holoka no Engudu Com no ghe oda kokapafa
Omwalu o (Comnist party.
October, devon, olo lata weka. Okwendeleleke Engudu do na
ma ngu lu ko

3 Lewena oye aeta ondungejo. Efabrica Do, Mo. silongo..
no pa kwena nwalowa itsiluli okutunga ou sosialist.
Elundu lu ko lou kwa vese now na wapyia.
Omifjn lu lwa kalo do Sivanwa. Efaatrica Odajimanasike
~~Okuyandja~~ Mocala wa nangulukawawa
no aise. Okuindji pa laka Awailonga ngu
du da wei longa.
Elundu lulo. lo pa ukwa veseto no
unangapa

Okuwanda Ehumo ko weso. Ongwalo iti nawa. Okukolcka
enghono. Ke. nghano. de Silongo.

Omadila dilwa Lewnen Okutungapo Omusaveso mongjo

1. Okutungapa. indastory Dikwa wasine and put
Ar. the. work yo kadaka nounamugo and. holl. bog
Chiche to Read and Levorusion of impoland.
2. flow timeLevorusionary in the world.
the Socialist. Comand the working party.
the working ~~et~~ Class. ~~head~~. hather Corter and
Power to dom neating impelialism.
the national libretion movemend distrowi
distrowing impelia lism.

The the
wednotostike The
Teacher haed better the. for the

Countries of Socialistions.

1 BERMEN
2 Campuche
3 AfGANISTAN
4 ~~TRAg~~ Ilack
5 Syilia
6 P.R. yemen
7 Madagasine
8 BeNiw

1 Algeria
2 gini Bisau
3 gine Konakili.
4 Gabo Verde
5 Congo. Cwanbi:
6 Tanjania.
7 ETiopiA.
8 MOSAmbice
9 R.P.Of. AngoLA,

Countries of the C. socialise orientations.

Betmen
Campuche
Afganistan
~~Irag~~
Syinde
Pkgemen

Countries of the Socialist orientations

1 Betmen 2 Campuche 3 Afganistan 4 Irag
5 Syilia 6 Pkjemen 7 Algeria 8 guing Bisau
9 guingConakry. 10 Cabo ~~Verde~~ verde, 11 Congo.
11 Tanjania. 12 Benin 13 Madagasene
14 Etiopia. 15 mosambic.

Sight of Comand. T.Z.K.

She impoted stieck

Put the.

Theory

Prectick

Ohailongifwa ku komanda AAC

Socialism Theory and. Practice.

AA Battery

1 Battery my Support one in Offensivi!!
2 Battery my Support lining Aplescic in Offensivi.
is well ~~om~~ macher in difending people.
3 wen ~~Advance~~ protetter to the flont line. in diprowing.

AA Battery eiming to Support Infandak in to difend the group to Enoch the liver. ~~at~~ the Air.plane. attack

the working of Battery Command.

mission. -to gating; the mission in the group Con
1, first one Cm. ~~went stand~~ understand the ~~the~~ mission and look
the stuistion of Plak or textory!!
the Stuetion in the Alear.
2. Detemen measures preptation of Offensivi
3 Set the word the mission for Subbordinates to Provide Combat. Support and Conniection.

-Liast

29

4 And organise Battery fire Control
5 specify Succession of cooperation.
5 Thenk ~~tight~~ good hight cooperation.

6 take the air ~~main~~ stock and prepration you gun.
7 check Chek you soldeas prepration to fire of the mission
8 Report Preper you Battery is ready to fire in C-B-
Battery or Platoon Prepration the vichle and
the B-Platoon hold and tall the Prsonery in
the word in tack division.

Battery Combat mission and the Battery
• tack the position in the work. of Platoon
his must giving the position and Assebly Paint.
Battery you must tacke the our wshis to fire.
Battery have not Com you must tack the massege

Thiun 14 [illegible]B diffouse diffenec.

Diffendor

1 To Protect wich are at ~~first~~ forcest line!!

whis

2, To Protect with at. the first in ~~Second~~ suports ones of islons.

To protact unit. wich in 2 nd eslon.

To Protect impitand objectivie in the near like Commanding post. HQ.

Defene

5, 2 km Aunoug AAC ichelon ofing 300-500 - wher offiusive 300-500 mt.

defens 100 m wher destroy ground enemy

Time to bring mount in Combat.

Onato ayatolwa. 1949

USSR. W.T.O 14 5 19.55.

Elongelo kunwe Paliko 1949 C.M.E.A

lili mO USSR

8

wich wis whics

Political education is the ary
ideas. of Presonery.
the leson the eiming of Soldeas. Soldate, of
educastiön!!

[illegible]

[illegible]

~~Political education~~ is
Subjett and objectivis of the Currigulum.
where the political education in the troops and Commissars
task
duties are Carried out most thoroughly there is no lazi-
dy in the Army therein its system and its moral is -
batter, therein are more victoryes !! Lennen wribo

Political education is :!!

The systematic propaganda of marxist. Lenninjin ideas
of the objectivis and tasks of the leadin ruling
party and peoples" demands a the Cultivation in
the ~~minds~~. b of the Communist ~~party~~ moral

the mobligation the personnely for a cvalitative
fulfilment of taks facing the Army.

the explanation of the just goals of nacinal Nation
libelation struggle the exposure of the brutal of
imperialism rachin zionism and maoizm !!

all education work is to be Carried
out on the ~~real~~ basis ~~whis~~ with Consideration of the
Real situation possibilities and tasks facing the
Personnely, Personnel !!!!

the methods of education of the Personnel :

(: new thoughts man ?)

1. Persuation = findilamo. moral;

2, Commander's. example. behouiet,

3, Commentation after custom. divid,

4, Competition = dam neat.

5 world. go to fighting = agon fire.

and progressive views in Personnel.

" no scheme without a revolutionary theory there can be no — revolutionary movement" the finds role of vanguard fighter can be ! ful filled only by a party that is guided be the most advanced theory !!

EXHIBIT 1(e)

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book : Johnny Nampala Tokotoko

oooOooo

This note book reflects parts of the training received by this SWAPO cadre at the Tobias Hainyeko Training Center in Angola.
The notes are fragmentary and deal with the "Materialist Understanding of historical development", the"History of Namibia", About the USSR", "Aims and Objectives of SWAPO", "The building of Socialism in the USSR", "The World Communist Movement", "Lenin - Second International", "Sabotage", "Materials for the STRELLA (Sic) 2 m in 2nd Squad", "2nd Squad", "2nd Squad Material", "A Soldiers who are here".

o

[illegible]

STRELA

10

GENIE

[illegible]

'SAM' MANSCAPE VS BINNE '81'

[redacted]

TRAINING E

WEAPONRY 000031

[redacted]

ohmmeter Q7C

Materialist understanding of historical developement.

TERMS OF ECONOMIC RELATION.

Objects of Labour = These that man acts on (ore metal, timber, cotton etc) in order to obtain necessities of life.

Means of Labour

SWAPO OF NAMIBIA
THE CONSTITUTION AND
THE POLITICAL PROGRAM
ITS NO. 6951

Materialist Understanding of historical development.

TERMS OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS:

OBJECTS OF LABOUR = These that man acts on ore, metal, timber, cotton etc) in order to obtain necessities of life.

Means of Labour = Things (machinery equipment etc) with the help of which man act on nature.

Means of Production = Objects and means of labour together.

Productive Force = Man plus the means of production.

Production Relations = Relations between people in the process of production.

Mode of Production = Productive forces plus the production relitions.

The mode of production known in HISTORY.
The history of mankind knows five
mode of production one relation the others
succession

They are.

(A). Primitive communal mode of production
(B). Slave Owning. Mode of production
(C). Feudal Mode of production
(D). Capitalist Mode of production
(E). Socialist Mode of production.

Primitive Communal mode of production

The lowest and history the first form of organization of people. During this period man used objects found in Nature, Such as sticks and Stones and gradually reached the stage where he himself make a primitive implements of production. The extremery Law, a Law level of development of production forces determined: the corresponding relation of production which were relation of Co-operation of production and mutual assistance and which ~~were~~ were base on public.

ownership of the means of production and ~~eq~~ equal distribution ~~distrib~~ of the production Independent of the Quatitty and quality of labour. It could not otherwise Because in those time people had primitive implements and could with stand the forces of nature only collectively. The individual had nothing to appropriate OR SAVE FOR THE FUTURE THAT ACCOUNTED FOR THE ABSENCE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, CLASSES AND EXPROITATION.

As people required production experience labour productivity increased. This create condition for not only natural Social division of Labour.

The earliest form of such dibision of Labour was the seperation of cattle-breeding ~~form~~ from crop cultivation handicrafts too later developed into an independent branch tribal commune ~~broke~~ broke up and was replased by families private

,, History ,, of Namibia. ,,

19th Century - German (SWA)
1919 = League of Nation.
1922 = Namibia was mandated to (S.A.)
1917 = Ovambo uprising = Mandume killed by S.A. troops.
1932 = Ipumbu led ovambo uprising after the 2nd world war - Hosea Kutako with his representative Michael Scott - English Bishop to the (UN) to let petition he (English Bishop) was supported by Nama and Damara chiefs.

1957 - Congress of Ovambo - people.
1958 - Renamed as (OPO) after 2 years SWAPO - Herman ya Toivo was a lead of (OPO).
1962 = Congress of SWAPO decided to form PLAN.

1964 1st guerilla based created
26 Aug. 1966 Armed struggle start.
1971 SA: Agreed ~~to~~ ~~so~~ negotiate with un
about Namibia.
1978 = TURNHALLE was formed.

SWAPO of NAMIBIA" SWAPO

SWAPO organized, unites, orients, inspires, and leads the broad masses of the Namibia people in the struggle for national and social liberation.

1922 = Bondel warts mascared by bomber

~~The duties and functions of the national Officer.~~

ABOUT THE USSR.

1920 = Imperialist enemies where defeated in USSR
30 December 1922 is the birth of USSR
The ~~first~~ furst six Republic to form USSR
are ①. ~~RUSSIA~~ RUSSIA ②. BYLORUSSIA
③. UKRAINE ④. GERGIA ~~⑤. ARMEN~~
⑤. ARMENIA ⑥. AZER~~BA~~AJAV

The main reason of USSR to unite.

①. Defence of independence
②. To build up a strong econome:

The role of the dictorship of the proletariate in the Transition period.

Then state in the socialist countries is therefore to defend the interest of the ~~oth~~ working (majority) majority. While in the (Capita) captalist state is there for to defend the interest of Bourgeois;).

QUESTION.

How will be the state be in the transition Period? There must be a revolutionary DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT.

ANSWER =

= Is the developement of Human Society a law Governed ~~Governed~~ process.

The duties and functions of the national officers shall be as follow:

A- The President

(1). The President of SWAPO shall be the leader and the Chief- Executive officer of the Org.

(2). He or she shall be the chairman (person) of the control committee and National Executive committee

(3) He or she shall be commander in chief of the people's Liberation Army of Namibia's armed forces.

(4). He or she shall appoint representatives. abroad and revoke such appointments.

B- Vice President.

(1). He or she shall be the principal assistant to the President in the discharge of the duties and functions of the Organization

(2). He or she shall exercise all such functions as may be delegated to him or her by the president.

3). He or she shall exercise the same power and carry out all the duties and functions of the president in the ~~ab~~absence of the president.

C. NATIONAL CHAIRMAN(PERSON).

1). He or she shall be the assistant to the President and the VICE-PRESIDENT in the discharge of the duties and functions of the Organization.

2) In the absence of the president and the Vice-President the national-chairman-(Person) shall perform all the duties and functions of the President.

"Secretary of "Defence."

1). He or she shall responsible for the training supply and equipment of the PLAN.

2). He or she shall responsible for the political, education and revolutionary discipline of the military cadres of SWAPO.

3). He or she shall a member of the military Counsell of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia ~~of of Namibia~~

④. He or she shall recommend to the President for promotion, demotion, suspension ~~or dismiss~~ or dismissal any member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia for violation of its rules, regulation and standing orders.

Secretary for Healthy and Social Welfare:

①. He or she shall be responsible for the healthy and medical care of the members of the organization.

2). He or she shall be responsible for the establishment of Swapo medical, para-medical and nurse training Centres as well as for the organization of mobile ~~clinics~~ clinics.

AIMS AND OBJECTIES OF SWAPO.

1. To fight relentlessly for the immediate and total Liberation of Namibia from colonial, and imperialist occupation.

②. To unite all the people's of Namibia irrespective ~~irrespect~~ of race, religion sex or ethnic oregin into ~~a~~ the cohesive representative national (potic) political entity.

③. To forster a spirits of National consciousness or a sense of common purpose and collective destiny among the people's of Namibia.

④. To combat all reactionary tendencies of individualism, tribalism, racism, sexism and regionalism.

⑤. To co-operate to the fullest extent with all the genuine national liberation movement, progressive government, organization and individuals throughout the world towards complete elemination of the colonial system of imperialism.

(6). To establish in Namibia a democratic government foundend upon the will and participation of all the peoples of Namibia.

(5.) To ensure that the people's government exercises effective control over the means of production and distribution and pursues a policy which facilitates the way to the social ownership. of all the re-sources of the country.

(6). To work towards the creation of a non-exploitative and non-oppressive classless society.

(8) To ~~ensure~~ see that the people's government works in close co-operation with all peace-loving states towards world peace and security.

(9). To ensure that the people's government independent Namibia co-operations with the others states in Africa in bringing about Africa ~~unit~~ unity.

~~THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM IN THE USSR.~~

~~A~~

~~EVENTS OF 1917~~

~~①. FEBRUARY TSAR WAS OVER THROWN!~~

~~②. DUAL GOVERMENT~~

~~③. 4 th JULY BOURGEOIS TOOK IS POWER~~

~~④. PEOPLE PREPARE FOR A VIOLENT REVOLUTION~~

~~⑤. 25th OCTOBER BOURGEOIS OVER THROWN~~

~~⑥ ALL POWER WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE PE[illegible]LE.~~

~~B/ THE CIVIL WAR: (1918 - 1920).~~

~~ⓐ REACTIONARIES - DANKIN AND KULUTSAR~~

~~ⓑ IMPERIALIST ENEMYS {JAPAN, ITALY, FRANCE, G=B, USA}~~

~~ⓒ JOINED THE REACTIONARIES~~

~~(c) DEFEAT OF THE ENEMIES - 1920~~

~~(d) DISORGANIZATION {ECONOMIC AND POLITICALY}~~

The building of Socialism in the USSR:

A/ Events of 1917

①. February TSAR was over thrown
②. Ideal Government
③. 4th July Bourgeous took is power
④. People prepare for a violent Revolution
⑤. 25th October Bourgeous over thrown
⑥. In power was in the hands of the ~~enemies~~ ~~hands~~ people

B/ The civil war: {1918-1920}

(a) Reactionaries - Dankin and Kolutcak
(b) Imperialist enemies {Japan, Italy, France, G-B. USA}
(c) Joined the reactionaries
(d) Defeat of the enemies - 1920
(e) Disorganization {Economic and Political}

C/ AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

(a) DEVELOPMENT
    (i) INDUSTRIALIZATION

(ii) . Agriculture .
(iii) Electrification .
(b) New culture and education.
(c) Work: In peoples interest.

D/ Economy - on socialist principles.
E/ Country defended by its peoples.
F/ Private ownership replaced by public onership.
G/ Unity of different nations..
H/ 1936 Declaration of building of socialism.

Building of socialism in the USSR.

A/ Means of production under the hands of the society.
(a) Nationalization
(b) Confiscation
Living standard improved
Education and health two main targets

SCIENCE AND CULTURE DEVELOPED

B/ ,,INDUSTRIALIZATION,,

HEAVY INDUSTRY DEVELOPED BY PROVIDING RESOURCES ECONOMY WAS STRENGTHENED -FOR THE PURPOSE OF A STRONG DEFENCE. TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS ESTABLISHED AND DEVELOPED.

,,AGRICULTURE.,,

CARRIED OUT IN TWO WAYS

1. COLLECTIVE FARMING
2. State FARMING

LIVING STANDARD AS IMPROVED THROUGH EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL.

1936 – 1940

1. 1940 - NAZI FORCES ENTERED USSR.
2. 1943 - SOVIET OVERNUMBERED NAZI FORCES IN ARMS.

A. A. [redacted]

1944.

3. The war was fought outside USSR.

4. Some south-east European contries were being liberated.

5. 1945 - the USSR led by CPSU overcame all difficulties and won the war.

6. The constitution of the USSR was carried out peacefully.

THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The world communist movement have different part.

1. World socialist system.
2. Workers parties in capitalist countries.
3. National Liberation Parties.

Marx – Communist League.

Marx – Communist Manifesto.

– Communist International.

LENIN - SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

AFTER ~~1936~~ THE 1STE WORLD WAR.

1936. WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT HELD ALSO LIBERATED COUNTRIES. THEY ARE FIGHTING TO BRING TOGETHER THE PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT COULERS AND [illegible]ITION. THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT SUPPORT THE PEACE LOVING PEOPLE TO FREE THEN MOTHERLAND.

3. THE WAR WAS FOUGHT OUTSIDE USSR

STERREL 32M. (THERE IS 5 CASES)

PORTABLE ~~5 CASES~~

1. 01731 — 01732 ✓
2. 09743 — 09744
3. 09699 — 09700
4. 12109 — 12110
5. 12127 — 12128

Material FROM other Places.

4 System its numbers ÷ 12115 * 12116
09699 * 09700

2 Luanching mechanism its numbers:
No. 4845179

FROM CHQ Luanching Mechan. 2
No. 3468379
No. 3475379

THESE ARE 9K-32m. MEN.

1. Johny Naufala Tokotoko AK-1346
2. Paulus Mutameka Akapandi –,,– 8647
3. Constantinus Shali Mwatampepe –,,– 2905
4. Hiskia Hango Kaugbe.

J. Naugla.

SABOTAGE

ELICTRICAL METHOD OF DEMOLITION

1. ELICTRIC DETONATORS
2. BLASTING MACHINE
3. ELICTRIC BLASTING CAP
4. INSULATION TABE
5. KNIFE ~~SP-1~~
6. OHMMETER 57. ~~SP-2~~ ~~SAP-2~~
7. SP-1
8. SP-2
9. SAP-2
10. BLIERS
11. BATTERY

MAIN PART OF ELICTRIC DETONATORS.

1. DETONATORS CAP
2. PLATINUM - IRIDICAT BRIDGE = ENGOAH IN KABIEN
3. INFLAMMABLE COMBOUND = OKAMBIEN.
4. WIRE -
5. MASTIC OR PLASTIC CORT.

Π

[illegible] PART OF ELECTRIC BLASTING CAP.

1. DETONATING CAP
2. PLATINUM IRIDIUM BRIDGE ~~Combustible~~
3. ~~COMPOUNDING~~ COMBUTIBLE COMPOUNDING
4. ~~WIRES~~ PLASTIC WIRES
5. MASTIC OR PLASTIC CORK
6. RUBBER CORK.

BLASTING MACHINE KAM-1...

Which it there is GERNALIGHT:

1. GENERATE
2. VOLTAGE 1500
3. IT HAS PLASTIC BODY
4. WEIGHT 15 KG
5. IT CAN BLASTING 100 CHARGE
6. CONNECTED IN SERIES AND
7. AND 5 DETONATORS IN PARALLES

Device L Si Part:

1.
2. DRIVER HANDLE
3. [illegible] CALIPE CLAPE
4. [illegible]
5. A[illegible] CART OT
6. [illegible] CABLE SOCTES

TESTY,, AC MAIL & IT CAN TESTE A MACHINE BLAST
If you use ~~two~~ CONNECTION'S CABLE ; 2 FOR
TWO MACHINE WHEN THE VOLTAGE MORE THAN 1500
Wherever the of SP-1.2, SH-2, CONNECTING CABLE VOLTAGE
MORE THAN 1500. You use TWO BLAST MACHINE

FIRING METHODS OF DEMOLETION

(1) T.N.T. BLOCKS
(2). DETONATING CAP
(3) SAFETY FUSE
(4). DETONATING CORD
~~(5) Lead Suppositate.~~
(5) Smoldering fuse.

(6). ~~[illegible]~~ KNIFE
(7). PIRERS
(8) INSULATION TAPE
9. MATCH

THE SAFETY PRECOUTION TO BE USED when USING A DETONATING CORD.

1). PROHIBITED TO EMPLOY SAFETY FUSE WITHOUT CHECKING ITS SPEED OF FIRE.

2) PROHIBITED TO EMPLOY DETONATERS WITH CRACKS, DENTS AND RUST.

3: PROHIBITED TO EMPLOY a broken safety, fuse

4) Prohibited to prepara assemblies shorter than 50 m. ~~and~~ Without smouldering ~~fuse~~ fuse.

5) Prohabited to transport detonetors and assemblies in the pockets

6) Prohibited to even assemblies by one man simultaniesly

7). Prohibited to oven twice, one and the same safety fuse

8). Prohibited to approach misfired charges only after an elapse of 15 minutes.

9. Prohibited to cut a detonating cord if supped into a detonators or a charge

(10). Prohibited to employ detonating cord with a danged uteffec.

DETONATING CAP PARTS.

(1) Metal shell
(2). metal cup
(3) teseitle
(4). lead azid
(5) lead slyfphanate.
(6) Penthrite
(7) ~~Hesco~~ Hexogen.
(8) Mercury fulminate
(9) TETRYL. ~~TE~~

2nd Squad.

MATERIALS FOR THE STRELLA 2M IN 2ND QUAL.

5

1. C.H. CH — — — — — 01731
2. —"—" — — — — — 111212 ✓
3. —"—" — — — — — 09740
4. —"—" — — — — — 09739
5. —"—" — — — — — 09744
6. —"—" — — — — — 12109 ———

TOTAL NO.

MECHANISM

LOUNCHING MECHANISM.

1. 445
2. 451 } 56-78

5. CREWS:

1. JOHNY NAMPALA TOKOTOKO	AKm	. 1346
2. KONSTANTINUS SHALI MWARIMU	AKm	. 2905
3. JOHNNY LEVI GUERILLA	AKm	. 36[illegible]
4. MOSES KAYOTA NAILIMBI	PM	. 77043
5. DANNIEL MALAKIA SHIKONGO	PPCh	. 262

2nd Squad's Material.

COMPLEXS STRELLA 2M	5	Total	5	
ITS NUMBER 01731 09740 09739 09744 12109		—		
9П-58М ITS No 445; 451{56-78	2	TOTAL	2	
9Б-17	9	Total	9	
BINOCULAR ITS No. { , }	2	Total	2	
9П-54М – 01731	1	Total	1	
9Б-17 IS EXPIRED	2	Total	2	
ALL of THE MATERIAL Total	21	Total	21	

A soldiers who are here.

CREW	3	Total	3	
DETENTS	2	Total	2	
PERSONNELS	5	Total	5	✓
P[illegible]M	3	Total	5	
PASG	1	Total	1	
PM	1	Total	1	
TOTAL	5	Total	5	✓

DUTY OF BINOCULAR

~~The duty~~

How can you find distance?

$$\frac{1000 \times H}{DE}$$

$$\underline{1000 \times 8} = \frac{8000}{33}$$

$$= 2400$$

SIKALUKA = SHAHECIMONAJILA

Physically = olutu luli nawa elela

physically = olatu lu li nawa e lela

physically = olutu lu li nawa e lele

94,74

19)1800

171

90

76

14

7)1000 [illegible]

MARIANA SHINANA 19)1800 DANGER

19 [illegible] 75

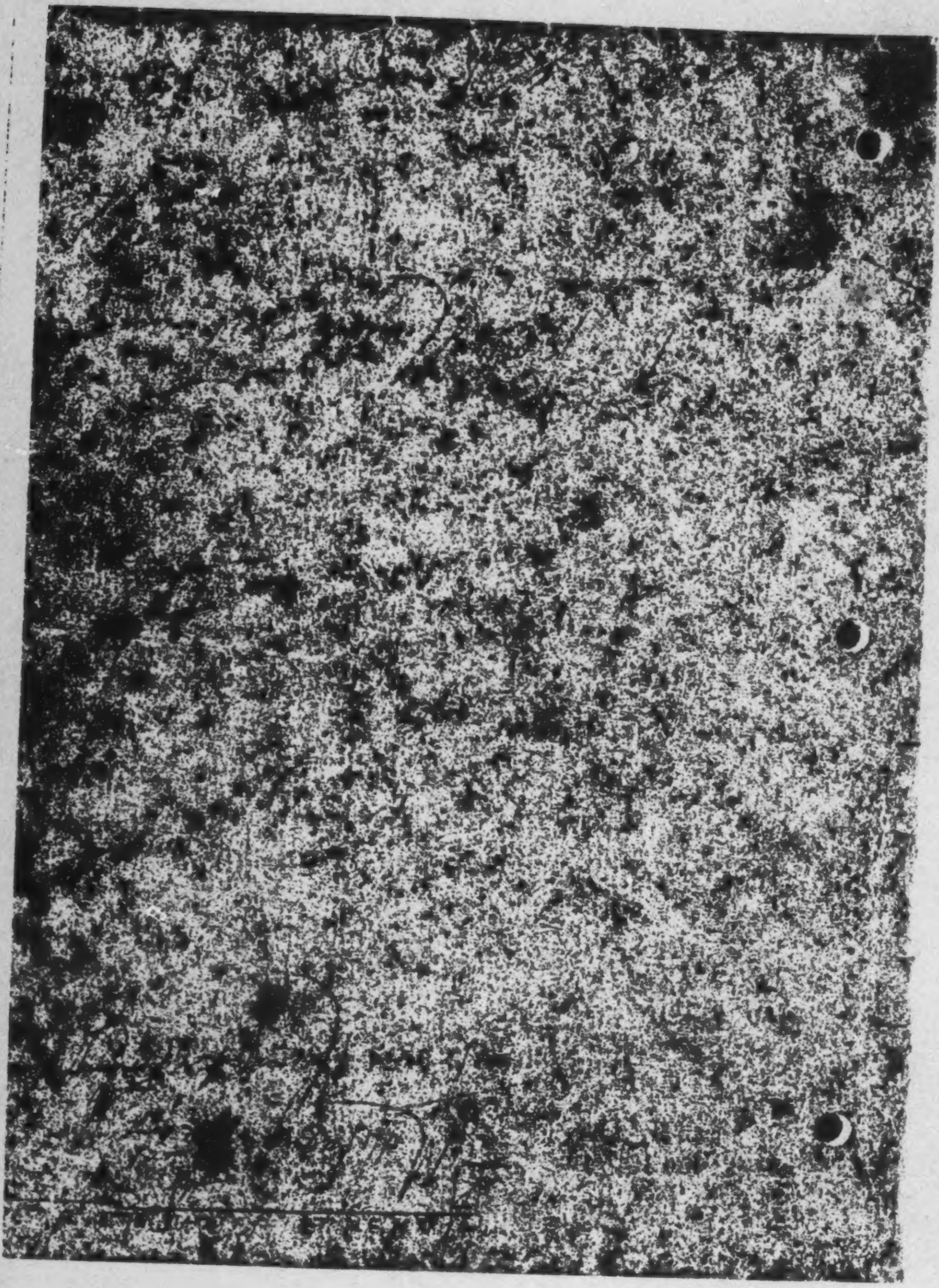


EXHIBIT 1(f)

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book : Abraham Katonyala

oooOooo

This note book is in two parts, one dealing with lectures in medicine, including instruction in how to deal with frost-bite, a malady unknown in Angola and Namibia.
The other part of the book consists of notes on lectures on weapons including the B-10, 82 mm mortar, anti-aircraft machine gun, GRAD-P and the RPK and military and guerilla tactics.

TRAINING NOTES:
(a) MEDICAL
(b) TACTICAL

000031

61

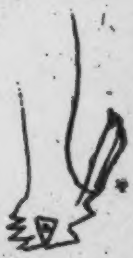
WHERE is you Name manage

Of Cours I was a monege

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

Abraham Katonyala Homateni

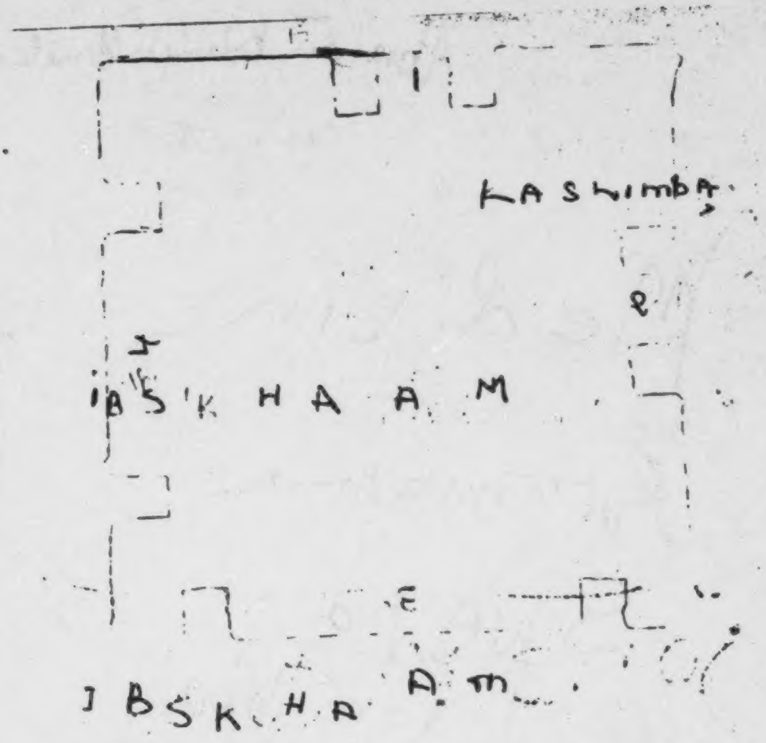
Medicine

KATONYAla Homateni

SWApo

Namibia

[illegible]


KASHIMBA
IBSKHAAM
E
IBSKHAAM

Abraham Katonyeh

The Fist Child

ΆΒΡΑ ΧΑΜΕ ΚΑΙΕ·
λΟΝΙΑ-ΤΙ-ΗΝ ΑΒΡΑΧΑΜΕ

ix Spiral fracture ? twist-like fracture

x) Communited fracture: When the bone is fracture in various pieces.
in case of gunshort.

xi) Depressed fractures: the bone is crushed by a heavy weight.

Symptoms of fractures:

swelling of the soft tissue or in the place injured swelling can be of an oedema type ⇒ bone

severe pain at the place injured.

iii) Extrapolation of bone-pieces.

(bone evidens) the swelling place is hot.

iv: Through palpation one can know the bone is displaced. a friction krackling sound is also audible.

The symptoms fracture of bones of either bones such as a cerebral cause severe pains movement is impossible if the ~~[illegible]~~ is also affected. this will result in the disability of moving the rest of the body.
omengo

In fracture of the pelvic bone the symptoms are
(i) Disability to stand up to Stand on feet. and one cannot raise or bend the legs.

RIB FRACTURE

Symptoms

Instability of deep breathing.
Pain in the place effected especially in the chest
Rib fracture is affected by the fracture of Sputum + blood will be noticed.

The reasons of the viciousunion of a Fracture of bone,

i In case of far displaced fragment of the fractured bone > this can lead to improper joing
iii When the soft tissue (flesh is infiltrated between the bone pieces, this can will cause improper joining.
vi In case the organism is weakened by some disease it will impossible for the renewing of the broken bone.
vii Presence of small pieces between the two major parts of the bone can hamper the proper union.
The improper jointing may result into the formation of false joint flexible mass

The Purpous of Mobilization (splinting) of broken bones:

How to transportation the Patient who have taken splinter. How to make absence the flagment which can damage the tissue [illegible]

The closed fracture if not immobilized must turn into open fracture. Bloodvessels can be destroyed by the bone-pieces if immobilization is not done severe pain cause by the fragment of the bone may result into a shock. The fact that the fragments may affect the bloodvessels also result into haemorrhage.

Healing of fracture.

Stage 1) Inflammation which of the fracture place which is due to blood coming from the bloodvessel and absorbed by the tissue of the fractured place. accumulation of blood. It is also the cause of severe pain swelling [illegible] during the late - 2nd stage severe pain.

2 Stage (ii) till the swelling came down
soft tissue, connecting
a bony callous is formed
between the two parts of the
bone.

3 Stage iii this soft tissue turns hard. It
develop bony tissue (~~hard~~)
developed after 1-2 month from
injuring.

22-3-1975

FAMA in Flactures:
It is neccessary to immobilize the
flacture of the extremity. [illegible]

Immobolization means splints
standard and improvised splints.
Standard are those which are
factory made and improvised
are different materials like planks
~~sk~~ stiks, wire etc.

Wat material were splints made:
play wood wire (1) metal
(2) wooden
(3) wire
(4) plastic

Improvised materials.

~~[illegible]~~ boards plywood weapons
rifles (butt gun) sticks

rules of applaying splints.

In open fracture. bone is [illegible] wound
to [illegible] covering the obstacles
e.g. clothes) to stop bleeding.
to apply [illegible] aseptic [illegible] dressing
to immobolizes the [illegible] extremities
(applying a splint)
In closed fracture it is [illegible]
necessary to immobolize the
extremity. Some soft material must
[illegible] in splint in order to
protect the [illegible] bones

to provide complete immobilization of the
lower extremity this splints should
be applied outside and inside. all
these joints ankle knee thy joint must
be included in such immobilization
If both the [illegible] are not available you
should [illegible] the fractured leg along
the other leg. Bandaging should
neither too be tight nor too
loose.
materials used for fixing the splints:

Bandage rope
Belt, wire
scarf, --- piece of cloth.

Pressent splint Bandiging.

seand Plaster of Paris is pawder which when mixed with water ~~becomes~~ forms and produces for the best immobelization of a fracture bone

Means of immobelization:

means of immobelization on Protecting dressing include: a Plaster of Paris dressing on Plastic dressing

(B) wooden and metalic splints utilazed for the transport temprory immobilage of flacture limbs.

(C) Banaages of various types Chreese Cloth elastic and adhesevy

Plaster of Paris dressings as far back of the history have found wide application both in a millitary field surgery and peacefull time for the fragment of different fracture inflamation of the skeleton Plaster of Paris dressing can be well shaped lightly in at the body of the patient and quickly made

Plaster of Paris powder should be stored in a ~~deep~~ dry place.

before the preparation of plaster of Paris bandages the powder should be well sifted.

the preparation of plaster of Paris bandages is carry out manually or with the help of special devises.

a very thin layer of the POP powder is applied on the cheese cloth and then the bandage is load up but not very tightly. powder cloth can also be folded in the shape of the harmonica

the width of the bandage cloth depending on the size and shape of the part of the body to which the plaster of Paris cloth of napkins to apply

When preparing the plaster of Paris bandage of dress it is good to cut of the ell along the length of the bandage in order to avoid strangulation on the body of the patient. When making strips of POP there is ~~tho~~ no need to cut of the edge

for the impregnation of Plastersei
material with water it is
nessesary to have two tubs
the material should be put in
one tub filled water and
squeeze the Plaster material the
the other tab. feeding the material
in the water one should take hold
of its edge

The plasterseed badage wind
to the tub of water must completely
covered with liquid for the sufficient
saturation The plastered

badage must remain in the
water for 1-3 minute till the
bubbles stop coming from the
water after 3 min the impregnated
bandage should be held with
two hands and slightly pressed
over the second tub.

22-5-1975

Ribb fractures

Rib fracture are very often caused
by direct and indirect traumas.
(at place of application force, e.g. when striking)
i at the place of overloading the rib e.g.
when the chest cavity is pressed hard
fractures can be single and multilocating

It is usually the old people who mostly suffer fracture in the region of the fourth - tenth [illegible] rib. In fractured it can cause damage to to the pleura ~~and~~ interrib vessels and nerves and in heavy cases it will damage the lung liver spleen etc. In case of open fracture of ribs with the violation of the pleura (wholeness of) very often in case of through wound of the chest caused by fire arms) the patient falls into a serious state when his lung is being pressed by the air which has penetrated into the chest cavity (Pneumothorax) The ~~re~~fractured has got the following symptoms: strong local pain which grows during palpation inhaling coughing as well as pressing the chest in longitudinal or other direction. Because of strong pain which grow when one take a long breath or deep breath Usually the fracture cause the short breath and are afraid to cough some time patient feel experience cracking of the rib. But in some cases many about symptoms of fracture of rib might be absent. and then telling of this fracture became possible only the help of ~~ex~~ X-rays

If along side with a fractures
of the ribs there is damage
caused to pleura and lung
tissue then the air from damage
lung can be pumped into the
pleural cavity & at the time of breathing
and from there under the pressure
the air will be admitted through
the wound of the wall pleura into
the light adipose ([illegible]) in the
Chest wall were it causes the formation
of ~~emphisema~~ emphisem.
In similar ~~patia~~ Cases during
the palpation of the chest one feels
subcutaneous bubbling of air.
when the lung tissue is damaged the patient
coughs out blood in case of new if
open pnemathorax, when the
CR atmosphere air in to
the chest, the patient
When ~~the lung tissue~~ very often suffer
~~CREPITA~~lio

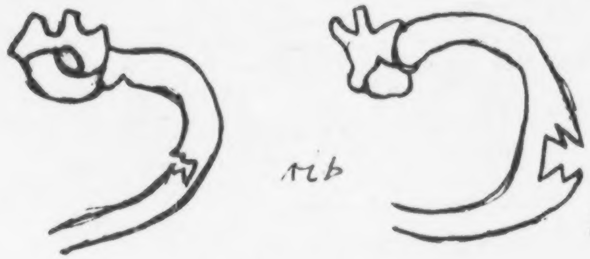
[illegible] the skin

. symptoms ; weakness & getting
blue of the skins. (lack of O_2).
(ii) sudden short breath [illegible]
pulse and other symptoms of
shock. when breath or coughing
one hears a whistling sound
in the wound. (S

In case of serious fracture of lower ribs
one must very [illegible] in mind the
possibility of a simultaneously damage,
of the liver spleen and kidneys.
In case of multilateral fracture of
ribs with the [illegible] of the
organs of the chest cavity transfer
asphixcide ——

Emst) [illegible] (1) Light dressing of the wound (bandage, towel, straps of adhesive tape) administration of Cardiamine and Morphine.

During the dressing of the patient should rest in a semi sitting position to relieve pressure on the chest. If there is an open pneumothorax after the treatment of the wound it should be applied with an air tight bandage.



30 April 1975

[illegible]

Reumatizm (Reumatism) (Celiajenem) [illegible]

It is often caused by wet weather. The most frequent heart disease is the insufficience of the mitral valve i.e. the narrowing of the hole between left atrium and ventriculum. The insufficiency of the aortic valve and stenosis (narrowing) of the aortic hole.

In case of the mitral insufficiency during the sistole a portion of blood flows back into the left atrium which at this moment is ready to receive blood from the lungs. During the Diastolo the whole portion of blood from the atrium flows into the left ventricle. Due to the increased amount of blood the cavity of the left atrium and ventricle became expanded. The showing out of ~~the~~ a great amount of blood causes the ~~expantional~~ of the muscle of the right ventriculum which is forced to overcome stagnation of blood in the ~~in the~~ lungs also is subjected to hypatrophy (= expansion of the muscles)

Thank to the expansion and Hypatrophy the heart can adopt itself to the new condition of work to such an extent that with every sistole it will shoot into the aorta normal amount of blood. This functioning of the heart when it is quite capable of performing its work is called Compensation and the ~~to~~ heart disease is called Compensated heart diseases

Symptoms and the Causes

During Percussion the the boundaries of various departments of the heart is increased. In case of mitral-valve insufficiency the expansion is the left right and up. In case of the narrowing of the left hole between the atrium and ventricle expansion is the right and up. In case of aortic diseases it is to the left and down especially in case of its valve insufficiency. When listening to the noises to the moment of the heart you they are very clear. During the is sufficiency of the metral valve sistolic mermo is heard on the top of the heart. During the stornis (~~[illegible]~~ narrowing of the hole)

Diastolic murmur is heard during the ~~[illegible]~~ mitral valve stenosis the intensifying of the second tone arount over the pulmonary artery (between the second and third ribs close to the sternum.

During the stenosis of the left or atrio ventricula hole over that pulmonary artery instead of one second tone very often we may pick up two tones, and at the top we can hear the increased first tonce. During the insuficient of the aorta valve we may hear Diastolic noise close to the bottom of the heart between the second and third rib from the right close to the sternum. During stenosis the noise is sistolic.

16 April 1975

Antibacteriological training

Bacteriological weapons are pathogynic ~~the~~ microbes (bacterial, vessels, rikettsia and fungi) and the bacteria toxite egine produse by them and meant for the annihilation of personnal crops, animals and reserves of food ~~[illegible]~~ stuffs.
There are bacteriological weapons which can affect only men or only crops or animals or all of them.

[illegible]

Pathogynes causing infections diseas among people:

Smallpoxs
Chollera
Dissantry
Tiffus
Para Paratyffilid

Infections diseas among animals

Plague
bratcelosis

Turalenia
food and mouth-deseas

The Plag~~ning~~ of the cattle can not effect the men. false plagies of the birds. Stof' barriers of the pathogenes can be leeches insects such as flies etc.

The ~~Bugs~~ flea [illegible] the carry of the following diseases:

(a) plague [illegible]
(b) Tiffus (spotted fever)
~~[illegible]~~

Leeches can carry:

Tularemia
Encephalitis

Plague

Buggs can carry:

Pathogene Of: Plague Tularemia etc.

cona Lies carry Pathogenes Of:

Spatted fever (Tiffus)

Plague

/λ Mosquitoes carry Pathogenes:

yellow fever Encephalitis, Malaria, Tularemia

[illegible] Flies can carry Pathogenes

~~Chlord~~ Cholera, Tiffus Anthrax

R ~~A~~ Pathogenes behave differently in different media but for their normal life, a certain medium is to be created. Such a condition is preserved in bacteriological weapons. The medium can be dry (powder) or liquid form. High concentration of even over 10 bil microbes cm³ can also be created in some media.

Means delivery of biological weapons:

Rocket Aviation bombs shells projectiles

- mines in can be spread by certain aircraft and some equipment

enemy can also contaminated water with Baiologycal weapons
another diseas or enfelted insects realised from an infected container can also act as a Sources of pathagens

When the enemy retreat leave the place are Contaminated biologycal.

Boilogycal weapons can be used by any time or any wheather.

[illegible]

Symptoms ~~about~~ of enemy used Baiologycal.

(i) a less sharp, no tippical conveation condition explosive sound, smoke
(ii) the formation of a flaque of during the explotion.
(iii) the formation black flect behind the enemy aircraft which gradualy dissiminate out and at the down the grand in the form of tiny drops.
(iv) the presence of pawder or ligued drops at the spot of the explosion.

Beside the above mentioned Symptoms the following can became characterise of external signals of the use of biologycal weapons.

Avaiability on the terrain of pieces of bombs shells fitted with pittonty pe and the others devices for the Creation of cloud of aerosol (
(iii) the finding of ~~insect~~ ticks and rats

(mood - feelings)
in places where an aviation bomb or container was ~~sen~~ released the loss the Loss and infection of cattle as well as persons of a large crowding of insects, rodents, (all things have kills) not tipical to the local area, dull explosion.

Combat Characterist of Bailogycal wepon

the very ~~mor~~ small doses of biologycal substance are capable of causing infectious diseas among a great number of people some of the Pathogene of Biologycal weap. can be cousa infection among many people within a short of time.

The pathogene are difficult for identificatio

The pathogene have different incubition period (the ~~condition~~ time from the moment of ~~pathogene~~ penetration of the pathagene into the body until the first symptoms of the disease appear)

The area where biologycal agent are used is called contamination area) zone) or contamination! It depends on the type of the bomb are used)

On finding that the enemy had used biologycal agent in a certain area it must immediately garden and [illegible]

~~obse~~ observation should be imposed

7-04-1975.

(alimentary)

Inflamations of the gastro-intestinal system

this system starts from the cavity.

Inflamation of the mucous membrane of the mouth cavity is called sToMMaTiTiS.

Causes can be of various nature e.g

(i) growing of the wisdom tooth which cuts the layer of the gum.

(ii) Mechanical damages

(iii) various infections

(IV) avitaminosis

(V) inflamation of the gastrointestinal system such as ulcer, constant heartburn etc.

How to know it:

Thorough examination of the mouth cavity. We can use the pallate (occlusion conditions place) - knife or we can take a probe (material for examination) you can plant the microbes or just examine by spreading on a glass plate

Symptoms:

During acute inflamation of stomatitis. The mucous mebrane is swell near the edges of the gum close to the teeth and round the carious teeth (inflamed teeth with holes) The ~~distinct~~ distinctness of the inflamation near the edges of the gums smoothers out the gum nipples swell and became round. In case of a serious inflamation of the gums, the teeth in the alveoli -the teeth are fixed became weak (shaky) latter with browish coating. Very often it swells. On the mucous mebrane of the cheeks and tongue there appear tooth points.

$ SIALORRHEA (discharge of saliva) takes place constantly. Unpleasant smell comes from the mouth Chewing is painfull. Usually the acute form lasts from 1-2 weeks after which the pain disapears and inflamation assumets a Chronical form.

Treatment of all forms of Stamatitis.

Improvement of nutrition of the organism by recommending proper diet and administration of vit. C. The irritation at the moment of taking food should be removed. at the same time the quality of the food should remain good. In rare cases. food ~~should~~ can be introduced into the not througth the mouth drop of nutricious inemas entering of food into the organism through the porte. During epidemic form of Smatitis, it is important to maintion good sanitary hyggienic norms of the people. It is important to exclude the local causes which produce a harmfull effect on the mucous membrane: remove tooth stone remove the remnals of a bad tooth which causes trauma to the mucous membrane. In case of chronic STOMATITIS or transfor

viscous medicines
of ~~on~~ a cute process into semi acute ~~viscous~~ m it is prefferable to recommended astringents produce hardening effect.

When treating Chronic Stomatitis it is necessary to stop smoking and ca hot meals to the patients. The roots of the bad teeth should be extracted and the carrious teeths should be reffelled. Special attention must be given to the hygiene of false teeth (metaline teeth)

ACUTE GASTRITIS:

(All inflamation which ends with tis means an acute one) (A G) It is the acute inflamation of the mucouset membrane of the stomach

Causes: (i) Constant over eating
(ii) Excessive use of fat in meals.
(iii) Law quality food → microbes
toxic agents → harmfull
(IV) Irrigular . taking of meals
(V) Eating quickly → mechanical damage to the mucous membrane so dont hurry up to eating

(vii) Presence of "irritants" e.g (people) at the time of eating
(viii) Use of poisonous chemical
(ix) Cold food (frequent use)
(x) Don't eat dry food constantly

another factor which produces the effect on the work of the stomach, is the damage of the nervous system and the psychological effects e.g. depression)

Symptoms of AG If the layer of the stomach is corroded, then the irritating food like paper will irritate the nerve endings and pain will start

(i) Pain in the stomach - periodical
(ii) Frequent nausea (vomiting sensation)
(iii) Vomiting out of food.
(iv) Heartburn is the frequent sensation of AG.
(v) Gastritis can be accompanied by belching.
(vi) Coating of the tongue with some grey white substance.

(viii) Loss of appetite & general weakness.

Treatment:-

i Lavaging of the stomach to remove chemicals. In case if it is difficult to lavaging the stomach ask the patient to drink a great quantity of luke warm water with some mixture of soda and then forced to cause artificial vomiting (by tickling the pharinex with two fingers.) If the vomiting movements have ceased than give the patient some purgative (castor oil English or Glaub salt) to remove quickly from the ~~int~~ intestines, the poison which penetraited throught the stomach.

(ii) Bed confinement. Put a hot water bottle or a warming compress on the stomach as well as hot water bottles on the leg feet and hands. If the pain is very strong, give the patient Atropini or Morphini

Rp Sol atropini s. sulfurici ~~morphini~~ 0,1% 10

Dtd no 6 in ampula
S 1 ml hypedermic 1×6 daily

Rp Sol morphini hydrochlorici 1% 1,0
Dtd N0 3 in amp.
S 0.5 - 1,0 3 Tod hypedmic!
Rp Sol Promadole 1% 1,0
Dtd N0 3 in amp
S 1 ml ×3 hyppedermic

The first 1 or 2 days of the inflamation is better not to give any food to the Pateent. Plentyful of warm drinks (tea with lemon don't irritate the mebrane. Coffee with milk, boiled water) sometimes it is good to swallow small pieces of ice. When burns of the stomach is caused by concentrated alkali or acid, swallow pieces of ice, drink cold water in small portions or swallow icecream in small portions. If the vomiting is continous then
Sol 5% + Salt
inject physological solution or the solution of glucase, hypodermic.

Rp Anaesthesine 0.3
Dtd N 12
S 1 portion of powder x 3 times
a day (good pain killing)

After the strong pain disappear, let the patient have some liquid or semi liquid food which does not irritate the stomach: broth (beef tea) jelly, well prepared milk porridge with butter or sugar. internal ~~bell~~ Belladonnae with alkali Bicarbonate or Soda or ~~M~~ Magnesium

Rp Extra Belladonnae 0,015
Magnesiae ustae 0,5
(mix up) = M F pulv
make powder) dtd N10
S. 1 portion of powder x 3
7d

In some cases acute gastrites develop on into chronic gastritis. Periodic pain in the epigastric region symbolises it. Heart burn is felt constantly after meals. Belching is also

Characteristic to Chronic Gastritis. The patient my feel the sence of heaviness in the epigastric region.

Treatment:

(i) To eat recommended diet

ii Eat frequently but in small portions and chew the food thoroughly especially if one suffer low acidity.

(iii) Food must be nutricious to contain a sufficient quanlint in colories, but it must not irritate the mocous mebrane.

(iv) One should (not taking) refrain from taking brawn bread, fatty fried meat & fish, rough vegetable such as catage.

Piquent food, species garlic food paper should be avoided. When the acidity is high, one should not eat brawn bread, sour catage, sour milk sour fruit, broth and fried chichen because they increase acidity.

For high acidity:

Rp Sol atropini sulfurici 0,1% 10,0
Ds 8 drops x 3 td before meals

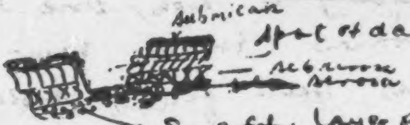
Rp Extra of Belladonae 0,015.
Bismuthi subnitrici
Magnesiae ustae 0,5
M f pulv Dtd N.9
S ! portion of powder x3
td before meals If the

same medicine is used for a long time
(gastritis)
it can also cause ulceration of the mucous
membrane. So medicines have to be
changed (eg ~~Bell~~ Belladoneae and
Diggitallis.)

8.4.1975
" " " "
" " " "

~~Ulcer~~

ALSER of the STomach and Duodenum



spot of damage (ulcer ventriculi
duodeni
Smooth layer of muscles)

~~One of most coused by~~ [illegible] is
Ulsers [illegible] can be coused by psychic - [illegible] trauma and contusions. The main couse is is nervous psychic irregular taking of food, cold food ets.
The function of the stomacth control by the internal nervous system. ~~He~~ and is controlled by ~~to~~ it The stomacth is foresen with many bloodvessels

Machanism of ulsers:

The vegetative [illegible] nervous system becomes excited after it has been affected by the psychic trauma. Being excited the vegetative nervous system causes spasm in the bloodvessels which supply blood, O_2 and nutritious food to the stomacth tissue. The spasm on its side causes the reduction in the supply of blood O_2 and nutrium. This reduction will lead to the necrolization of the stomacth tissue and to the ulcer of the stomacth begins.

Symptoms:

1 Periodic strong epigastric pain in the stomach this pain expecially after half an hour or more after meals. The pain became strong after eating salty or sour food (piquant foume) after drinking alcohol

(ii) other characteristic is are vomiting sensation nausea belching and heartburn vomiting take place after some time if you finish eating several time hours digested food is vomited out. ~~Because~~ Because all the layers of the stomach are affected the bloodvessel the plasma plaas distructed will mix up with the food, and so the vomited matter is of a dark brown greenish brown colour If the matter is examined, you will find blood. Blood can be fand in the excrement during ulser of the stomach, It is called Me Alena. Presence of blood in vomited matter or excrement means: there is ulcer is the stomach. Ulcer is a chronic disease and inflamation can last for many years Its acuteness is intermitottent M. It usually worsens in spring and autumn.

The duoden is more subjected to ulcer more than the stomach itself.

In case of the stomach ulcer, the pain appear at night but, in case if the duodeum ulcer the pain appear when one is feel hungry. It disapears if after taking of meals or even a small portion of food.

The final diagnoss of duodeum ulcer can be made by x-ray.

R x-ray

A solution of Barium compound is taken in by the patient. This solution will fill the cavity i.e. the corroded places. When X ayed the rays will be unable to penetrate and they will be reflected back. In severe causes the stomach wall will be totally corroted. Matter from the stomach will enter into the abdominal cavity causing ~~Per~~ Peritoniitis

¶ When the hole of the Stomach (perforation) is blocked by another hard organ like liver etc) this is called Penetration:

The Treatment

there are two methods of treatment of ulc
(i) Surgical treatment.
(ii) Conservative treatment (therapeutic) methods
In case of acute inflamation of ulcer the patient should be ~~give~~ a recomended diet and confined to bed. Because of the effect that the nervoussystem play a great role in the inflamation of ulcer ~~as~~ it is necessary to create quiet good normal condition for the patient so that cannot became excited (irritated) If the patient are quick to get excitent and suffer insomnia (unable to Sleep) they should be recommended medicines to calm down their nervous system Bromidum, Luminalum, Barbamylum
a great role in the development of ulcer is played by the over excitement of the central nervous system.

that is why this patient should be treated by prolonged sleeping.
The food ~~are~~ exclude mechanical and chemical components. It is necessary to recommend the patient frequent meals) but in smalls portions.
from (5-8 time a day)
food should prepare exclusively of rubbed vegetables with a limitation of solt content (salt increase the secretion gastric juice)

Piquant things such as peper) onion gallic etc) and some additional things should excluded from food first the patient should get
(i) milk, creamy butter, thin soups, Scrable eggs jelly; Liquid porridge with latter addition of whate dried crust (white bread steam boiled meat clops, stewed fruit gradual),
whate stale bread, mashed potatoes, boiled and rubbed meat or fish boiled and rubbed vegetable and fruit. confinement to bed can reach 1-2½ month until the pain disapear when the patient feel pain should give a hot water ~~[illegible]~~ bottle worm compes

wet towel
and poultice.

medicines

Rp Sol. atropinii sulfurici 0.1 % /10.0
Dtd N6 in amp
S 0.5 - 1 mm x 6 n sd hypodermic

II Solucio Atropini Sulfurici 0.1% 15
DS from 5 - 10 drop x 3 ~~[illegible]~~ xd

III Ext. Belladonae 0.015
Natrii Bicarbonici
Magnesiae ustae 0,5
MF pulv
Dtd N12
S 1 portion of Powder x 3 d
Bismuthi ~~[illegible]~~ subnitrici 1,0
Dtd N12
S 1 portion of powder x 3 - 4
~~d~~ before taking meals.

Rp Sol argenti nitrici 0,2 : 200,0
ds 1 table spoonful 3 x td 15 min before take
meals.
"argenti nitric" is are not recommended for ulcer over

a long time (several months) because it gets deposited in the tissues and the skin on open areas of the body assumes grey colour. When one feels pain one should take Platy phyphyllinum

Rp Phatyphyllini bitatarcing 0,002
Saccharri 0,20 (sugar)
M F pulv
D td N12
S 1 powder portion x 2 x 3 ta

In case of stomach bleeding (bloody vomiting more or tar-coloured stool) recommended an absolute rest and put an icebag on the epigastric spot on the stomach:

intravenus: [illegible] Calcium chlorid [illegible]

Hypodermic: normal horse serum (50 ml) -

in case of serious bleeding: transfusion of blood from 100-200 ml and sometimes more]! the first 1-2 day the Patient should give not be allowed to drink or case glucose should be administration in small portions of drops with the help of inema or intravenus; when the Patient feel very thirsty give him some water just to rinse his mouth. after the termination—

of bleeding (or its ~~[illegible]~~ decreasing) give the patient small portions of foodstuff for the second and third days: cream in tea spoonful taste of batter (not instead) the white of an egg. after that graudually pass over to give the food described above.

In case of chronic ulcer the treament is almost the same as that for acute ulcer with increasing acidity. The basic treatment requires the necessary diet and bed confinement to sooth the nervous system, alcohol & Smoking are completely forbidden.

Surgical treatment is used when the continued treatment does not produce the required effect. when the perforation place, an operation is stringent.

Preventive measures require treatment neuroses banning of smoking, drinking of alcohol and other exciting things. take regular & good meal general stimulating treatment healthy recreation going in for sports and physi organise daily activities. preventive and expection and treatment of gastritis

INFlamation of the LEVER

Gall - Stone disease

Symptoms of the Gall stone disease

(1) very strong pain in the Right side to rib area the pain can flow up to the back. The pain can be followed by nosea and vomitting. And this case the bile does not flow to the duodenum therefore the excrement is of a white colour. Urine assumes a dark colour (bile goes in the blood and the bile pigments go into kidneys & gives urine a dark colour) During the attack of the gall stone disease the soft & hard pallate of the mouth cavity become yellowish so do the sclera of the eyes

Treatment

During the reiterated (repeated) pain attack surgical operation is requirement - and the jung the age of the patient, the better the result. The pains which follow jaundicy (inflamation) colourless stool, high temperature and fever are the symptoms for an Operation.

In cases when there are no symptoms for the operation, theraphia must be used in some way as it is used in the treatment of Cholecystitis

12-04-1975

CHOLECISTITIS

Cholecistitis is the inflamation of gallblader

Causes: is the gall stone. It can also be caused by coplication of infaction dieseas and gastric parasites like Lamblia can also cause it.

Symptoms

1) Strong pain in right side the abdominal cavity where they liver situated behind the rib. The pain is unplersent.. The pain grows after the meals when the lever start to produce bile. Some time the temperature rises and the blood~~vessels~~ composition ~~chacked~~ changed if it is eximined the ~~to~~ lab.

Objective investigation

(1) when objective examination is carried out, the "symptom of Pasternatsky" is found. Oku/

(1) PasTernatsky Symptoms:
If the lowest right rib is tapped, then the pain grows in the area of the gallbladder

II. Positive Phrenicus Symptoms:
Can progressive for many years with ~~Phrenicus~~ periodic soothing

Treatment:

Diet No5

During complications of cholecititis bed confinement and anti-baitics are recommended (Olea-Tetrini Lacromycetini Tetrachyclini) bile stimulators Chalogonni Nilodinum, Allocholum Conflakes when there is no complication of Cholecistitis, one can take olive oil, Enatinum (40e) Ravacholum [illegible] Cholagolum (Czecoslavacia) - to remove a pain take atropinum, (Hrapififirinum)), dibazolum, papavelinum, (Platyphillinum) in case of purulent gangrenous inflamation perforation, an Operation should be performed.

HELMINTHOSIS(worms)

It is the inflamation of the Human organism caused by the penetration of the Helminths of parasites Inflamation wich caused by parasites called parasites called helminthes which penetrates into the human organism. All the worms fall into three Groups.

I Round worms (nematoda)
II Tape worms (Cestoda)
III Sucking worms(Trematoda)

The helminthes attack the gastro intestinal system, mainly the small intestines.

The Parasites cause: lack of vitamins in the body By sucking it out. Block the passage of small intestine Can penetrate in various organs such as liver and cause blocking they discharge intoxic agents.

15th April 1975

The FMA for the Nose, eyes, ears

I When the muscles of the facial part is damaged or it is requered to use a tight battage in order to Stop Breeding.

ears

can be dagnaged by fragments bullets & etc. It can also be demeged by the blast waves of bombs shells etc.

In case of damages of drums one experiences pain and so loss the hearing ability

FMA Evacuate the pateent to the hospital immediately for thorough examinations. During the rupture blood can bleeding in a throats

If the helix Is bleeding it is neccesary to Stuff cotton in the ear in order to prevent the flow of blood through the Eustachian tube to the throat.

INJURIES Of the LARINX:- Ondahona the damaged of the Larinx when the breathing is ~~[illegible]~~ violate became narrowing of the larinx.

the trachea it is necessary to do Trache introduce a pipe into the cut made of the throat

The bandiging of the breathing can be caused by the following factors:

(1) The blocking Clogging of the air passage ikokolenge ways by the tissue or catridge or piece of soft tissue when wounded

(2) Traumatic swelling of the internal wall of the larinx.

(3) inflamation an swealling of the catridge linkes of the throat. (Trachea)

(4) Flowing of the blood into the respiratory passage and the formation of blood cinagwili Clotings inside the passage

(5) Penetration of foreign matter (splinters) bullets soil in to respiratory

6 Spasm or paralysis of the muscles of the throat.

trachectomy

The dicission to do Tracheatomy should be accepted on the basis of examination the patient for breathing and generall condition In some cases breeding can be restored by administering a trachea tomic pipe into the ~~to~~ larinx or ~~trahfont~~ trachea undergoing in to the wounds.

Larinx -
Otos -
Rinos -

Nose

Bleeding of the nose can be stopped by the lying on the head turned upwards and a pillow between ~~should~~ Shoulder and wet towel up the nose. if the blood did not stopped stick the tampon into the nostril. The tampon go deep in the nosel and the place were the bleeding are through and stopped there.

A rubber probe is stucked through the nose and will appear in the mouth cavity. At its end you fix a sterilized tampon. Then pull the probe back through ~~the~~ ~~cavity~~ nose until the tampon will block the cavity. between nose cavity and the mouth cavity. Fix the string in order to keep the palition of the tempon stationary.

FMA for contrusion sprains and Dislocation
ontusion

Contrusion of the body can be caused
[illegible]
by any blunt instrument.

Hematoma is the out flow of the blood out of the vessel. It is the accumulation of the blood in the muscular tissue.

Symptoms of Contrusion:

(i) pain: of the
(ii) Swelling
(iii) Rissing of the Tempreture at place of contrusion (much blood from raptured vessel accumulate at one place) pat

FMA

apply a cold compress to narrow the bloodvessels (Stoping of blood flow) a Cain also be applied as a cold compress. The extremities can be dipped into cold water.

In this ways pain is reduced. (During contrusion there is no threat of infection because the skin is not damaged.

Contrusion can also be coused to the internaly organs.

The following can be subjected to haemorrage because they have large amount blood Kindneys, lewer spleen; lungs;
In some organ. When the lewer kindney it is diffecult to stop bleeding because the vessels are connected tightly to the tissue organs. Any flow of blood into the abdominal cavity. a threat to the life of the patient; Here the stoping depends on the coagulating character of blood of each individual

Symptoms FMA (internaly bleeding)

Stoping the cause of bleeding, applying an ice bag to the abdominal (-) Pain cillers)

- Pain killing drugs
- Give $CaCl_2$ calcium chloride in order to increase the coagulating character of blood.

The patient should immediately be transport to hospital for an Operation.

If one has contrusion on the limbs it is possible to suspect that one has got a fracture bone.

Contrusion: Capable to walk or touch something fracture unable to walk or touch something but is more dangerous if the large vessel are damaged.

17th April 1975

FMA ~~for~~ ON BURNS

Burns can caused by fisical, thermal, chemical and other factors.

THermal Burns

Thermal burns can be caused by:

(i) flame
(ii) hot objects
(iii) hot air
(iv) hot steam
(v). boilt water etc.

For their clarification, thermal burn fall into Four GROUPS.

The degree of burn depends on the depth of effect it produce from the fire body. The depth the burn the more casualties will be caused. The warm caused depends also on the area paralysed by fire.
Depending on depth we have
First degree burns: when epidermis is burned
Causes: hot, water, hotsiron, sun

Symptoms of first degree burns

1) ① Pain. (burning)
2) ② Swelling, or dropsy

Paralyses of the tissue can disappear within 4–5 days

FMA

It is necessary to treat the burn-zone (own) with the ~~fole~~ following liquids and as alcohol, spirits, eau-de Cologne at the same time microbes are also removed from the wounds.

" Burns of the second degree.

If the burn ~~take~~ affect growing lay of the dermis some bloodvessels and nerves are affected. and is called burn of second degree.

liquid will raise up the first layer (epidermis) that is why a blister type spot is noticed filled with liquid. (plasma)

Symptoms of the burn of second degree

(i) Rather strong pain
(ii) Formation of blister

F.A. of second degree
(i) Treat the burn with following liquids.
(ii) It is strictly forbidden to cut the blister.
(iii) Apply an aseptic bandage.
(iv) The same preventive measures for the shock.
(v) Carry the patient in the lying position to the medical party

Burns of the third degree

There is a burn of 3rd degree loses necroses of all the layers of the skin. The colour will be ash-grey dark skin. The pain can be greatly

Symptoms! Strong pain

Area of burns became swollen

FMA

Dress up the wound with dry ~~dr~~ and aseptic bandage. Inject sedatives. Give large quantity of warm water (coffee tea) Take preventive measures for ~~school~~ shock. Transport to the nearest medical point. To restore the normal mobility and quantity of blood in the body w.s-6L! After the healing of the scars remain on the body.

Four degree of burns!

Complete carbonization of the tissue takes place.

FMA the same as in third degree burns;

If About 40-50% of the body are Paralysed by first degree burns, death can occur

RULE OF NINE:

The area of head and neck constitute 9% of the whole body

~~FMA~~ Front area excluding lower limbs: 18%
Back area " " " 18%
Area of Lower limbs: 18%
area of Private parts 1%

General principal of medical aid for Burn

(1) remove the source of fire eg trousers ~~[illegible]~~ or Shirt (ii) Dont tear of the cloth which sticks to the wound.
(3) Dress up the burn. If the area of burning is large, take preventive measures.
(4) Carry the patient to the medical point

17thApril1975

Burns

(1) Administer pain killing sol of Pantopon 2%
1gm Sol ampules.

(2) administer anti tetanus serum (1 3
anti septic unit
If the wound is taken to the great ~~extended~~ extent used
used anti gangrene serum 15000 - 20000
anti septic unit

Before treatment the burnt area help him for shock. (intravenous plasma 5% Sol of Glucose

then repeated introduce pain killing and cardiac medicine (to stimulate the function of the heart if there no short one short process. to do the primary treatment of burn a

(1) clean the surrounding area if burn with gasolin.

(2) 0.1% Sol of ammonia use for the cleaning of the burn

(3) spread anti biotic baitic Around the wound.

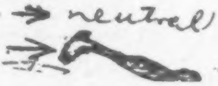
Chemical burn are caused by concentrated acid or alkali were applyed. in Both cases are cases by thyonal.

When the protein destroyed also cell are destroyed. In the hight temperature until 42°C the protein dies ~~etc~~ or patient dies The degree of heavyness of burn cases by chemical depends ~~of~~ on the concentration ~~on the~~ and type of acid ~~depend~~ as well as ~~on the place of application~~ duration as time of action of acid at a action spot. ~~the heavy depends on time of application~~

Acid

(1) To remove of H_2O

To neutralize ~~made~~ with the other chemicals acid and alkali → neutral



(e) It is necessary to use a [illegible] of water
to washing that Sulphuric acid over the wound.
1. Sulfuric sol. Soil ~~can wash the~~
Your can wash [illegible] with water
to
3 the Sol of Soda 1 Stable ~~full~~ Spoon full of soda
for 1 Glass of water.
You can powder the burn with [illegible]
powder or Magnesium Powder.
Apply dressing or bandage

F.M.A

~~If the wound's cause by — washis with~~

Alkali

Wound caused by alkali: Wash it ~~into~~ with large quantity of cold water, If the wound is caused by lime dont use H_2O. because lime + $\overset{water}{H_2O} \rightarrow$ heat + $CaCl_2$ + $H_2O \rightarrow$ heat Burns can be treated with a Solution of Neutralic acid + H_2O, 1 tea spoonfull / glass of H_2O In serious Cases: Apply bandage. → transport to the hospital

105 year

~~F.M.A~~ WHITE PHOSPHORUS: (burning in air)
It produces both Chemical & Thermal burning.

F.M.A

Treat the affected area with H_2O (water). Pick up the pieces of Phosphorus from the body (with pincers, a piece of wool cloth). Dont use fats or ~~oil~~ oil for the treatment of white phosphorus. Treat the wound with ~~C_2H_5OH~~ copper sulfate, CuO_4 because it neutralises the spot and simultaneously kills the germs.

23th April 1985

Burns are caused by temperature of 60°C (degree). At this temperature the proteins coagulate.

F.M.A. for Congelation (appleria, frost bitting

The damage done to the tissue and organ produce by low temperatures is ~~coulded~~ called Congelation. It is different from burn which cause by temperature of 60°C (degree) 6 frost bitting can be cured by various temperature point. The causes of frost-bitting are most varied and under corresponding conditions (increased humidity) tight or wet footwear, motionless position of the body, chronic effect of cold, poor general condition of the patient diseases alcohol intoxication, loss of blood etc). Frost bitting can take place even at 3-7·6 degree above zero. It is the department of limbs extremities ears nose which are after objected to congelation. When one is frost-bitting one feel cold which is later substituted numbness. at which ~~first~~ the pain disappear. The anaesthesia stimulates the effect of continuous ~~too~~ affect of low temperature which often became the source of irreversible alterations in the organism. There are four degree of ~~[illegible]~~ (congelation):

To determine the degree of congelation it is necessary to warm up the patient.

I First degree: It is couse by the veolation of the blood saplaise of the Skin. Skin became pale slightly swelled, the sensitivity is sharply reduce or is completely lost. After worming up the patient, his skin acquires blue-red colour the swelling of the skin increas and stell pains take Place: The inflamation: (swelling redening pain) continue several days than gradually disappear: Later on, peeling and itching of the skin take place the area of Congulation became very sensetive to coald.

II Second degree

It is characterised by the necroses of the uppermost layer of the skin When worming up the pale skin area of the patient acquir red-bluish colour which causes quick swelling of the skin and it spread far beyond the borders of the frost-bitten area. Blister appear in the fons of Congulations they filled with transparent white liquid. circulation of blood ~~of the~~ in the frost bitten area restores very slowly and the violation of the sensitivity continous for a long time. At the same time considerable pain is felt.

At this degree of congulation the following symptoms appear: Raising of temperature of the body fever, bad appetite and sleeping. The skin preserves its bluish colour for a long time. The sensitivity is reduced, the nails break off. The pulse became weak and the ~~bon~~ bones necrotised:

iii Third degree.

The violation of the blood supply disturbances of the [illegible] bloodvessel causes necrotigation of all the layers of the skin and soft tissue at different. The depth of destruction became available to the examination degree; during the first days,) one can see that necratigation of the skin blister filled with liquid of dark brown Colour, The destruction of deep layers of the tissue can be determine after 3 - 5 days as wet Gangrena. The tissues are complete insensitives, but the patient suffers from a very strong pain.

The intoxication is expressed in the form of strong fever and sweating and the worsening of the general condition of the patient, One becames completely indifferent to environment

Fourth degree

It is characterise by the nitratization of all layers of tissues and bones. At the degree, warming up of the frost-bitten area of the body is not possible. The becames quickly covered with blisters filled with black liquid. The demarcation line around the frost-bitten area appear after 10-17 days. The starts damaged zone quickly becames flesh and starts to dry up.

The process of tearing away of necrotised limb is a durable one (from 1½ - 2 months) the process of the healing of the wound is flabby and slow. At this period the general condition is bad and distrofic changes take place in the organs. Constant pain and intoxication exhaust the patient and cause the change in the composition of blood. The patient became too sensitive to other diseases

First aid to FROST BITTINGS

uwehani kutalala

The purpose of the first medical aid is to immediately take all the measures immediately to warm up the patient and especially the frost bitten area of his body. The frost-bitten person must be possibly evacuated into a warm room. First of all, it is necessary to warm up the frost bitten area of the body to restore the circulation of blood. This can be done by rubbing (massage) the frost-bitten area as with clean hands watted in Spirits sometimes it takes a long times to massage the patient than are expects; massage Can be Stopped only when the sensitivity appears and the patient feel fast hot at the frost-bitten area. It is necessary to rember that the rubbing of the frost bitter part of the body with Snow is harmfull because it deepens the Congelation and small Speeces of ice cause damage to the skin which helps the microbes to penetrate into the frost-bitter zone. One should not rub and massarge the Skin when it has get blisters. Warming up of the Skin can be carried up with the aide of thermal baths. The temperature of water should be increased gradualy from 20-30 degree for the period of 20-30 min. In doing so, it is well to wash the limb with soap and water.

After taking bath and massaging the damaged. ~~after taking~~ part of the limb it should be dried (wiped) and covered with sterilized cloths and rapped up with some warm thing (blanket) the frost-bitten areas of the body should not treated with fat and ointment since makes the primary treat of the wound are difficult.

The frost-bitten patient should be given hot tea, milk, and good food to eat. Very good affect can be produced by WINE VODKA Quick transportation of the patient to the medical point is also a part of first aid. When transporting the patient take necessary steps to prevents repeated overcooling. If medical aid was rendered to the patient before the arrival of the vehicle, it should be given to the patient during ~~transportation~~

Treatment

The patient who (patient stay at home) have suffered the congelation of the first degree and slightly of the second degree (fingers of the hands, ears, nose) should be treated in hospital. The treatment include: aplication of aceptic, warming bandages physiotherapy) ultra violet rays Sollux)

In case of congelation of the 3rd and 4th degree, as well 2 degree congulation of lower limbs, the treatment should be a stationary one. (hospitalised patient)

The main task of the treatment is to fokumaporia gbingi ita yabame [illegible] prevent wet gangrene. If it appears take measures to turn it into dry Gangrene

In case of Gangine, after the demarcation line become clear and the inflamation stops and the general condition improves (after 2-3 weeks from the moment of congelation) final surgical treament is taken – from amputation of the limb, within the area of the healthy tissue.

Asphixia

Asphixia is the Stoping flow of air into the lungs. [illegible] Causes: Penetration of foreign matters into the respiratory.
Strangulation of the respiratory passage.
Hanging drowning acids fall mud in [illegible]

FMA for DROWNING

(1) If you see that one is drowning approach him from behind and save him. catch him in the hair.
If the water fills all the lungs and respiratory system. person can died
One can also suck soil at the bottom of the waterbed (sea etc)
Use a clean handkerchief to remove the from the mouth and nose. Put the patient on the knee keeping the head lower than the chest. By pressing the chest energetically press out the water to come out. Then proceed to artificial respiration.
When a person is drowning the paralysis of the respiratory system takes place after 5 minutes. The activities of the

heart can get on up to 10-15 mins. The terminal condition of take place after 3 min when death is not very far. About 6-7 min, the brain ~~Sto~~ Switches off and it does not fuction. After 5 min we can bring a person to life through artificial respiration. but later than this it will burriadly the time of survival being so short,

23 ~~Fe~~ Aprilis 75.

Symptoms of Asphixia:

Pulsation became weak. skin turn blue Cheeks become plumpy. Noises when air is entering. Breathing is frequent. Pupils of the eye became wide, convulsions of extremities first excitement, the depression and then death

FIMA ON ASPHÁXIAI [illegible]

Evacuate the patient from the medium where he is affected,

Clean his mouth and nasal cavity. Take care of his tongue. His clothes must be unbuttoned and loosened. If in summer put him in a cool place if in winter put him at a warm place examine the patient if his breathing stops, then make the man to breath (artifitial) or by closed massarge of the heart

atifisial respitation is done in case if the heart is still beting but breathing has stopped. It can also be applied when breathing is very weak or uneven.

Artificial respiration is not allowed when there is a wound in the thorax such that air can penetrate into the chest cavity. It is also not allowed when one is affected by toxic agents.

Artificial Respiration are forced movements done in order to Substitute the natural respiration which has been violeted. It must be done at a place of Calamity.

If the terrain is contaminated such a person should be put in a gas-marks.

artificial is a moving of organ

Artificial respiration must be done until we make sure that natural breathing is restored or untill we make sure that a person in ~~dead~~ dead.

Ribboses must not

METHonds

III Put the patient into the at or Kussing) solid place. Sometime must be put under his shoulders to elevate it. Take the positive near his head and hold him between the elbow and the wrist. Counting 1, 2, lift his arms up. On counting 3, the arms down. It is used if the loan extremitees and ~~and~~ rib are not broken

IV Patients must be put on his abdom a support must be put under his breast kneel, putting the abdominal knees. Squeez with your hands behind back here the throat must be not broken

VI . A belt is used around from the back and and the chest under their arms ~~up~~ take the patient up and down using the belt.

IV When the enemy is firing lie down the patient ~~Press~~ along the back or Press his chest against you and release. You can also use one of his arms to press his chest, just as in METHOD I

(V) Use a clean cloth and take the tongue out the mouth if the chest and rib is broken. this will be stimulate the breathing centre in the brain

vi Put a clean fabric in the mouth or nose. Inhale quickly and exhale fresh air in his mouths mouth to mouth method. Frequent 12–16 times per minutes. Mouth to nose method can also be introduced if the jaws are damaged surface where a patient his must be valid. The head position must be correct we can also use a pipe as a medium of carrying O2 from our mouths to the Patient's mouths

Okutumba komkanda lomutima

Closed massage

When breathing is normal, but the heart is all-functioning, closed massage is carried out by pressing with the hands at the region of the heart. The thumb must coinsida with the sternum the hands must cover the region of the heart in the left part of the chest.

Okutumba ondjanda ete tumba omutima.

Open massage;

Here the patient operated and the ~~hea~~ heart is massaged directly on the heart.

15th April 1975

Intoxication with aggressive liquids and Poisons:

(1) Nitric Acid: is either transparent of yellow bright colour. It ~~can~~ steams into the air and form a yellow: brown steam. When mixed with organic substances it burns ~~So~~ As in the alimentary system it causes ulcers. It is dangerous, the ~~[illegible]~~ leave blind the eyes if entering, often.

When breathing in, it causes sialorrhoea coughing, short breath, pain. But if one takes a breath of fresh air, all these symptoms will be comanflaged. Later short breath and pain in the chest appears again saliva. This means that a oedem of the lungs has started. ACute Form

CHRONICAL FORM

Quick tiredness irritation of the membrane of eyes & respiratory passage. These people became ill frequently thus they should be prohibited to work with acids

First A

If the acid get ready in the clothes, get rid of the cloth and wash the skin for 15 minutes. If the poisoning is caused by vapours take him into open air and let him breath ~~and~~ humid O_2 and take to the hospital

DiCHloro EtHAne

It is always colourless greeny liquid at as a scent of chloroform or alcohol

General Weakness

General weakness Quick heartbeating Diziness of the head. Nousea, Vomiting, Strong epigastric pain in Same cases of ~~o~~ Concicusnes and death. When Small doses produse effect, they coses dermatitis on the Skin. If somebody has drunk it, lavagange his stomach with warm water or 2% ~~et~~ Sol Natrii Carboric ~~2%~~.

Give the patient some pungative. ~~and~~
Intravenous: 10% $CaCl_2$ 10.0
40% Glucos 20.0

For Asphixia: Give O_2 or activated Coal.
Recamment some cardiac Caffeini
Camphora, Cardiamini

Do not give ADrenalini (it watens the activity of the heart).

If the lewer is ackin give the patient 30% Sol Sulfuric Magnasium for Doudenum probing.

FMA for Vapour intoxication: Patient should be give a chance to breath in fresh air and O_2

warm drink and Cardiac medicine treatment by symptoms. If the skin is affected by Dichloroethane, wash it with warm water. When coming burn, it shall be treated like ordinary burns.

How to avoid intoxication and poison: One should be instructed in labour for safety precaution. If the room is filled with a vapours poisoning is possible, if when ventilation is bad it also can cose intoxication leaking of liquid cose also intoxication special clothes should be given to the workers with these liquid.

TETRAETHYL LEAD

Colourless, transparent sticky liquid. It is used as Component of fuel can cause intoxication of the alimentary system

Symptoms:

First symptom turn out after several hours

weakness; headache, sense of fear
abundant saliva, sweating frequent
heart beating, low arterial pressure,
cold skin weaking of memory &
thinking process halluzination feeling
of getting some irritation like hair
string in the mouth.

Recovering becomes after 1.5 - 2 mounth
EMA remove the cause of intoxication
If the stomach is affected it should be
lavaged. to washed or used
sol. Cloraminum 10% and 70% sol Ethylomna
alcohol. If you want to lavaged use 5%
of Chlolaminum + H_2O
For lavageing purposes; used 0,25% sol Chl[illegible]
+ H_2O

Tabullets EDTA 0.5 times daily for 2-4 days.
Sulfuric Magnesium 25%, 10cm³ - 10ml 20 days
Narcotics should not be used. They cause
contraindications; but Sleeping pills can be
used.

VI ETHylise CLiCOLi

Transpared colourless ~~odourless~~ ~~tasteless~~ odourless

Syrup types, Sweet liquid.
50 g: Causes poisoning.
100 g: Causes death

Symptoms appear after 30min. First symptoms resembles narcotic nature slow pulse. Widening of the eye pupil. Vomiting and jolly mood which later develops into a depression. Frequent urinations. Pain in the regions of the waist very strong thirsty

+ MA Quickly lavaging of the stomach 25% of Sulphuric magnesium 5 c' (intravenous & intramuscularis) the patient give fresh air and O_2
2g 1 57 soda or alkali

Poisonous CREATURES [illegible]
(Arthropoda)

Poisonous animals and arthropods are found anywhere but are plentiful in tropical regions 420 types of snakes 75 types (poisonous) africa Europe 80 poisonous type.

Tropical Causiloj

the most poisonous snake is .
C O BRA
SURU-KUKU, Jandelungs, Mamba,
Jamaica Black snake, Choral Aspid, Forest
rattlesnake, Cascavella, Terrible
rattlesnake, Burugar clambor Pamona
the rustle viper. Sea snakes pera-
mide finetale. snake can swim
If you will catch the snake approch
it from the direction of sun ways
Speed of movement of snake is 7-8 km/h

FMA when beating by Snake

(1) Remove of the poisons from the wound.
(2) Drink a great quantlint of tea or Coffee
(3) Hypendemic or intravenus injection use anti-poisonous serum.
(4) On urgent transpartation for hospitaliza tion. the spot bitten by a snake should not be rubbed, because poisons can spread. Dont wash Pour water at the wound to wash poisons as it causes with blood Umobilyzing the bitten

limb give Asprinum, Piramidelum :
As sedatives. If the patient is suffering
cold give him Tea or coffee warm water
to drink. If one fellow try to
kill the snake to find out particular
Snake ~~[illegible]~~ if not poisonous ~~[illegible]~~ dont
give serum if you ~~[illegible]~~ dont now
the Snake give for him the
Compound SERUM. the serum should
d. be administered as soon as possible
even if breathing has stoped.
Some snake dont bite but they
EJECT a very thin layer ~~of~~ poisons to
the Pupil of the eye.
Dont give the Patient Alcohol or
Narcotic medicines. They reduce
the production ability of the organ.
Anti- poison snake serum is lacking
you can used

During first ten minute is accounty of
heparinein
the wound should be injection around with
Novocainum.

Intramusculanis: Dimedral 1,0 mil...

Hospitalization of the patient. We find enough acid;

3/7/1975

B-10

The B10 gun is used to supress and annihilate the enemy personal equipment in the cover open

The effective fire at enemy Armored moving and stationary target & vehicle and tanks

B.10 used two-type of projects

1 fragmentation mine used to destroyed the enemy personal and Weapons.

When hits the target. it bears into fragments that hit the enemies and other things

2, Hollow-Changed mine used to destroyed enemy tank and armored vehicles. It design to penetrate quickly into the target

~~Many~~ ivories, you must read

boxes bosses

[illegible]

charactle [illegible] A

Macsimum of the fire is 4470 m
When firing at this distance used flagmatation
mente a pullitte Hallow changes minimum
rage 1400 m
Direct fire rage Hallow 1400 m
The range is very important when fring at
enemy tanks and vehicle when a more
of enemy come approach change the rage
in the connection you must fire rapidly
Direct fire rage 990-400 m
The maximum angle of elevation =30°
minimum of angle of elevation = 30°
It permits to used it in maintain
position to fire at moving tanks
of Horisontale angle (in any direction fire) 36
Position of the gun
Rage of fire 5-6 r.p.m.
To take the gun from combat into
transportation position it takes 1 min
weight of shell 4.9 Kg
The gun consist of 4 main parts
1, Barrel with breech block
2, Tripod with horisontal or elevation
mechanism

3/ Aiming device of the site
7) wheel

designation of:
1 Barrel with breech block
~~Aor~~ serves to guide the mine

②
serves to hold the barrel and
provide elevation angle for it with
the help of elevation mechanism

3 Site
serve to raise the gun at
the target

4 Wheels
Serves for transportation of the
gun.

Separate gun laid site (individe
used to fire
It has 3 scales
Two scales for the aiming for the gun,
Two for. angle elevation Two for the level
of the It have also the telescopic eyes sites —
also a device for illumination at night

Aiming Castraction & loauding of maine Consist of a body: inside there are powder which is called short. This powder fire the mine. Bihind it there Stibuliger. It assume position & the so that it should not Collapse

At the head is an exepleding whose exploder is disigned to ignitex the mine or ~~impact~~ impact. In the Stibulize pipe the ~~are~~ catridge. The catridge and powder keep the flight of the Shell. Gasses escapt through many holes when then Pawder burnes After the mine is fered nothing will remain in the barrel.

82 mm Morta

82 mm morta is a weapon which has a riquid Coopling bas plate This morta is ~~an~~ export weapons for infantry It have same mert and simple te disign It can be qweekly in Combat or ironitor position It has easy load (meansured any terrein)

It can be place in every place including ditches and shelter: Can shall round over the leard of troops angle

It cannot be destroyed by many artillery fire. The crew is:

This 5 men can carry the morta with it a mmunition over the rogle they can cover.

The mortar is design to distroy the enemy. mean pawer weapon people vehicle the have effect fire.

1 Barrel
carribre 82 mm

the Barrel consist of tub the low part is a Breath mechanism threw of the barrel at the front the barrel have a ring type that protection

Some

Biped

the Sight

calimeter site. It has two scar one for angle vertical and another Horizontale

the mortar fire flagmentation and smokes mine

flagmentation

are used To distroyed enemy personal

O consists metallic body 2 fice 3 Stablizing pins 4 short

Smoke

To screns smoke

Th Chlaraters of mine

the weight of montar in Combat position 50 kg weigh Sb Dorrel 90 kg

weigh without a barrel 20 kg

weight of the sapport plate 32 kg

weigh of flagatation min 3,3

maxsmum rage of fire is ~~8~~ kg 4 kg

Minimum rage of fire is 100 m

Maxsmum angle elevation 80°

minimin angle elevation 45°

angle Horisontal is +3° right - 3° left ~~6~~ 6°

Rate of fire 25 rpm

without change aiming of gun of

when draing the aiming 15 rpm

Maffle velocity is 211 mps

the weight the blasting Chache 400 gr.

distracteve radius of the mine is 12 m

the crew 5 men

The time or preparation in combet
used and Carry 30 Second
The box have 3 Mine
One on Crow Carry 6 mine
other are Carry by the infantary

~~10-1-1975~~
10/1/1975

Anti Air Craft Machingun
- Z I

fe ger 1 anti air craft
The rage of fire again is 2000 m
It can be effect be used agains ground.
amaunt which the Caracters of
machine gun Carrible - 14.5 mm
practical rate of fire 17 pair per/minuts
technical rate of fire 600 round/min
the weigh of machingun ~~200~~ 220 kg
Horisontal angle of aim 360°
Verticale line of fire 85-20
Time of convention from combat and
Transport is 15-20 sec
Time of rounding the machin gun.
10-15 sec
Time of ammrounding is 15-20/sec
The crow of machingun is for 4
The is Chief Command, and gun leiter - (1)
round, there when the ammunition
(2) carry the them round

The Conthaction of

1 Machingun
2 Insolation
3 Anti Air craft gun sight
4 Two telelescop sight this two sight are use
to be the machin gun
The upon to
the by sight out to look by laying holding
the machingun with the following part:
1 barrel with barrel laching
2) Barrel reciver.
3) Bolt
4) Barrel reciver cover
5) ~~Resiver~~ risiver – the resive consist two part
6) coking mecanism
7) Main Spring.
8) The rearlaver of the Barrel
9 Isolation
10 the gream part who is move is crystal
11 1 up flat fall
2 traipt
The ~~seet~~ wheel part
the Sight Parallelogram

ellevation en entalation maçarism
the hole
en Mauntain or bush is gwackey to disseble
dissemb

'4 / / 1975

GRAND P.

The lonching for a terrible pawered rocked
Rauncher of the range is 11 km.
disign used in difficult terrean it is used
in Guerrilla unity. The lo raunched consist
mainy Conection Barrel tube
Trapnpod
Sight
Control pant

Trajectale consist of:

1 failling part
2 Rocked achina
3 Weight 39 kg
projetale fill with explore chage
is 6 kg

The is explosit impact of the projectol
The Pawer of projector is strong to destroy the
egwepment of enemy the metalic body Splinters

is the killing of the personal
The fews is thrower in the head of the profatal
it used to   The fews have 3
setting possition
possition 1 shell produce flagmantation-
on explosed with slow delay.
It explosed with light delay.
The second pard there is powder but
this powder is burn slowly This powder burn
one second. In the rear part immediately
after powder there if 1 jack nasal
The ignite in the powder is done electricity
On electric spark is suppied Cannot spark
It Barnet Many thing like Troops of enemy
the detarchement

Ro

The Top range is 11 km
Minimum ragge is 12 km
Total weight 52 kg
The minimum agle of elevation 7°
maxmuum angle of elevation 40°
angle of Trajector horizantal angle 7
right to ~~right~~ left

- R Loncher – 20 m.
- weight 20 m where shooting stying
length 30 m bihand the ground ?
rate of Fire 1 par minute
excemble rochet take 1 minute
The crow of the loncher is 7
The crow carry the loncher and the projectel
I carry the more projectas infendary must keep to
carry Rochet 3 person 1 Rochet

9/1/1975

T: T PisTorr

T. T. PisTorr is disigned in 1933 for difin in cloce cobot Rege up to 50m.

Colibre 7.62mm
Magagine Capasity 8 Cotridge
Rall of fire 8 cat in 10-15 se

Total weight	930 gr
weight without catridge	834 g
length of Pistol	195 mm
Muzzle	420 m/s
the killing of the bullet	800-1000 m

T.T. Pitorr

1, Barrel
2, Bolt
3, Hading place
4/ Reccil Spring
5, Trigger mechanism
Bolt delange
Magagine

Structure of the catridge,

Bullet
catridge
capsule
powder change

T T Piston
is a Semi automatic

R P K

The Right Machingun is to distroy the enemy men power.

Characteri
Caribre - 7.62 mm
Sight rage - 1000 m
Effect fire 800 m
distance of fire 365 max
direst fire
Pratical fire · single [illegible] to 50/m
Thoraitical rage of fire 600 round min
Short; burst up to 5 Catridge
long: buried up to 15 Catridge
Continuous fire up to all Catridg
Mugle veleo 745 m/s
Killing obility of the bullet; 1500 m
Maxsmum range 3000 m
The mangazin kapasity: One 40 Catr
round mangzin 75 Catr
The Total weight of machingun with 75 catr 6,8 kg
with 40 catr 5.6 kg

Penetret ability 300m

the arms protected cars and vihicles ordinary bulets the steel helmets at 900m armor piercing bullet penetrates steel helmets. at 1500 m or it penetrete al objects of 7 mm width

Structure. of the machin gun

1 Barrel with resive sigh bipad And bad.
2 · Resove (ave) boltcarries
4 Bolt
5 Recoil machanism
6 gustube with hand gard
7 trigger magamism
8 Maggins with two type
9 - Long barrel
10 · bolt for carrieng
10 accessories and magagine carieng

The barrel of small arm (akm sks RPK worn only after oproximately 30000 ~~thousands~~

Temprature in the barrel rises 75

29th Janual 1975.

TACTIC

Guerilla war fire is a one the mains aga is struggle against the suppressors on the territory of the County It is a progressive aimed at suppresion possesses progressive charact.

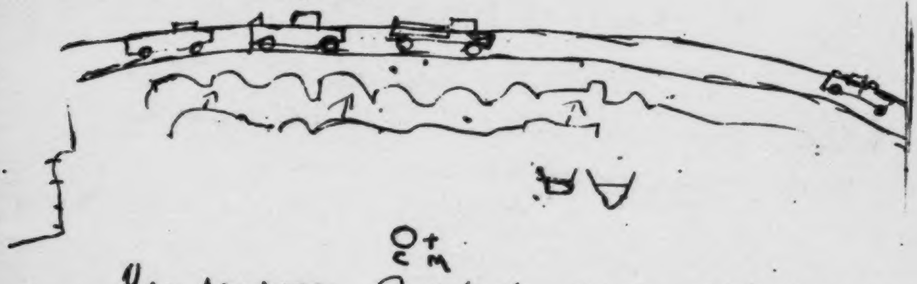
ABush is the prepesing of the place for immediately falling.

Partision action can destroy:

(I) Gards

(II) explode the Ammunition

Ambush



Thes purpose of abush is to distroy enemy and capture material and document and see the information. the succes depends to have a good comflage.

after the attack, then the ~~attack group~~ assault squad should retreat to the assable area 1-2 km away.

Caunter Corrilla war fare

System of all means directed to the extermination of the guerilas..

I) Distraction of the underground polities.. and militaris organization of the

II To Control over the population.—

III Guarding of all the object which can be attacked by guerilas....

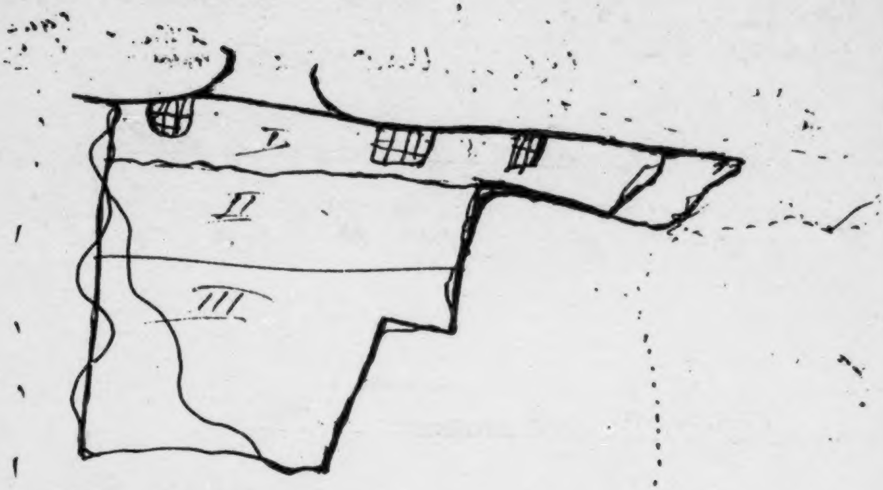
IV As state of emergence may be declared curfew many be clause]

V National suppression committee is made.

- (a) regional Committee
- (b) zone Committee
- (c) Local. Committee

I Police representative. security forces.

II police, army, self-defence army (traitors of the Nation) Black B



I Red Zone
II yellow Zone
III free zone

I Enemy troops always on the alert anyone caught by enimy troops inside this zone is cosindered as a guerrilla. there is heavy guard at the borders, mines barbed wire fance

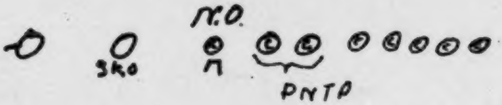
The enemy has police, regular Army and Special well trained forces to fight against the guerrillas they have got tratos gang Calling themselves guerrilla politicin behave cruelly against the civedians in order to spoil the name of the guerrilla movement, they carry out millitary parade in order to made sure for the population that they can destroy anybody.
So here we can conclude that secrecy movement of a guerrilla and good

Comflage is requerate distrebate you operation.

Organisation and factics of Battle

It comprises of graund, air and naval forces.

Graund Troops units
Organisation of infantary platoon



-○ platoon comonader

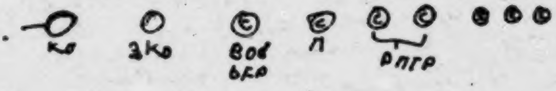
○ 3KO assistant plotoon comander

© П machinegunner

ПО infantary Platoon

© ranks and file, rifle men

Mпо = Motorised Infantary Platoon



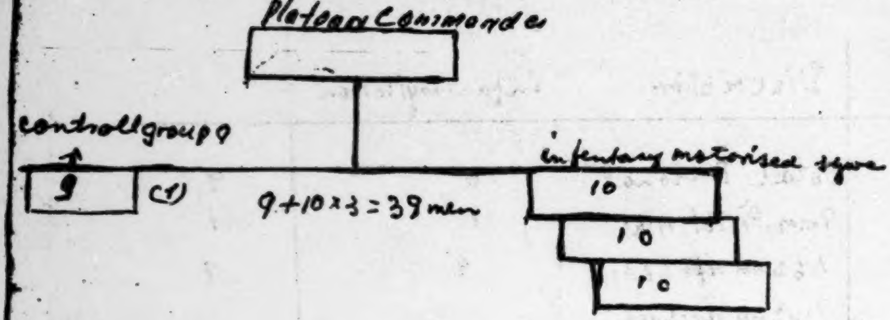
Bod
bFP } draver of a armour vehicle

PПТР Rochet anti tank rifle

Discribtion	infantary Plotoon	
Total Personal	10	9
9mm Pistol Mk1	1	1
7.62mm riffle L1A1	9	8
7.62mm Unitized pistol L7A1	1	2
88.9 or 84.0mm PnTP	1	1
Amfibious Catipillar		
Armoured vehicle FV452 TrojenT		1
Radiostation	1	1

I The Comander uses 9mm Pistol machingun
II The ather uses 7.62 mm Automatic pistol
Armoured parthisians vehicle have as a radiostation

The Organization of Infantary Motorized Squads


Plateon Commander
controllgroup 9
9
(1)
9+10×3=39 men
infantary motorised squre
10
10
10

1, Platoon Comader: 1
2, Deputy : 1
3, Crew of 88.9mm RDS:
84,0mm RKFD : 2
crew of 51.0 madar : 2
Radio telephone operated : 1
messages : 2

Total 9 men

Note: In Motorized Infantry Platoon there are no Messerges their by are only 7 men
Total Number in Platoon 10×3+9=39

Arms of the Infantry (Motor) Platoons

	Control group	Three infantry squads in Platoon	Three motorised inf squad in their Platoon	Total
Officers	1 (1)	—	—	1 (1)
Warrant offic and private soldiers	8 (6)	10	9	38 (33)
	9 (7)	10	9	39 (34)
mm mk1 Pistol —	1 (1)			
mm Pistol/Machine	1			1
Mk3	1 (1)	1	1	4 (4)
7.62 mm Auto rifle L1A2	6 (5)	9	8	33 (29)
7.62 mm unikgal Pistol L7A2	– (1)	1	2	3 (7)
88.9 or 84.0 mm PATD	1 (1)	1	1	[illegible] (4)
51.0 mm micke mk2	1 (1)	–	1	1
Amphibie armoured Carrier FV432	– (1)	+	1 –	– (4)
Radiostation	2 (2)	1	1	5 (5)
1	~~2 (2)~~	+	+	

Ɔ mortar
€ Heavy machine
← light

—< granade launcher
Ŧ anti aircraft
= artillery

◇ = ~~[illegible]~~: Anti tank
◁ = aqssaent ~~[illegible]~~ Amraured vehicle
◁ = automabili

←+ = ~~[illegible]~~ platoon
←⫼ = batallion
←o = wheeled collom
←‖ = Company
← = Ground troop

▷— = Battalion headcaste (← - ← - (the mearcest mission of Company is to sieg the objective and con't specied direction
Δ = Company commad
Δ = PlaToon
—⊖< ANTI TANK B 10

←o Reconasis
+ air qrcft
⋇ heltopter
▭ ● ▭ mixst mane field
∭ ware obsticle
✕✕✕ two lyn bab wire obstile
⌒ - - - ⌒ demaration line
ξ = defence position of unit
⋲ unit going into action
[illegible]

Anti' Tank Grenade Lancher

Disignation

It ci use to distroy the enemy tanks self propelled guns and ather vehicle defence instaction of enemy.
Beside it my be used to annihilate enemy man pawer in buidings. enstallation.
Over - Calibre Shell are used to fire. They have a ccumulative effect. The armour piercing ability of the shell make it possible to destroy any armoused vehicle.

Combat Characteristics.

Calibre of RPG-7 : 40 mm
Calibre of grenade : 85 mm
Length of RPG-7 : 950 Cm.
Length of RPG-7 D : 960 mm
moving : 690 mm
Length of granade without powder chach 640 mm
Length grenad
4 Powder chach shell — 92.5 m

muzzle velosity of grenade 120 m/S
Max speed granade 300 m/. S
rate of fire 4-6. r.p m
fighting range 500 m
direct fire 330 m
Wt of RPG-7 6-5 kg
6,7 kg
2.2kg
7.1 kg
Wt of bag with 3 shell 9,3 kg
Increase of optical sight 2,7 tw
field of vission of opitical sight 15°
One division of the horisintal lines is equivalent to 100 m
One divission from left to right is 0-10
Wt of optical sight 500 grams

The Structure of RPG-7

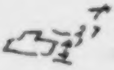
- Barrel with mecanical sight
trigger mecanism sight case
firing mechanism
opstical sight

presefal ane-of granate launch

the body
base by means of . is
fixed to launcher
- opstical Sight
- Mechanism of zeroing sight
- illumination of grit
- eyes and head protector
Body join all parts of the opstical sight.

If the height of the target compared with the standard height is

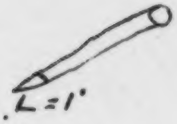
> 3m + 100 → 2,4m - 50m
→ 3m + 50 < 2,4m - 100

+ ▱ 

⏢ −

Mill formula

$$Ø = \frac{H \times 100}{\alpha \text{ angle}}$$



eg: $Ø = 600$

$$600 = \frac{h \times 1000}{10}$$

$\therefore H = 6\ m$

Anti tank cumulative granade and powder charge.

' Anti tank granade have warhead and explosive charge
- base fuse
- jack engine
- Stabilizers

2

11/20/1975

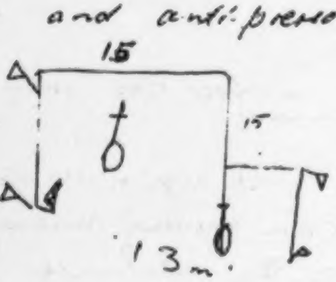
Reconasirync and Semwantaing Of mine field obsticle

0 6 0 40-100m

300-1000m

I. Engeneer reconeence set KR (Eng recc KR)
- mine probes - 6

The serves is used to seach anti-tank and anti-presonal



at a distance of
400m
at a lying position
Promp in case
enemy is coming
60

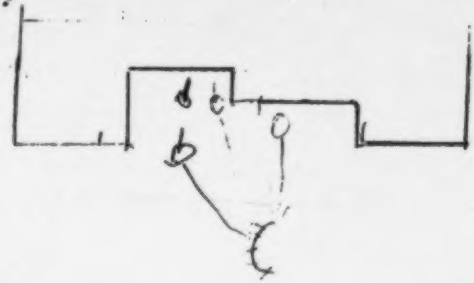
1 Red flag
each searcher must have 1 probe and
10 marker with mine.

Flags are used for:
Marking the raws of minss.
Boundaries of pasanges

To mark to plates of mine espencially if the mines are activated.

- grapnels (hook) &

Used to extract the mines of unknown design:



, Group two

Used to extract the mine of unknown

Length of white and black tape is 100 meter two tape while the sopers are moving through a mined field one can see the distance they had travelled inside, and also depth.

V) Barbed wire cutters: of tape I

used to cut wire and wire entaglements

These whole set is use for section consisting of 6 men

1M - 25 no body should be remove because it can be explode

(2) Mine detector IMP (УМИВ. ВИМ UmiV, VIM-625)

Plan of the Lesson :

Problems of Study.	Time.	Content.	Action of Guerilla
Introduction	10min.	Control people who attend	asking questions
Bleeding in disinfection		To tell guerillas the type of blood vessel and how it works in the body.	
Interval	5 min.		Practical work of guerillas
Wound and classification		To explain to the guerillas about the wound and first aid for individual help.	practical work of guerillas

Homework

Bleeding: History

When any tissue of the body is injured it is accompanied by the running out of blood from vessel haemorage. Haemorage can be caused by sharp. blunt instruments when the blood vessel are destroyed by abscess

Hamorage depending on the degree of damage of the blood vessel when the vein, artery capillary are injured by heavy or sharp thing.

/

11/2/19,75

artery blood scarlite red fred rich oxygini, the artery vessel is deep in the body and if it is bleeding it pump the red blood out.
aid. squezing of the artery at the place of damage by using pressing bandage squezing by fingers at place above the damage place where it came near the surface bandage with tell but dont by long time such as 1½ -2 hours.

Capillary bleeding can be easly stoping by bandage lift up the extremity damage to save the blood the proces of coating will also take place easily. Because that capillary vessel is surfuse atthe body.

dark red Veins bleeding external it is stoping easily with a tourniquet and stop just well but it is not needed to used long time only about 1 hours not over 2 hrs. Take from different part to the hand. Tartorlicosis

[illegible] of fructure of the bone

fructure are classification in Open and Closed fracture Open fructure is the fructure ~~which~~ when the bone is broken and is seen viaredly out of the flesh. And the Closed is the bone is ~~[illegible]~~ crach and cloused and do not see. only noticed by palpation of those where ~~bone~~ have to take place.

Some time the bone can broken complitly and some time the bone can be incoplete that bone is partially broken.

The bone can also broken in various precies and is broken depressing frugture of

How to give the fist aind in this case

In the case of fructure we sapoused to apply splintes to Imobilligition the fructure of the extremity: type of splinter ~~[illegible]~~ there are factory splints and in our case some time we shall never used that from factor we can used the stik, woods planks wares metals and other material which can found in combat situation. weapons.

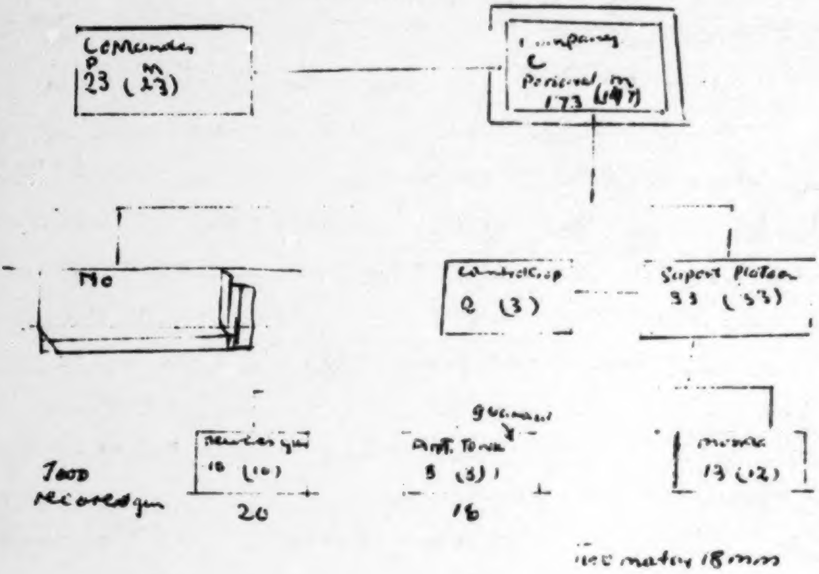
In case of open fructure we applayed the binding to stop bleeding ased annesptic extremities

Alsow in closed flucture there are also Needed To
used soft materiaol to Immobillization the spreaded
a splint in Order to protect the bones
And It is alsow necessary to use two splinter
out side and inside and the leng should be
bend light agaist each athers. and there you
~~put~~ the most used soft prevention against the
pain.

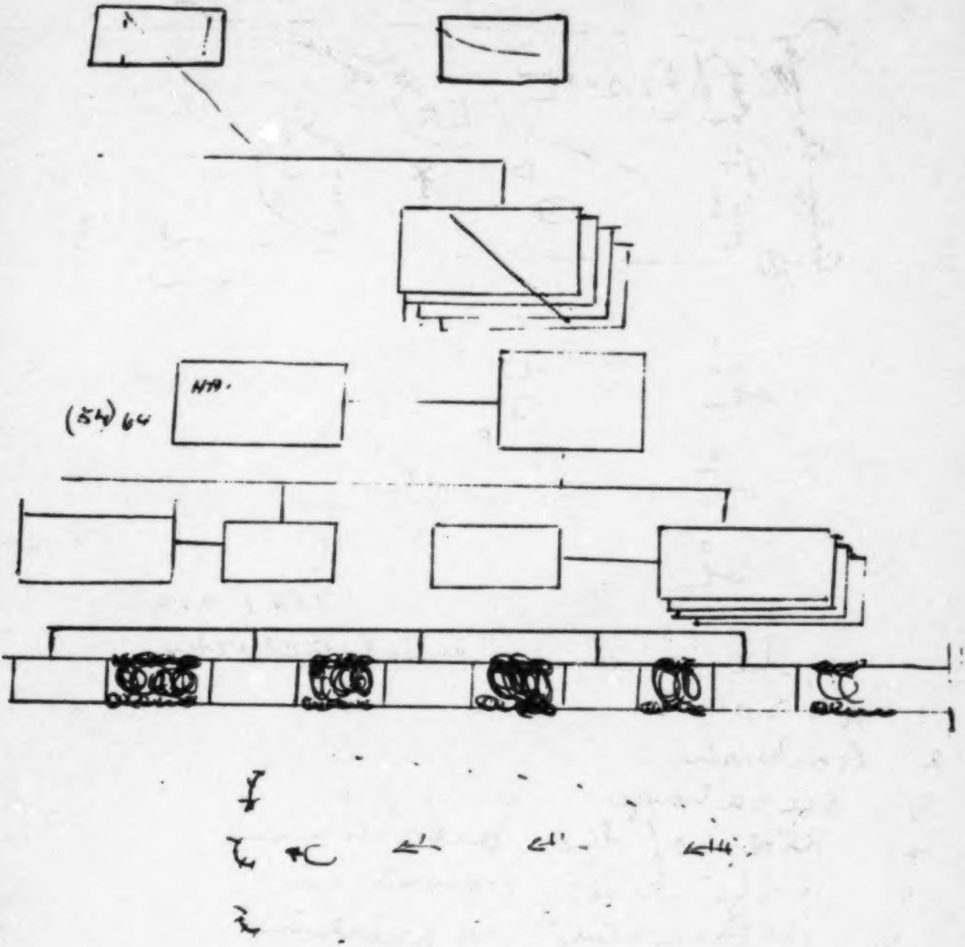
~~rib~~ Rib flucture It is dengrous
flucture. some time the flucture take place
inside the ~~Bol~~ Rib and some time Out side
the Ribs. if the Rib is broken inside
It starts to do damage the lung and spleen
when the rib damaged the pleura and lung
tissue, then the air from damage lung can
be pump into the pleura cavity at time
of breathing and the time the patient
suffer from short breathing
IACA light ~~bottle~~ dressing of the wound
bandage. towel. strips cardiamini
morphinum
rest in semi sitting position
to relieve pressure on the chest If there is
pnemathorac appleagea with air tight packing
When the chest cavity is pressed hard flucture can be
single and multirunding
the Hospitalizations

The Organization amount of Infantary Motorized Company.

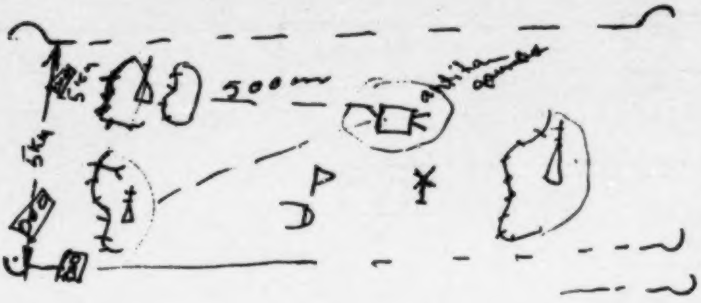
The Infantary Company

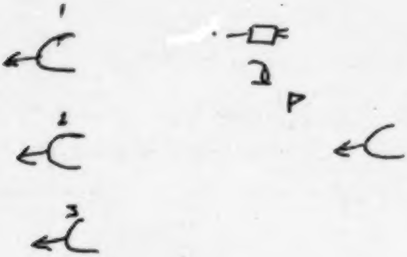

Commander
p m
23 (23)
Company
C
Personal m
173 (147)
Hq
Control Grp
2 (3)
Support Platoon
33 (33)
gunner
Anti. Tank
5 (3)
Mortar
13 (12)
1000
recoiled gun
Recoiled gun
10 (10)
20
16
ice motor 18 mm

Organization Infantry Battalion.



Infentary Battlion in defence





17/8/1975

The main Combat activitu

1 AS sault
2 Ambush
3 Sabatage
4 Rid of the detachment
5 Offensive operations
6 diffensive Operation.

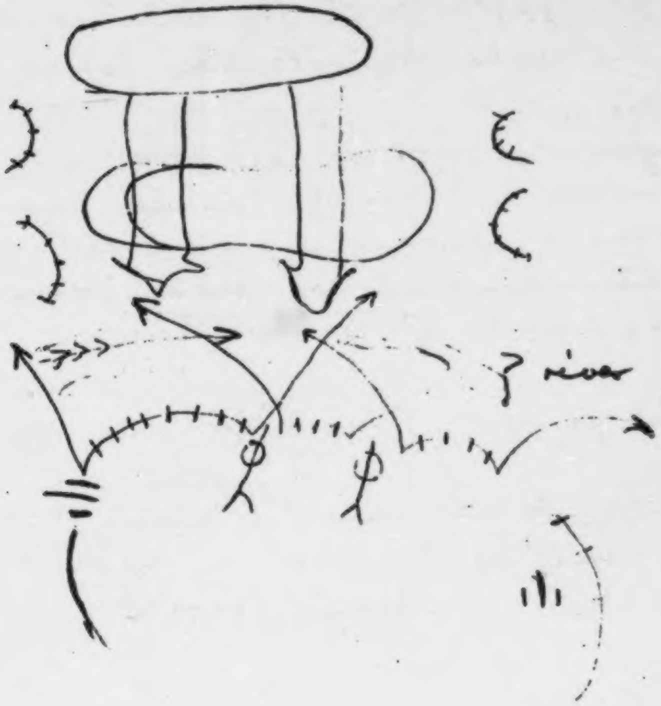
~~the task~~
perform
the preparation of the anti gwerilla
for activitis by legulla forces.

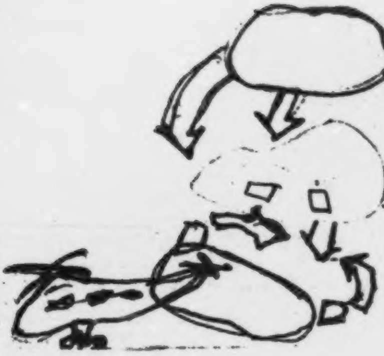
1, Infentar mencenase of forces
2 Armeoa unity tank mond
armerd personal caren artillely
air adland troop. merin forces
the presepler of o massance ~~[illegible]~~ asons

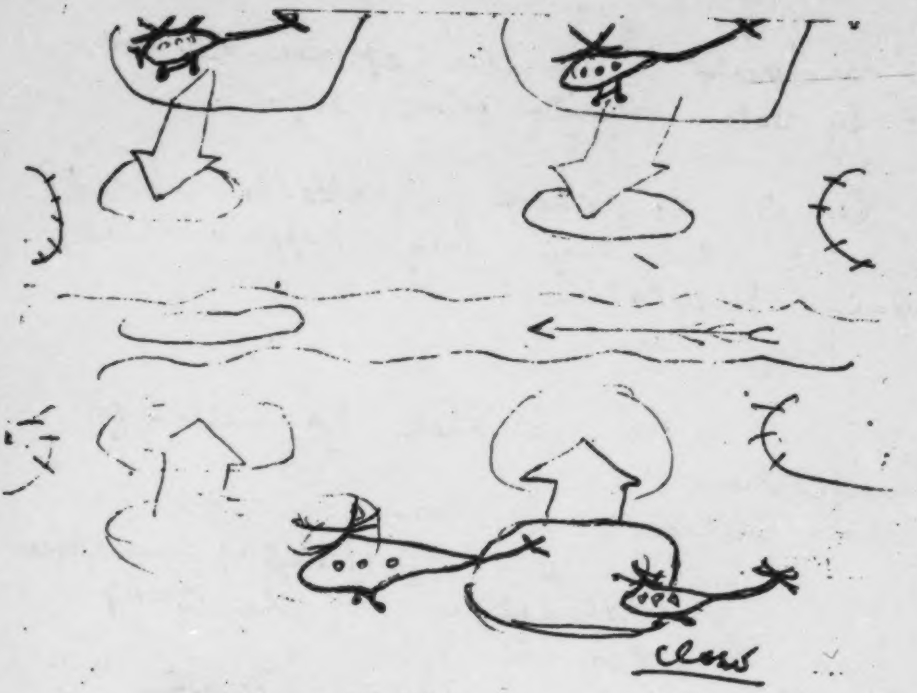
the presepal of massatha massacre

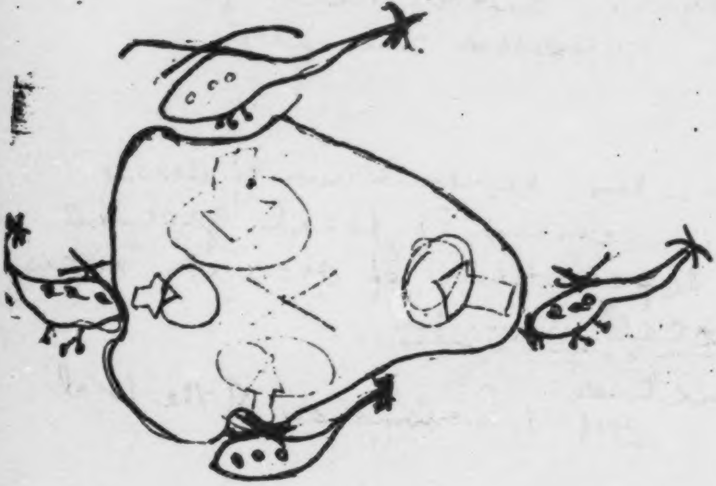
Cattison to detachment of enemy:
the chief of the carrison have a plan
for the massare operation.

Hammer and anvil




1. Double with leap
guerrilla
2. Daumble lio


close



Caunt Guerrilla operation carried out by state security police organs:

It is to check guerrilla movement; in the country. They suppress the local population.
They Creat

1 the national Committe for passification.
2 It includes 1) war minister
2 Chief of staff of armed forces
3 Representatives of the group security.
The county is divice in region order to suppressed the people

1 members Representative of Army
2 members of local govement
3 Representative of security organs
(3) Local Comitee
include:
447 1 Commander of the local

army unity (battalion in Company
-ø-

2) Represent: of local authority.
3 Represents of security Committee
and police

Organ of state /and social security for suppressed of guerrilla

1. political police
2. Climinal police
3. Gendarmes
4). Milliterayed detachement of self defence.
(5) 1 Politic Police

2. the premary mission is to annihilatated the National liberation movement in Country.

3 they usea all kids of propagadag such as radio, news papers and films. the tribunal courts of the Country Cooperate with the political polices.

1.1. Criminal Police.

1 Climinal Police its is forces from local people and mercenaries.
2 they investigate to criminal activity. by watching the people in the country.

Gendarmes

Guards the goverment establisments and prominant people. fix act people who have Count acts with guerila They exproved under ground organi's to penetrate guerilla movent.

Self defence detchament.

made from local population who support the regime and they give

they support the esciting regime and spy local activitis of guerillas.
~~why~~ check new Commers in town

and villiges. Guard establish appoint patrol mission in the area. they detain guerrilla messenger

They use all kinds of small arms in the woods.

Organs by State Security:
345

1 adopting ~~of~~ a fill against Revolutionary movement in the Country. 473

2. Propaganda 17

3. Controlling of the activity of the population 143

4, checking of Correspondens

5 Control of means of Communication ~~secret listen~~.

6 Cropping of mean of Communi-cation secret listen Bagsio

7, guarding the State borders

8, Guarding of various objects military centres

9 formation of net work of informers

10 Organisation and spying

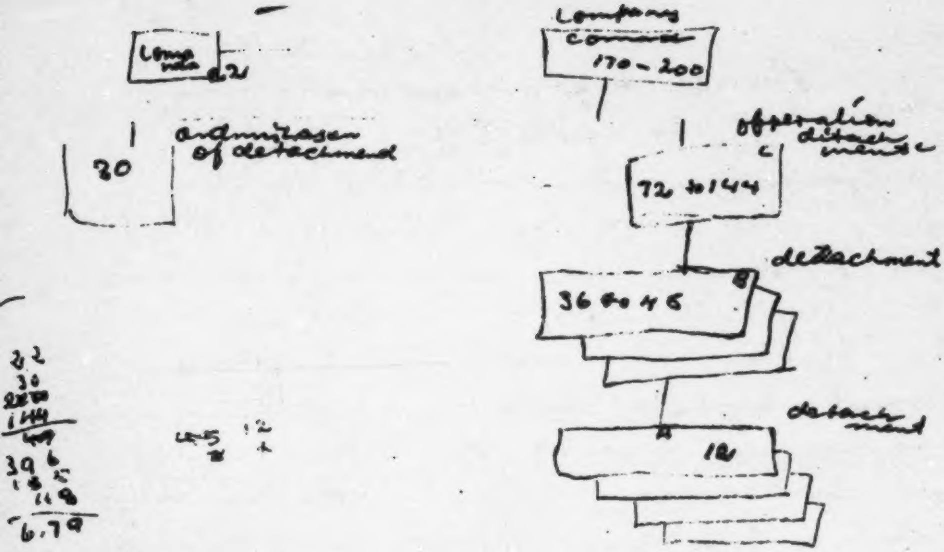
11 sending of provatures (to spread lies)

12. Reaching
13 poeple
14. Black mail and provocation.
15 Control post in the border.
around the border
every Control post must have
a Trein dog to ~~the~~ catch
the spying.

Donit be a Chatterer: okapofogano:

20 Tekbi 1975

The organization of the Company Special forces.


Comma nda 2
30
organizasen of detachment
Company command
170 – 200
opperation ditachment c
72 to 144
detachment
B
36 to 46
detachment
12
22
30
2270
144
447
39 6
13 5
118
6.79
425 12
4

desnigation on tasks:

1, Reconasens and operation
2, ~~(C~~ act of teraor an subversión
3, the organizotión of Counter revolutionary
, and rebel action.
4) Creation of bandit organization
5 Demoralizing the population
6. attracting of a part of guerilla forces.
7. Organization of escape ~~excape~~ for the enemy personal captured by Gorrilla.

5 th March 1975

Possible ways method overcoming enemy ~~guerrilla~~ counter attack:

Political propaganda to ~~dislation~~ disillusion population.
1 they used regular armed forces may be
use of angeens an spay - also bourgeurs
element to counter the Guerillas
The Guerrilla order to surviving
must know what is happining in
the enemy must be taken into
you attacking. The Guerrilla should
have a contac with a population.
To get information and movent
of enemy. The Town ~~to~~ were there
is underground organization the
guerrilla should try to contact
with him. Guerrilla should plan
a time for attack. Guerrilla
should have a contact with
reconnittance.
The reconisance mission should determen
what kind of unit, with what
strength and into locality (place)
unit in Guerrilla is conducted.

in the following methods.

1 Observation and listining
2 Capturing of documents and prisoners
3) Intergation of local residence and deserters.
4 Introduction of the agents and informers into enemy net works
~~[illegible]~~ aalopoti

Reconissens by scout and infantry units information from neigbours and superior commanders. The Guerrilla should not live one place along time he should go in other place after same time to change so that the enemy cannot attack them. The Guerrilla should ~~way~~ ready avery becouse the commander should explain the neccesity for Combat ~~read~~ readines.

Mantaining secrety must be among the personal. The local population should fully explained the aim of the struggle and the essence and importance to them.

III 10th March 1975

Counter - Guerrilla Struggle leadership:

1. unity material at the desposal.

• When guerrilla struggle is lunched the enemy makes effort to infiltrate it and to strangle it.

The main target to block the border of the area around control.

a. tightening of the control over the population by creating strategic villages reserves and inhibiting of spies, and provocateurs,

c) creation of prohibited zones the system of passes and curfew or even martial law.

d) Demonstration of force and frightening of the people

e) Mass repressive measures against the population and guerrillas

Also the employment armed forces to suppress the movement

Aims tasks of sabotage.
Personnel and Armaments used for sabotage.

Sabotage is a classical method of guerilla fighting. It is an act of concealed approach to the objective of the enemy with an aim of distroying it or knocking out of action for a considerable amount of time.

Requirements to the act of sabotage

1) secret
2) suddenness
3) activeness
4) Maintaince of high disipline

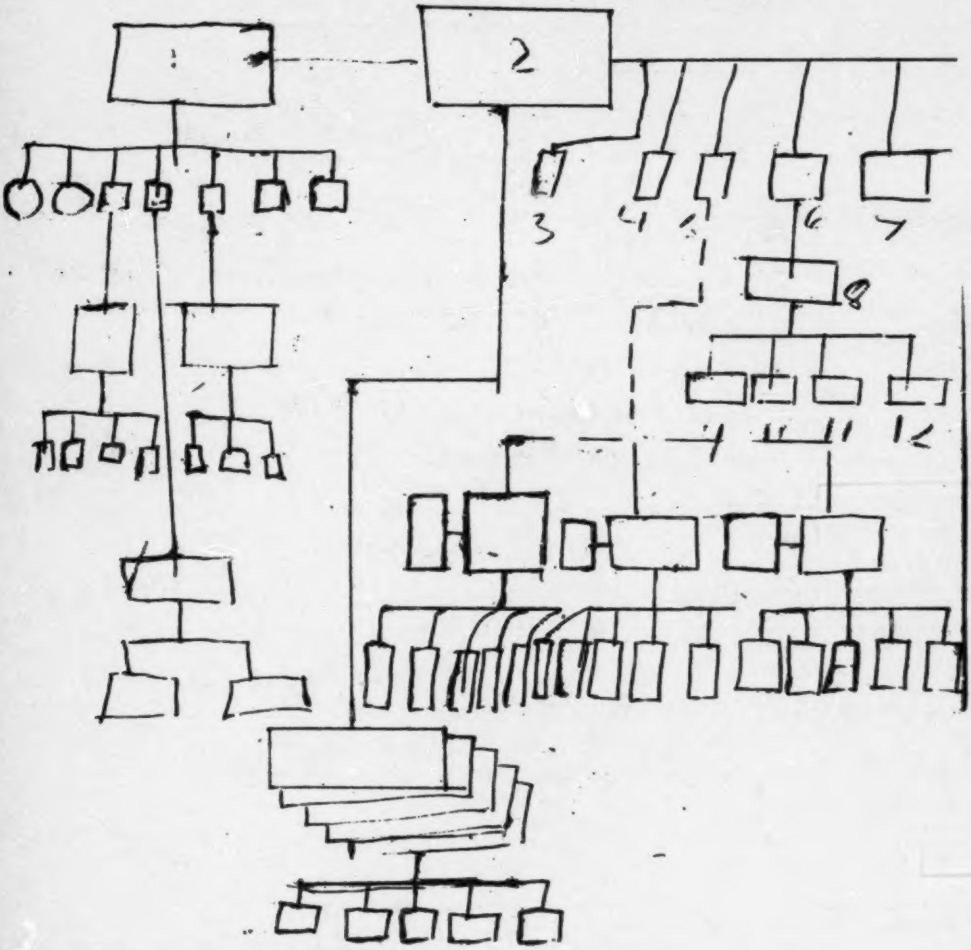
Probable Objectives:

(1) Depos with ammunition. Lubricants equipments. other materials.
(2) H.Q and Officers Clubs and barracks
(3) Blasting of rails, high-ways and bridges.

(4) Blasting of tunnels and pipelines or waterpipes
(5) Blasting of electrical and telephone lines
(6) Tanks, art pieces etc.
(7) Assosination of high ranking enemy officers

Kataiil

Organization of Guerrilla Detachment.

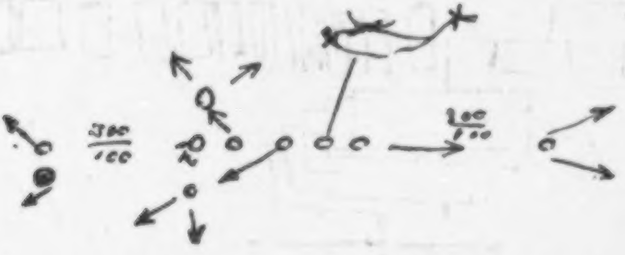

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

~~The total strengthening~~

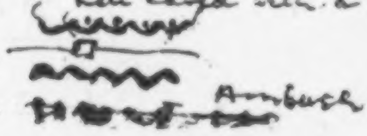
33 Mortars

I Total Strenght Total strength:

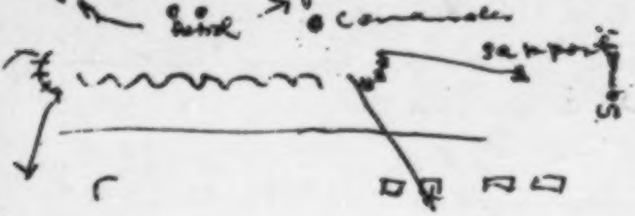
Personnel 240-400
82.00 mm. or 120.0mm mortars 4-6 ([illegible])
82.00mm Recoilless Gun. 4-6
12.4mm AAMG or 14.2mm ZU-2 4-6 (2x2)
Light machine guns: 9-18
Grenade launcher guns 4-10
Submachine guns (SKS) 230
Note Without artillery the total strength of men is 160-180 men



When the platoon on the march
Roll carried with a good thing. for motor cycle and car 5 ship.



By ambush fire 2 mines and run away.



5 April 1975

(1) The contents and the mission of the combat training of the party on various stage ~~states~~ of revolution.

(1) Political working in People why they fight

II Armed struggle: How to use weapons

~~[illegible]~~ what is tactic What is fighting.

Army: The armed working class and peasants combat detachment at where are detaching in place with enemy

(2) the tasks of the combat groups.

(1) the building of armed struggle in politic.

(3) The stage of the revolution struggle

(4) Method of armed struggle

the principal of the armed struggle.

— the principal of Party leadership, of under ground and, the guerrila movement.

2) Volumentary in the struggle

(3) all of the people should done as the leadership

(4) the group are building to do something is good stacks

Proper organization of building up.

(b) relaible org. protection the life and actwealyties of the groups.

(c) Limiting of the number people who is not work corrently.

(d) The imployement of pseudonim as well is safers and coclas in document.

(e) relaible ordering grding of document.

The combat, under ground are greating are fulfiled.

(1) Garding of the party established of the leadership.

(2) to Support the demonstration of working people in the country.

To provide the support of the workers holding meeting in factory or in working. and also be give opportunity to the words

Capturing of money and equipment in the enemy.

Releasing of the person the revolutionaries and the lead in stakes.
Oposition to Capturing the perfects.

The following must be fulfilling in to Capturing the reactionary.
If you go to attack so you should know well which equipment can used.

The fundament of conspiratory works in the activity among underground Groump:

The people can selexted
(1) Political consciousness.
(2) a business quality
(3) Devition to the Party and people

Reliabelity in Covering the
(1) group
(2) Limitation of as number of people admitted into the organization work. (3) Creation of legends.
(4) The Leader should have pseudonyme.
false name

ÄBPAXAM XOMATCHN

Reqwerment tofor conspiratory work'

(1) To be an able speaker and be
an alentive when talking.
(2) Not to take down the reacord
of adresses and meeting down
(3) Dont try to no more than you
suppose to know.
(4) To be able to predeve silence
(5) To conectry seviet spies.
(6) Skil fully mengakna locate a place for
conspiratory meeting.

7 Reqwerment for undergroud member
(1) Vigilance (unlaadlu)
(2) High displine, promptence and
accurate accuriacy in work
(3) ~~Boldness~~ Boldness com-pera willpower
selfcontroll
(4) ~~modesty~~ - modesty emuifupipiki
(5) To be natural in behavioar.
(6) quickly make up the situation.
(7) Honesty and trustfullness

8 Classifaing of document
a the propa contact of your talking

~~Comm~~ CONTACT:

Contact with undergrounder troups:

(1) unitrapted
II relaible
III Contact of personal

meeting is between two people and ~~[illegible]~~ know the time of meeting and place and know singnale of changes. It is necessary to meet in the forest if go to forest: take backet like art ~~to~~ go to take water or fruits

Offensive

30 40

31

Communication

1. Contact ~~[illegible]~~ personal
2 Second contacting
Radio. tellefon post, message.

Organization of illegal communication:

(i) Organization and communication between the Gwerrila and underground organization.
(ii) Messengers are assigned.
II 22÷ 5-

He should be devoted physically fit will
sothat when cought by the enemy he
will wonk betry the detachment.

17-6/1976

Reconaceince in order to provide security for underground workers

In order to knew the information about the enemy he should have following entelligence.

what are the plans of the enemy
What are the setrong of the enemy.
How can your contact with your comred which condition.
How where economic and territory population

(1) Generalar Political of population.
(2) Colonial army
(3) Support of racist army
(4) The terrain of battlefield
(5) Economic of the country.

missioni district comitee underground

(1). Security - and police forces
(2) Reconessince of the terrains and main object

III Where there is enemy amonition when you are faithing you must have reconisince.

(1) You must now when the enemy come to attack you.

(2) there they change their unity of police detachment.

III Thes road of enemy when he transport his amoment in other place.

IV The building where he put his Rifles and other amonition

V The whole system of garding the millitary undustrial at objects.

(6) The tektink where he usese when he attack guerrilla.

(7) mood of population and enemy forsses.

1: what are Political of the people who help enemy.
and /about the sivillian who. are help enemy Should know them

Forces means and ways of contactie Reconcence.

1) forces,
Roconnecence, desserters,

this are forces means:
Binoclas
Cameras
Siperecord
tellofoon to listen enemy

Methods

abservations:
Listening : How they discustion.
newspape, Radio, TV.
Send the civilian to work there and he bring the information. and analysing of intelligente

ФИЛИАЛ № 3
Арт. 1150. I сорт. Цена 41 коп.
Объем 96 лист. ГОСТ 13309-74

SECOND EXHIBIT

oooOooo

SOVIET POLITICAL MANUALS CAPTURED IN A SWAPO BASE IN OPERATION SCEPTIC (JULY 1980)

oooOooo

Two of these works, the MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY and FUNDAMENTALS OF POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE, are texts which are universally used for instruction by communist groups. SOCIALISM : THEORY AND PRACTICE is a "Soviet monthly digest of the theoretical and political press", published by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY in English, French, German and Spanish.

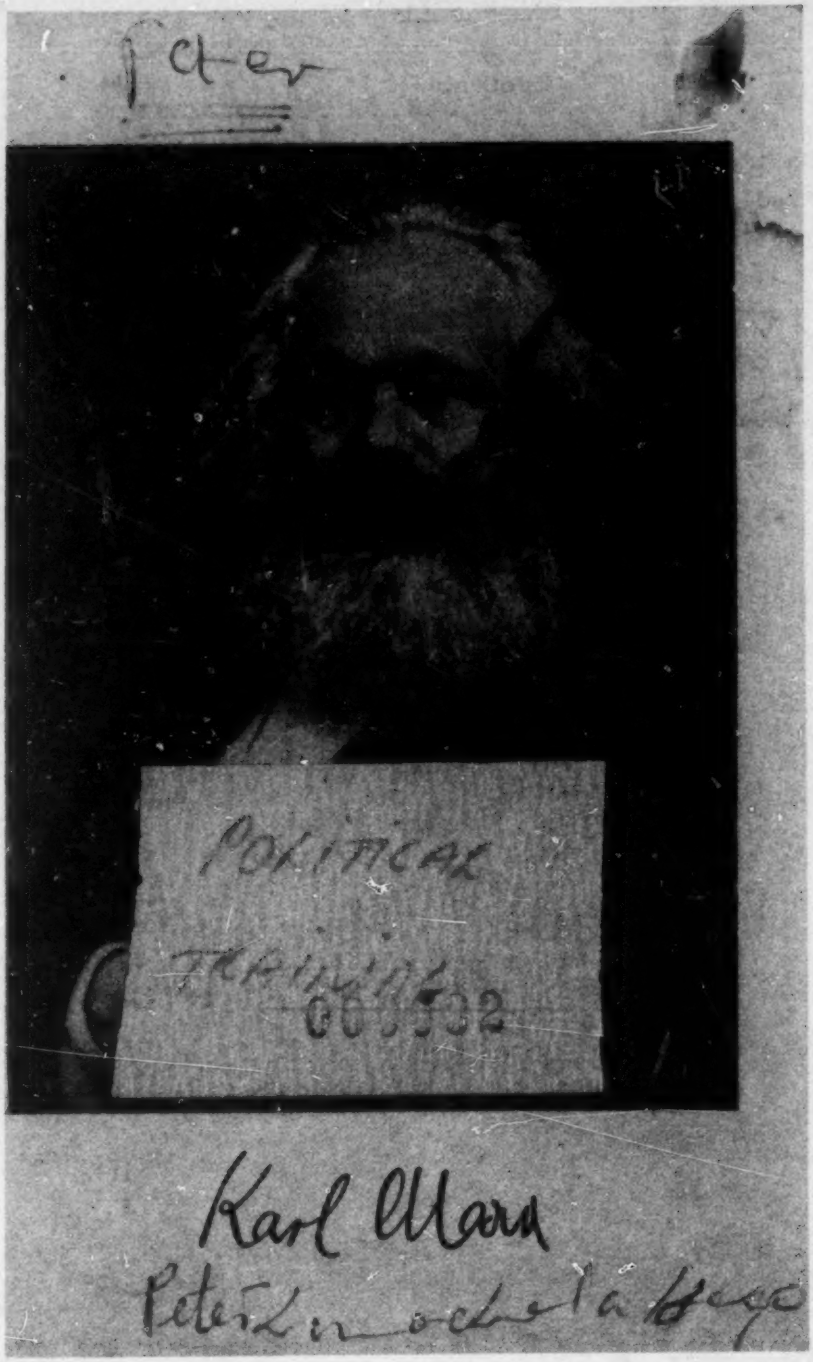
oooOooo

NOTE.--Previously printed published materials are not reprinted here except for cover and title pages which serve solely for purposes of identification.

EXHIBIT 2(a)

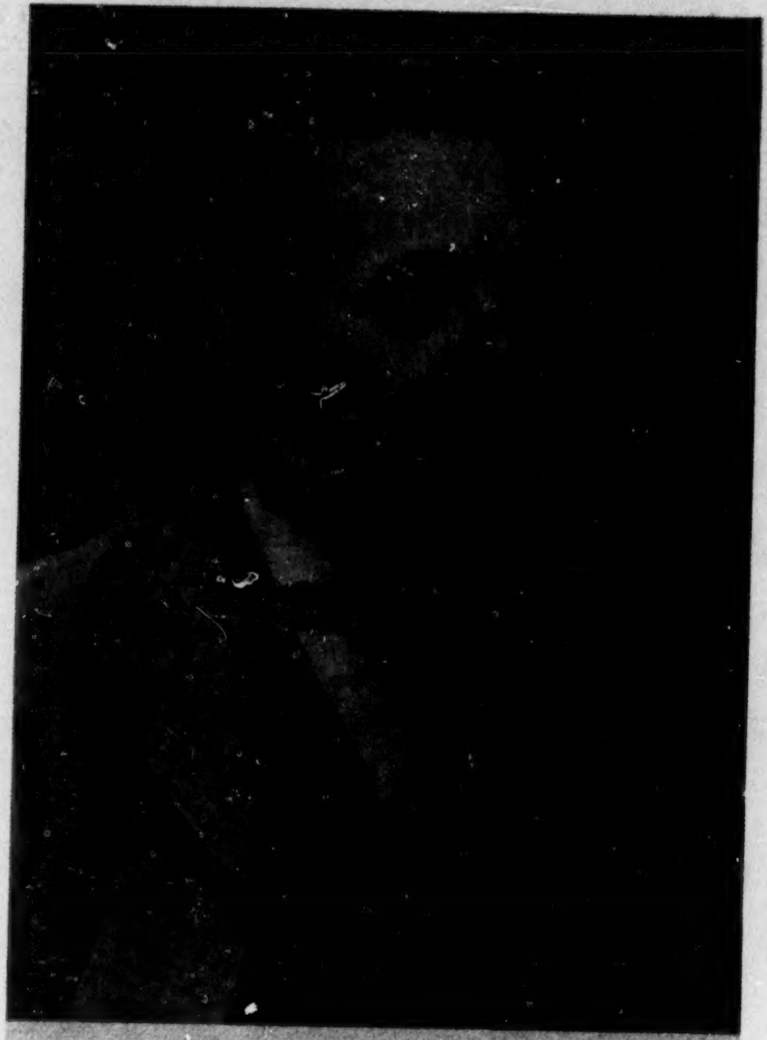
oooOooo

Manifesto of the Communist Party, Karl Marx and
Frederick Engels, Progress Publishers, Moscow
(An incomplete copy ending on page 82)


POLITICAL
TRAINING
00?502

Karl Marx

Peter [illegible]



F. Engels

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

KARL MARX
FREDERICK ENGELS

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

4032

PROGRESS PUBLISHERS
Moscow

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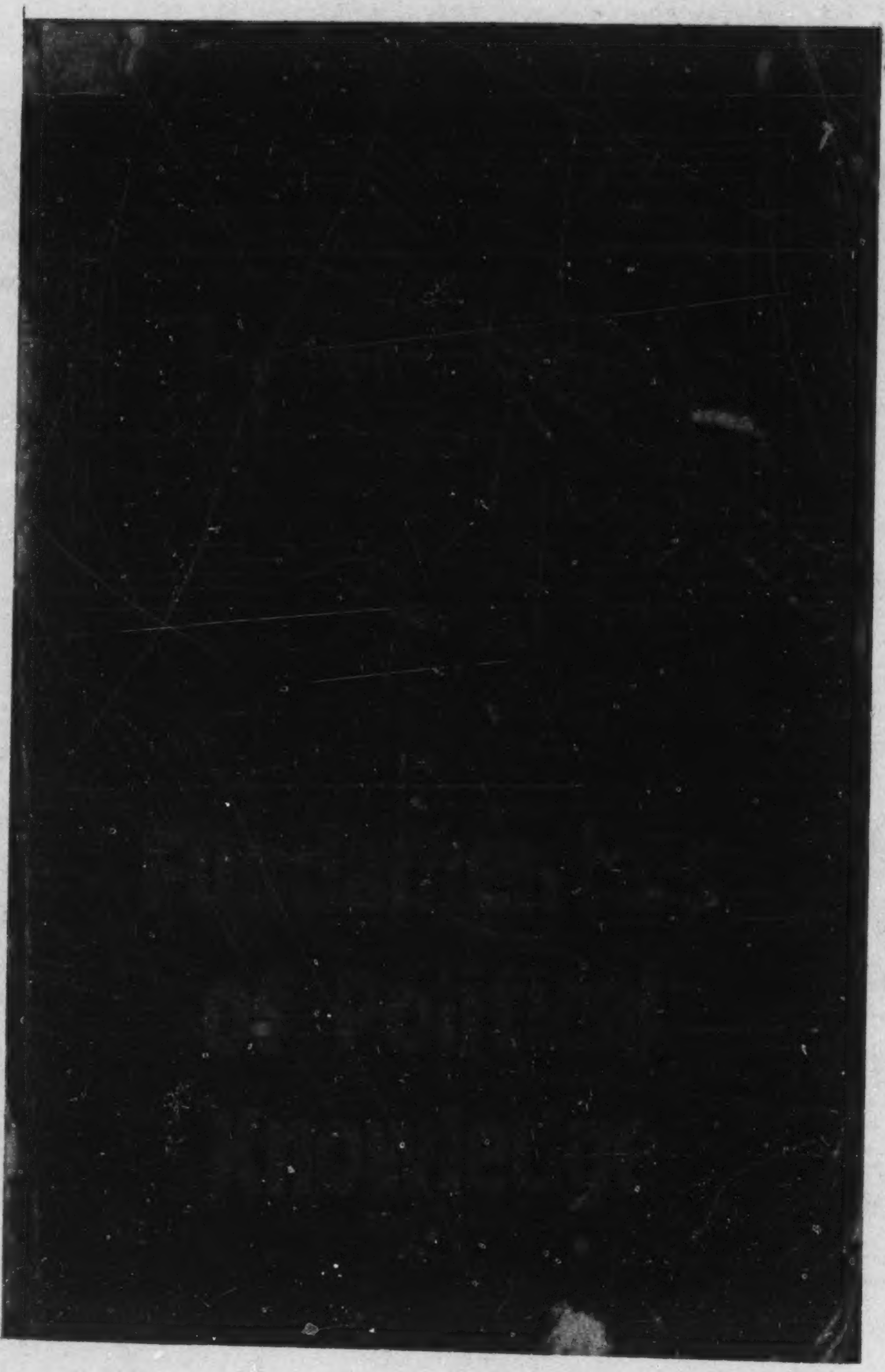
EXHIBIT 2 (b)

oooOooo

Fundamentals of Political Knowledge
(An incomplete copy ending on page 140.)

The work consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion, as follows:

Introduction
Chapter One. How Society Develops
Chapter Two. Capitalism and its Collapse
Chapter Three. Transition from Capitalism to Socialism
Conclusion.



Prof. L.G.C. [illegible]

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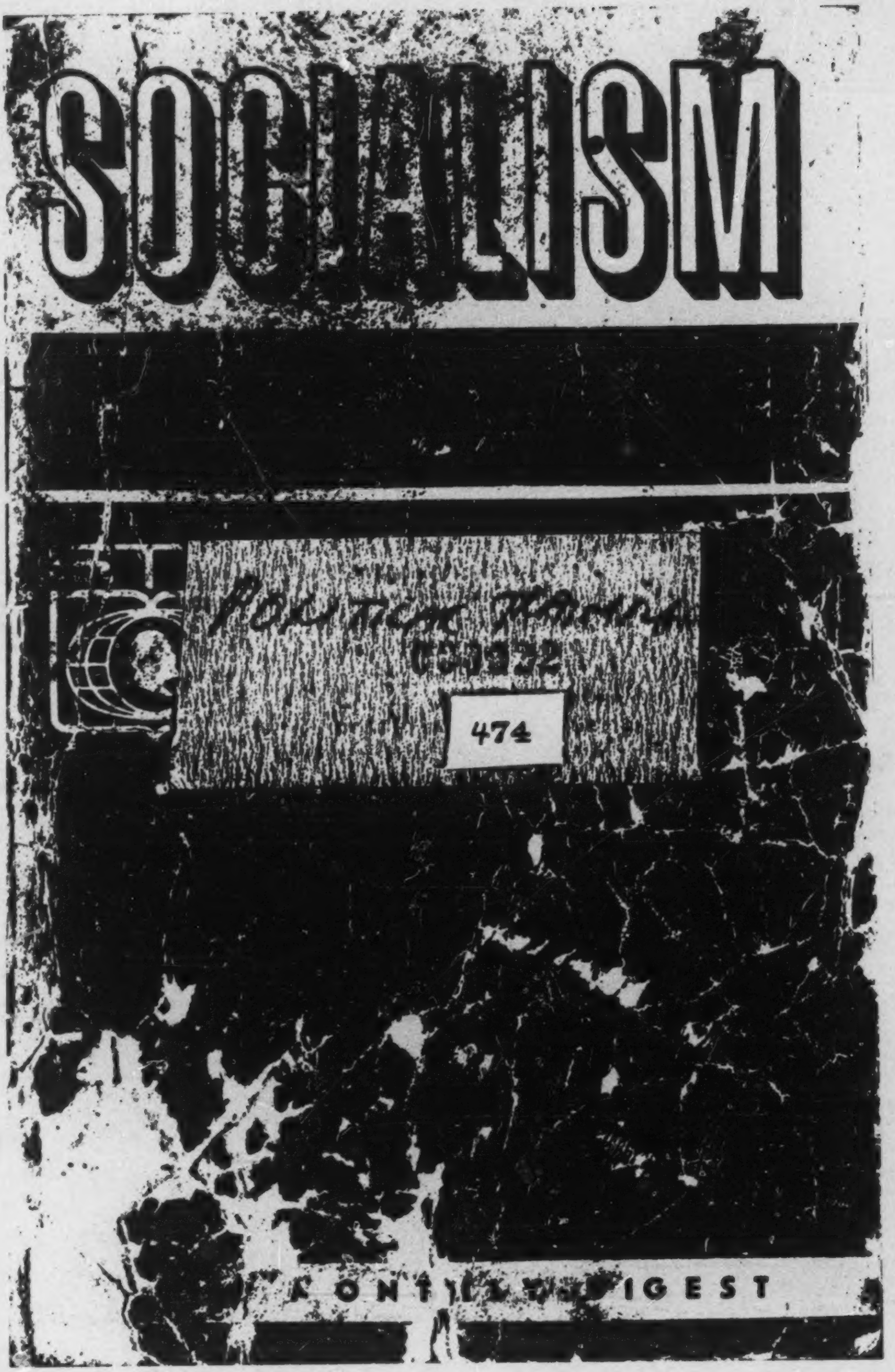
Socialism : Theory and Practice :
A Soviet Montly Digest
1977, 12 December, Novosti Press Agency



SOCIALISM

[illegible]
[illegible]

474

MONTHLY DIGEST

Poster by V[illegible]

The inviolable union of republics free
By Great Russia united for ever will be,
Long live the creation of the peoples' hand
The great and mighty Soviet Land!
(From the Anthem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

SOCIALISM

THEORY AND PRACTICE

SOVIET
MONTHLY
DIGEST OF THE
THEORETICAL
AND POLITICAL PRESS

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PRESS AGENCY
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■
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Condensed material in the digest is denoted with an asterisk (*). Articles are condensed by the authors or with their participation.

THIRD EXHIBIT

oooOooo

Manuals on Soviet Military Equipment
captured in a SWAPO base in Operation
SCEPTIC (July 1980)

- Russian Mines and Igniters
- Brief Instructions on Handling Machine Gun PKM
- Radio Sets : Types P-105M, P-108M, P-109M

EXHIBIT 3(a)

SWAPO training manual : Chapters 9, 10 and 11 and Appendices A and B of AMDT 1/Jul/1952 (British manual) entitled "Russian Mines and Igniters"

This manual gives details of several Soviet mines and detonators of different types.

000031 51

Amdt 1/Jul/1952

CHAPTER 9

RUSSIAN MINES AND IGNITERS

SECTION 25.—INTRODUCTION

1. A large proportion of Russian mines are made of wood and are very simple in design. Most of these wooden mines are variations on the German Schumine (*see* Section 18), and operate in exactly the same manner. For this reason they are not difficult to manufacture in the field, and considerable variation in size and construction may be expected in different examples of any one type.

2. Few of the Russian mines have special attachments for anti-handling or booby trap mechanisms, but because of the simple construction of the mines, such devices are easily improvised. For this reason NO attempt must be made to handle any Russian mine without first searching for, and neutralizing any such mechanism.

3. Russian mines are rarely marked, but the following letter code is included as a guide, should a marked mine be found.

TM = Anti-tank.
PM = Anti-personnel.
DM = Anti-vehicle or road mine.
AM = River mine.
MS = Mine capable of being set for various firing pressures, or having anti-handling or booby trap attachments.

CHAPTER 10

RUSSIAN MINES AND IGNITERS WITH BALL CONTROL

SECTION 26.—RUSSIAN MV-5 IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Normally metal, but a plastic version known as the MV-5K is made.

Size:—3·6 ins high × 0·6 ins diameter (*see* Fig 43*(b)*).

Weight:—No details are yet available.

Safety device:—NIL.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—ball control.

2. **Operation.**—Pressure of between 22 and 4·5 lb on the head of the igniter will release the striker.

3. To Arm

(*a*) This igniter is designed for use with the Russian MD-2 detonator assembly which is made up of a No. 8 TAT detonator crimped to a KV-2 head as shown in Fig 43*(b)*.

(*b*) The No. 8 TAT detonator is an aluminium tube, 1·85 ins long × 0·275 ins diameter, containing an explosive filling. These detonators may be issued in one of two types of packing; the first consists of an oval aluminium box containing 13 detonators, the second is a soldered metal case containing 100 detonators.

(*c*) The KV-2 head is made of brass and is threaded at one end to fit the standard Russian igniters. The other end of the head contains an explosive cap mounted over a tube designed to fit inside the No. 8 TAT detonator as shown in Fig 43*(c)*. The overall length of the completed assembly is 2·4 ins.

(*d*) The MD-2 detonator assembly is screwed into the base of the igniter which is thus armed. Fig 43*(a)* shows the completed igniter.

4. To Neutralize—Unscrew the detonator assembly.

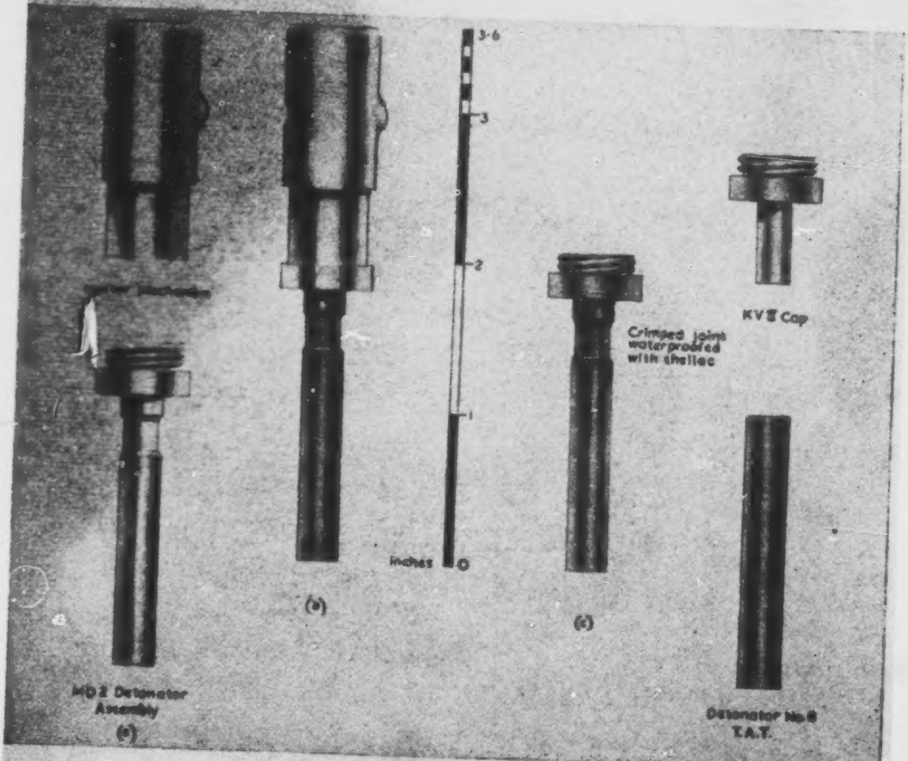
Igniter Mechanism
MD 2 Detonator
Assembly
(a)
(b)
3·6
3
2
1
inches 0
Crimped joint
waterproofed
with shellac
(c)
KV II Cap
Detonator No 8
T.A.T.

FIG 43.—Russian MV-5 igniter, and MD-2 detonator assembly.

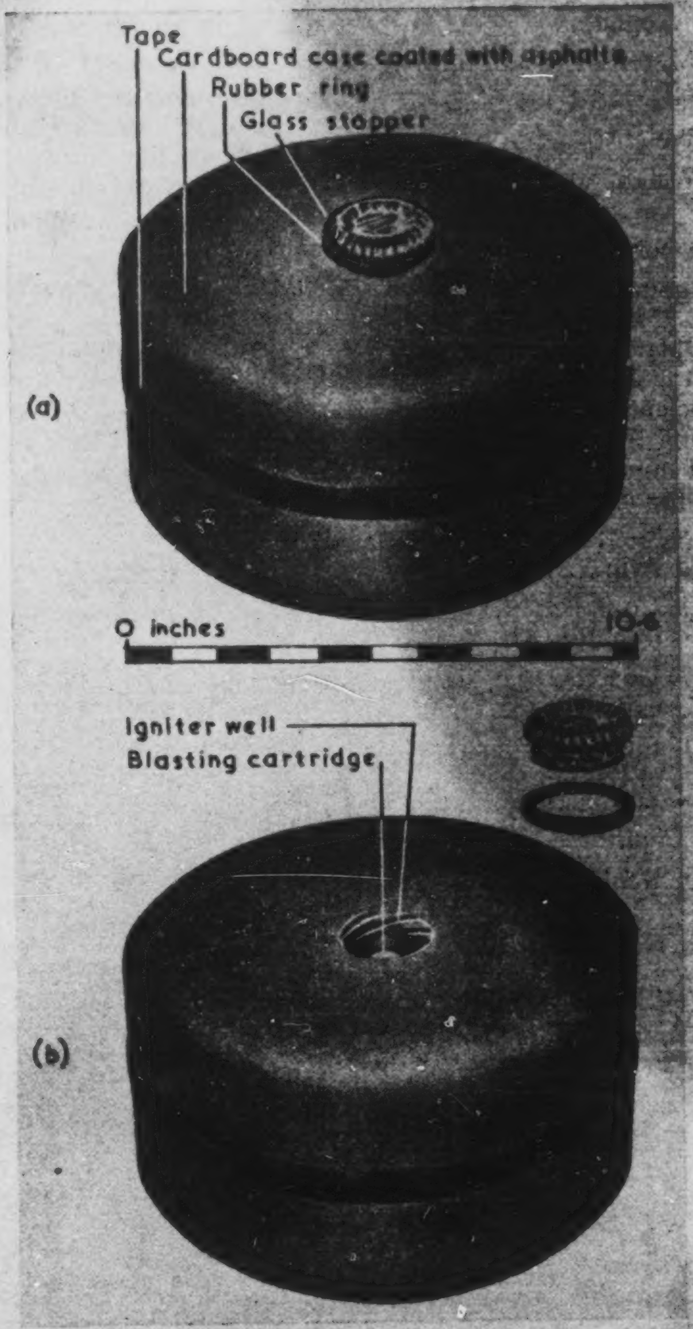
Tape
Cardboard case coated with asphalte
Rubber ring
Glass stopper
(a)
0 inches
10·6
Igniter well
Blasting cartridge
(b)

FIG 44.—Russian TMB-2 anti-tank/anti-personnel mine.

SECTION 27.—RUSSIAN TMB-2 ANTI-TANK/ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MV-5 IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Cardboard case with glass stopper.

Size:—6·1 ins high × 10·8 ins diameter.

Weight:—14·5 lb overall.

Weight of explosives:—11 lb Ammonite and 50 gm blasting cartridge.

Safety device:—NIL.

Igniter type:—Spring operated ball control (*see* Section 26).

2. **Operation.**—The igniter is contained in the head of the mine under the glass stopper shown in Fig 44*(a)*. A load of about 26 lb is sufficient to crush the stopper into the head of the mine thus actuating the igniter and detonating the charge. Examples of this type of mine have been found which are fitted with an extra igniter socket for use with an anti-handling device.

3. **To Arm**

(a) Complete the igniter with an MD-2 detonator assembly (*see* Fig 43).

(b) Unscrew the glass stopper in the head of the mine thus exposing the igniter well. (*See* Fig 44*(b)*).

(c) Fit the igniter into the blasting cartridge which is located in the igniter well. Care must be taken to ensure that the cartridge is free of water or dirt before inserting the igniter.

(d) Replace the glass stopper.

4. **To Neutralize and Disarm**

(a) Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.

(b) Remove glass stopper and igniter assembly.

SECTION 28.—RUSSIAN TMD-B ANTI-TANK/ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MV-5 IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Wood.

Size:—12·4 ins × 11 ins × 5·2 ins.

Weight:—16·5 to 17·6 lb overall.

Weight of explosives:—10 to 12 lb Amatol.

Safety device:—NIL.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—ball control (*see* Section 26).

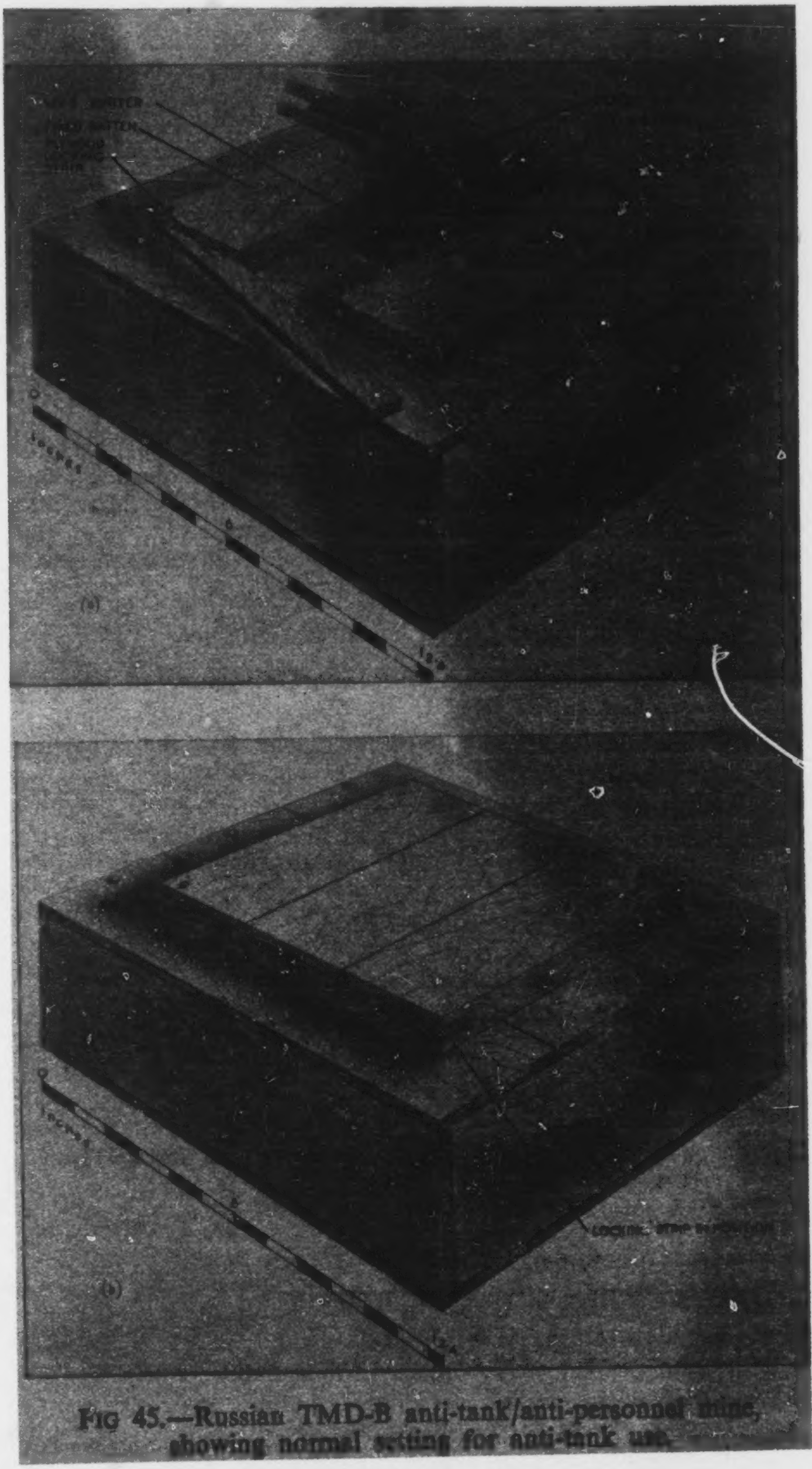
IGNITER
BATTEN
STRIP
0
INCHES
6
12
(a)
0
INCHES
6
12
LOCKING STRIP IN POSITION
(b)

FIG 45.—Russian TMD-B anti-tank/anti-personnel mine, showing normal setting for anti-tank use.

2. Operation

(a) The lid of the mine is fitted with three wooden battens as shown in Figure 45. The central batten is hinged so that it can be lifted; the outer two are fixed. In the front end of each battern is a slot designed to hold a wooden locking strip which is pivoted as shown in Fig 45*(a)*. The top of the case is often grooved on the inside in order to reduce the bearing strength of the centre portion to 250 lb.

(b) This mine is normally used in an anti-tank role, and is set to operate in the following manner. After the mine has been armed, the hinged batten is lowered and the wooden strip is placed in position so that all three battens are locked together as shown in Fig 45*(b)*. Between 300 and 400 lb pressure on the battens will cause the lid to collapse into the body of the mine thus operating the igniter and firing the charge.

3. To Arm

(a) Open the locking strip and lift centre batten.

(b) Complete igniter assembly with MD-2 detonator (*see* Fig 43), and insert it in the booster cartridge which is in the centre of the mine.

4. Alternative use

(a) This mine can be adapted to operate in either an anti-tank or anti-personnel role. This is achieved by filling the detonator well of the booster cartridge with sand or dirt so that, when the igniter is inserted in the mine, the igniter head is slightly proud of its correct position. WHEN THE IGNITER IS FITTED IN THIS MANNER THE HINGED BATTEN CANNOT BE COMPLETELY CLOSED WITHOUT FIRING THE MINE.

(b) *For anti-tank use only.*—After the mine has been armed in this manner, the locking strip is closed into the two fixed battens. The hinged batten is then lowered onto the locking strip as shown in Fig 46*(a)*. Pressure of at least 300 lb on the head of the mine will cause the hinged batten to break through the locking strip and crush down onto the head of the igniter thus firing the charge.

(b) *For anti-personnel/anti-tank use.*—After the mine has been armed, the hinged batten is gently lowered onto the head of the igniter. The locking strip is left open. (*See* Fig 46*(b)*). About 15 lb pressure on the lid battens is now sufficient to fire the mine.

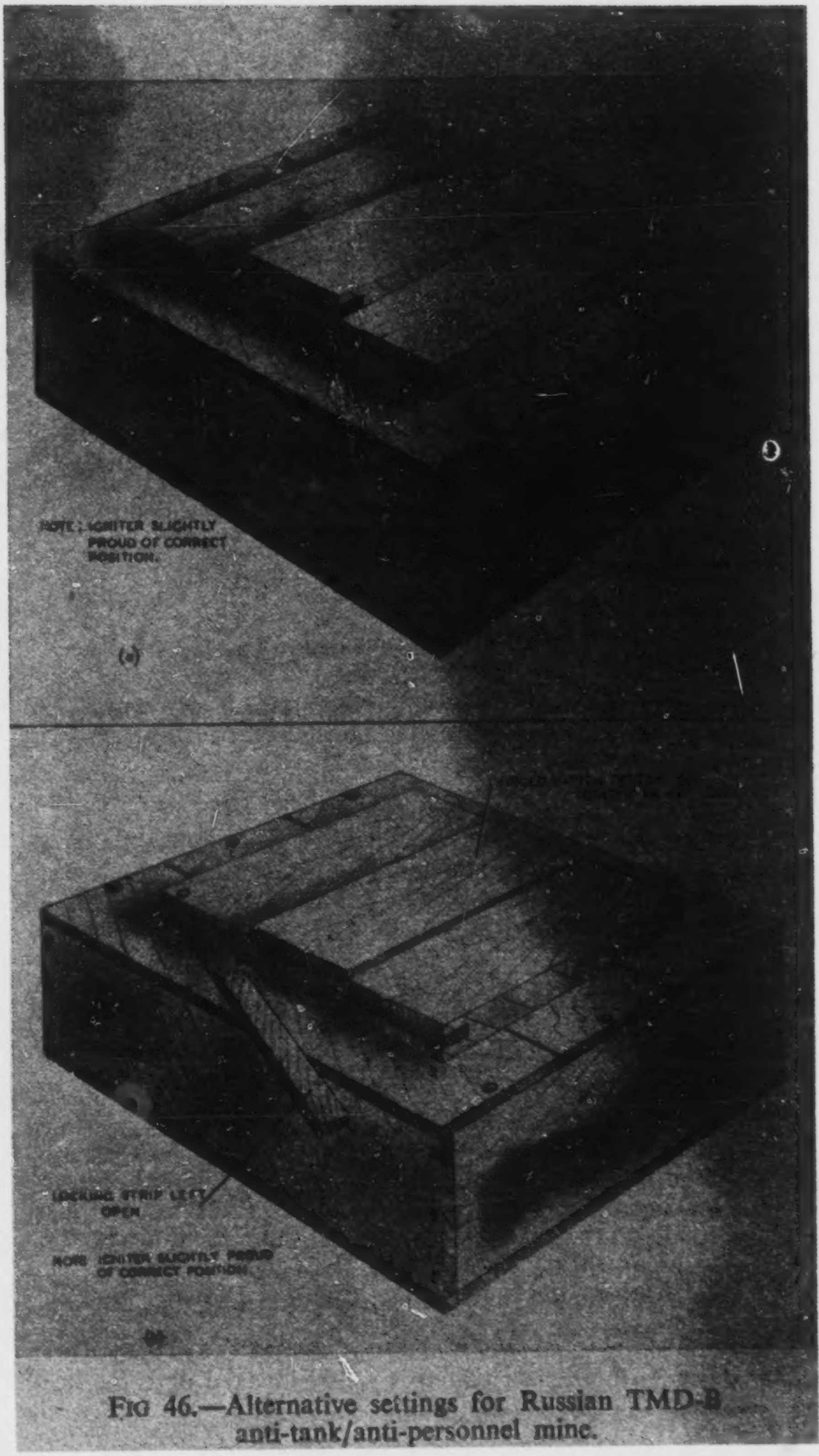
NOTE: IGNITER SLIGHTLY PROUD OF CORRECT POSITION.
(a)
LOCKING STRIP LEFT OPEN
NOTE IGNITER SLIGHTLY PROUD OF CORRECT POSITION
(b)

FIG 46.—Alternative settings for Russian TMD-B anti-tank/anti-personnel mine.

5. To Neutralize and Disarm

(a) Locate and neutralize external anti-handling devices.

(b) Open the locking strip if necessary, and lift the hinged batten.

(c) Remove the igniter.

6. This mine may be booby-trapped internally, and consequently it is recommended that the central batten be lifted from a safe distance by means of a hook and line. This may be made from a nail or a piece of metal strap bent to shape and fastened to 50 yards of wire or light rope. The hook and line are used as follows:

(a) Place the hook in the groove on the front end of the hinged batten, and run the line over a block which must be at least 8 ins high and placed immediately behind the hinged batten as shown in Fig 47.

(b) Retire to a screened position 40 or 50 yards from the mine, and pull steadily on the line until the lid of the mine is fully open.

(c) Remove the igniter from the mine.

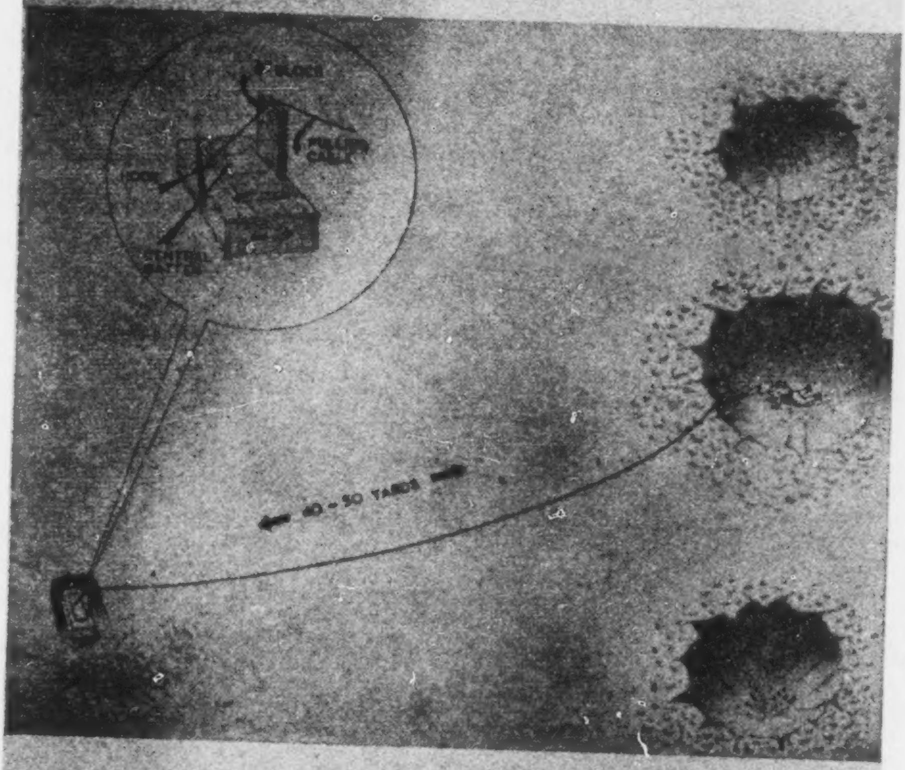

FIG 47.—Precautions against anti-handling devices fitted to Russian TMD-B mine.

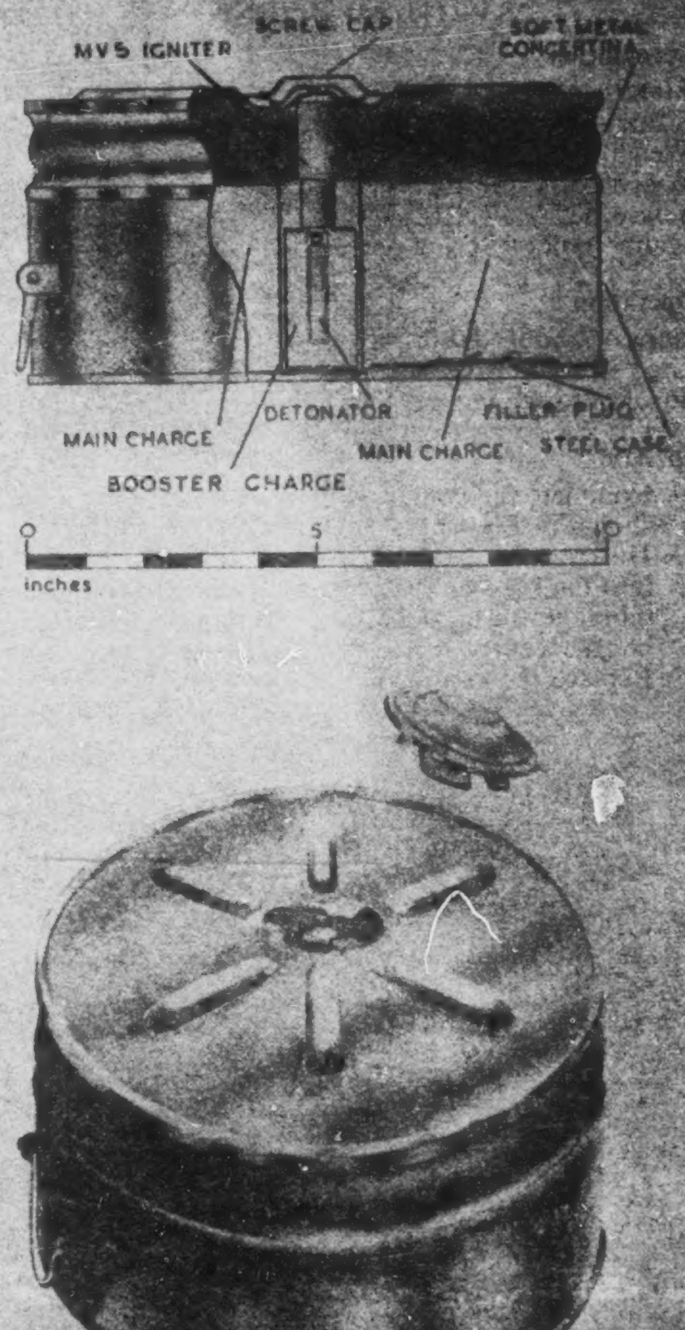
MVS IGNITER
SCREW CAP
SOFT METAL CONCERTINA
MAIN CHARGE
DETONATOR
FILLER PLUG
MAIN CHARGE
STEEL CASE
BOOSTER CHARGE
0
5
10
inches

Fig 48.—Russian TM-41 anti-tank mine.

SECTION 29.—RUSSIAN TM-41 ANTI-TANK MINE WITH MV-5 IGNITER

1. Recognition

Material:—Metal.
Size:—5·1 ins high × 10 ins diameter.
Weight:—12·1 lb overall.
Weight of explosive:—8·8 lb Amatol or flaked TNT.
Safety device:—NIL.
Igniter type:—Spring operated—ball control (*see* Section 26).

2. Operation

Pressure of about 400 lb on the head of the mine will crush the corrugated section of the case (*see* Fig 48), and force the top of the mine down onto the igniter, thus firing the charge.

3. To Arm

(a) Complete the igniter with an MD-2 detonator assembly as shown in Fig 43.

(b) Unscrew the cap in the head of the mine and fit the igniter into the booster charge which is located in the body of the mine. Care must be taken to ensure that the well in the booster charge is free from water and dirt.

(c) Replace the cap in the head of the mine.

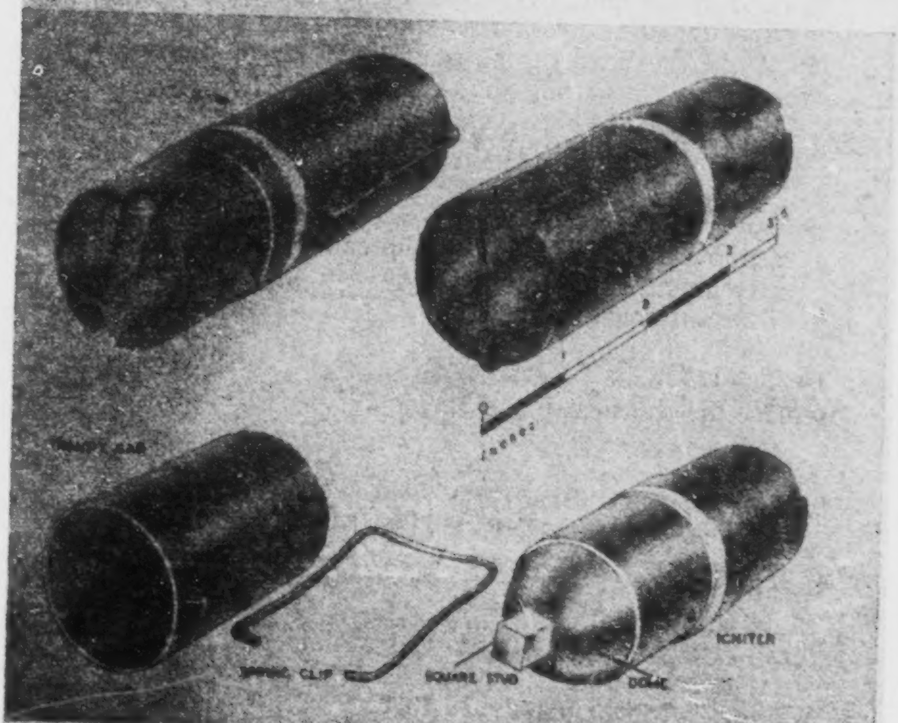

FIG 49.—Russian MV-3 igniter.

6½

4. To Neutralize and Disarm

If the head or sides of the mine show any signs of weakness, the mine must be destroyed *in situ*, but if undamaged the procedure is as follows:—

- *(a)* Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.
- *(b)* Unscrew the cap in the head of the mine and remove the igniter. Great care must be taken to ensure that the corrugated portion of the case is not crushed when unscrewing the cap.
- *(c)* Remove the booster charge from the body of the mine.
- *(d)* Unscrew the base cap of the mine and pour out the charge.

SECTION 30.—RUSSIAN MV-3 IGNITER

1. Recognition

Material:—Sheet metal.
Size:—Approximately 3¼ ins high × 1⅜ ins diameter.
Safety device:—An aluminium cap with spring clip is provided for transit as shown in Fig 49.
Igniter type:—Spring operated—ball control.

2. Operation

The head of the igniter is dome shaped and has a square stud extending through the top of it as shown in Fig 49. Pressure of about 50 lb on the head of the igniter will crush the dome and release the striker thus firing the charge. THE STRIKER WILL ALSO BE RELEASED IF THE SQUARE STUD IN THE IGNITER HEAD IS TURNED IN EITHER DIRECTION.

3. To Arm

- *(a)* Remove the spring clip by spreading it at the points of attachment to the igniter body.
- *(b)* Take off the transit cap.

4. To Neutralize

Replace the transit cap and spring clip.

SECTION 31.—RUSSIAN PMZ-40 ANTI-TANK/ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MV-3 IGNITER

1. Recognition

Material:—Metal.
Size:—Height 4 ins. Body 9¼ ins diameter. Bottom flange 11 ins diameter.
Weight:—Approximately 20 lb.
Weight of explosive:—Approximately 8 lb TNT.
Safety device:—NIL.
Igniter type:—Spring operated—ball control (*see* Section 30).

2. Operation

(a) This mine is constructed in three main parts—the main body of the mine, the outer case, and the pressure plate and cap (*see* Fig 50). The body and the outer case are locked together during construction and cannot afterwards be separated. The pressure cap is locked to the pressure plate by means of a spring clip on the inside of the mine. The outer case of the mine is flanged at the top, and this flange has four slots cut in it. The pressure plate has four studs which can be made to coincide with the slot in the top flange by rotating the pressure plate.

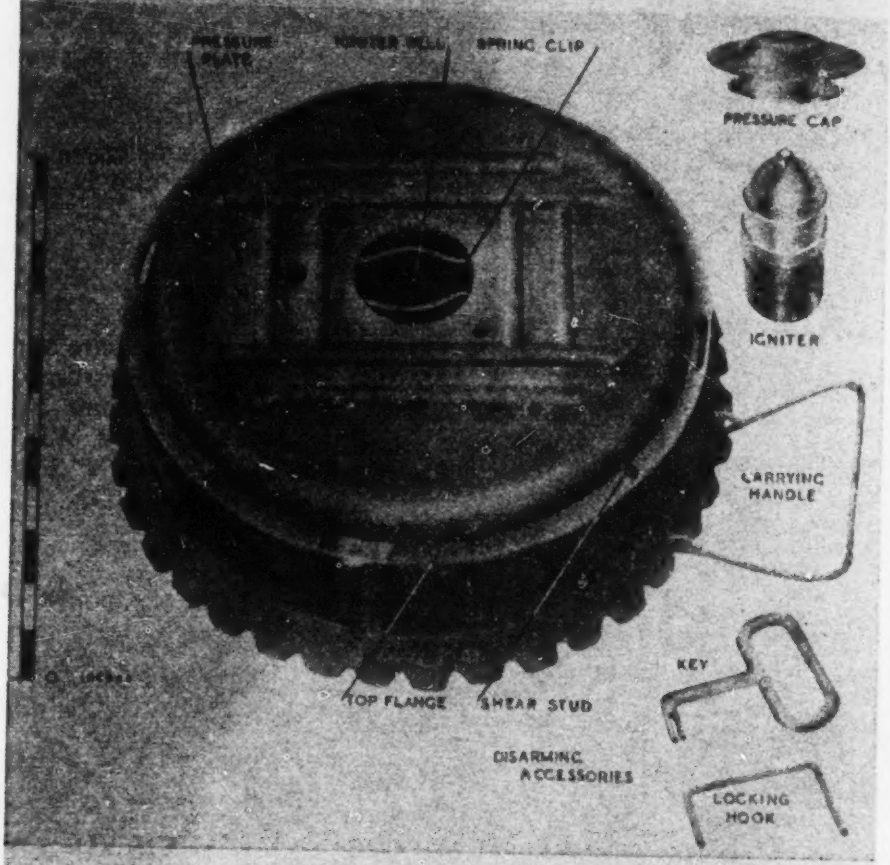
PRESSURE PLATE
IGNITER WELL
SPRING CLIP
PRESSURE CAP
IGNITER
CARRYING HANDLE
0 INCHES
KEY
TOP FLANGE
SHEAR STUD
DISARMING ACCESSORIES
LOCKING HOOK

FIG 50.—Russian PMZ-40 anti-tank/anti-personnel mine.

(b) *For anti-tank use only.*—Before the mine is armed, the pressure plate must be turned so that its four studs bear on the top flange of the mine case (*see* Fig 51*(a)*). These studs now act as shear pins and the mine can be armed. A load of about 500 pounds on the head of the armed mine will cause the studs to snap, and the pressure plate will therefore drop and crush the igniter head, thus firing the mine.

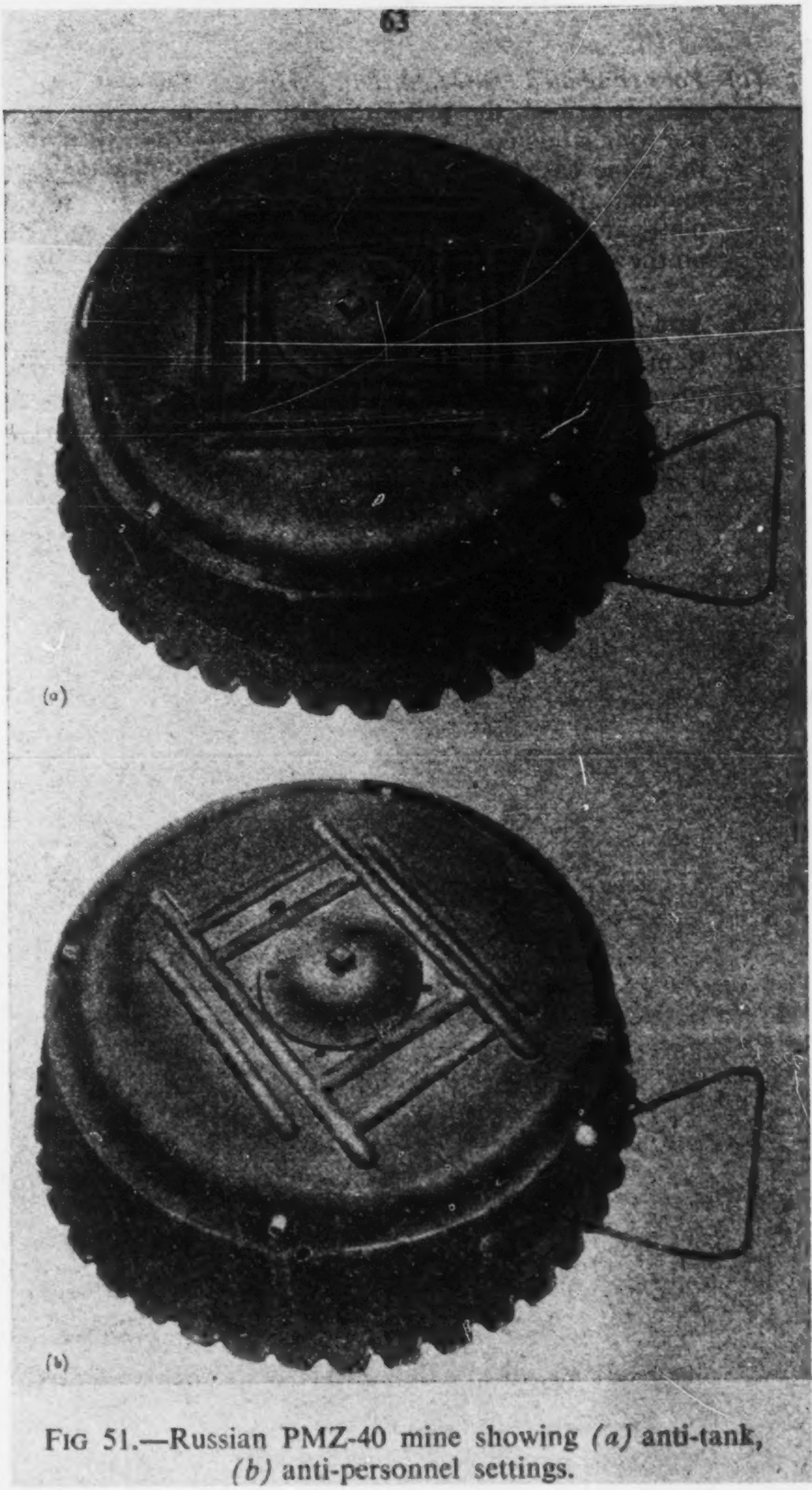

FIG 51.—Russian PMZ-40 mine showing *(a)* anti-tank, *(b)* anti-personnel settings.

(c) *For combined anti-tank/anti-personnel use.*—Before the mine is armed, the pressure plate must be turned so that the four studs coincide with the slots in the top flange of the mine case, as shown in Fig 51*(b)*. When set in this manner, the studs provide no support to the pressure plate, and the mine can be armed. A load of about 50 lb on the pressure plate will now be sufficient to fire the mine.

3. To Arm

(a) Remove the transit cap from the igniter (*see* Section 30).

(b) Place the igniter in the mine, taking care that the groove in the base of the igniter coincides with the ridge on the bottom of the igniter well.

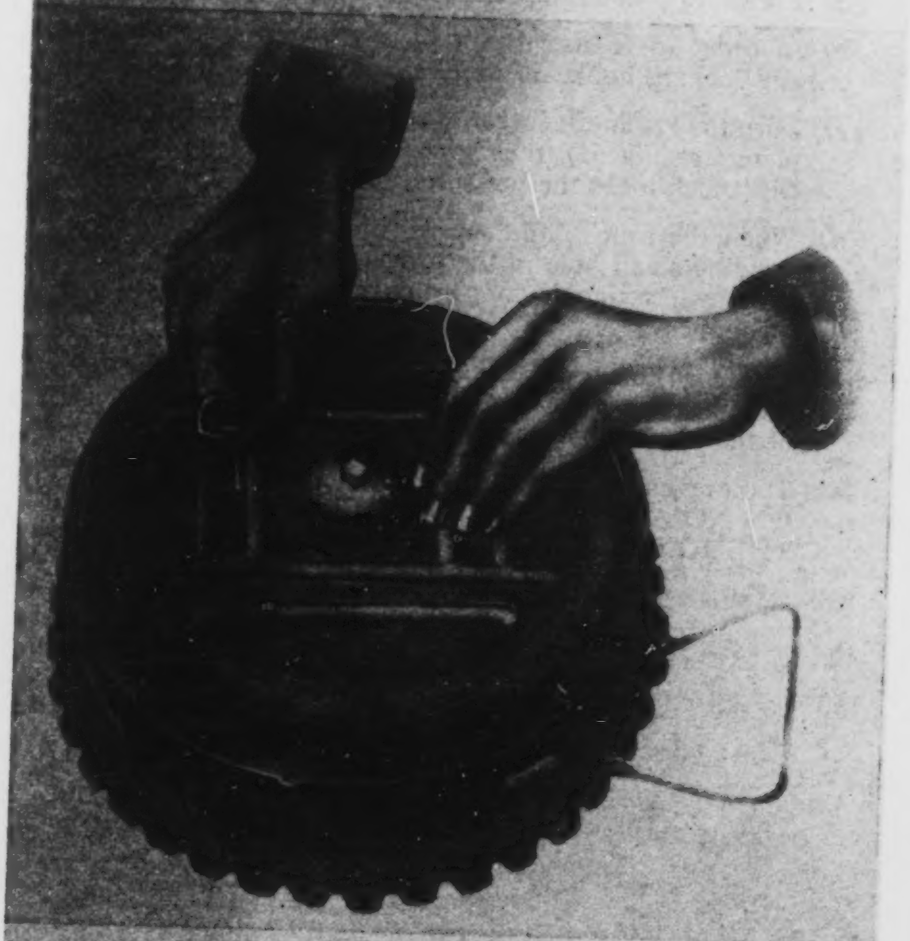

FIG 52—Neutralizing the Russian PMZ-40 anti-tank/anti-personnel mine.

(c) Cover the igniter with the pressure cap and release the spring clip in the pressure plate assembly by withdrawing the locking hook (*see* Fig 50). This locks the igniter into the mine.

(d) The square stud in the head of the igniter extends through the top of the pressure cap (*see* Fig 50). DO NOT TURN THE PRESSURE PLATE ONCE THE IGNITER IS LOCKED IN THE MINE. SUCH ACTION WILL CAUSE THE IGNITER STUD TO TURN AND THE MINE WILL FIRE.

4. To Neutralize and Disarm

Whenever possible this mine should be destroyed *in situ*, but should it be essential for it to be neutralized, the drill is as follows:—

(a) Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.

(b) In order to release the pressure cap of the mine, a key and locking hook are required. (*See* Fig 50).

(c) Turn the key in the larger of the three holes in the pressure plate (*see* Fig 52), thus spreading one arm of the spring clip which locks the pressure cap.

(d) When the arm of the spring clip has passed the corresponding small hole in the pressure plate, it must be held open by inserting the long arm of the locking hook through this hole.

(e) Now turn the key in the opposite direction and lock back the other arm of the spring clip by inserting the short arm of the locking hook in the third hole.

(f) The pressure cap should now be free to be lifted off, but, ON NO ACCOUNT MUST THE SQUARE STUD OF THE IGNITER BE TURNED WHILST DOING SO.

(g) Remove the igniter.

CHAPTER 11

RUSSIAN MINES AND IGNITERS WITH CONTROL BY PIN AND PLATE WITHDRAWAL

SECTION 32—RUSSIAN VPF IGNITER

1. Recognition

Material:—Metal.

Size:—Approximately 5½ ins high × ½ in diameter.

Safety device:—A split pin is fitted to the striker rod as shown in Fig 53.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by plate withdrawal.

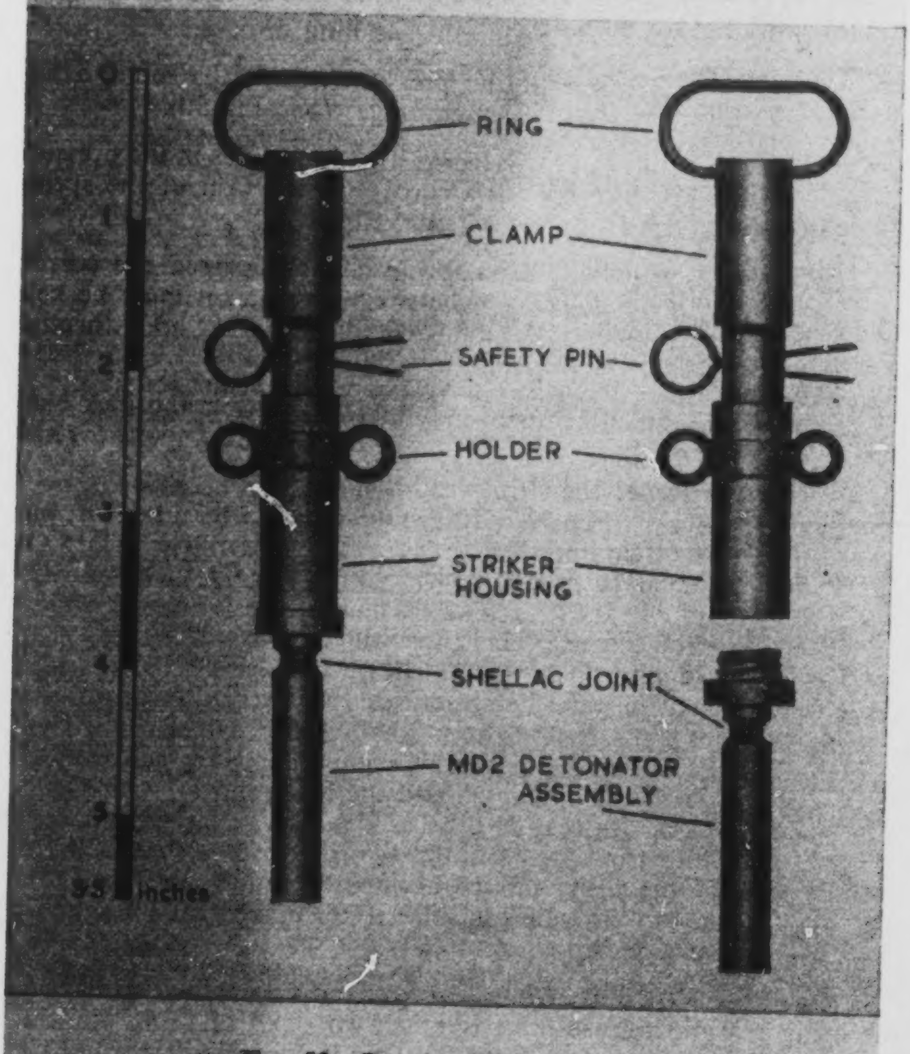
0
1
2
3
4
5
5.5 inches
RING
CLAMP
SAFETY PIN
HOLDER
STRIKER HOUSING
SHELLAC JOINT
MD2 DETONATOR ASSEMBLY

FIG 53—Russian VPF igniter.

2. **Operation**

(a) The head of the striker is fitted with a clamp which extends above the body of the igniter as shown in Fig 53. A vertical pull of between 8 and 14 lb on this clamp will free the striker and fire the igniter. The igniter will also be fired if the clamp is pushed or pulled to either side, and only 2 or 3 lb pressure is required to fire the igniter in this manner.

(b) The igniter may be used with a trip wire if necessary, or as a booby trap mechanism. This igniter is designed for use with the MD-2 detonator assembly, which when fitted should be coated at the joint with a water-proof lacquer as shown in Fig 53.

3. **To Arm.**—Complete the igniter with an MD-2 detonator assembly and remove the safety pin.

4. **To Neutralize.**—Replac ethe safety pin, and remove the detonator assembly.

SECTION 33.—RUSSIAN MUV IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Normally metal, but a plastic version known as the MUV-K is made.

Size:—3·6 ins high × 0·6 ins diameter.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by pin withdrawal.

Safety device:—No safety device is issued with this igniter, but a suitable attachment may be improvised in the following manner.

(a) The top of the striker rod is fitted with a small hole as shown in Fig 54. This hole will take a 1-in nail or wire of similar size.

(b) A metal tube, about ½-in long × ¼ in diameter, is required, and this may be made from a spent ·303-in cartridge case. This tube will fit over the striker rod and igniter firing pin as shown in Fig 54.

(c) When the tube has been fitted to the igniter, a pin or wire is inserted in the top hole of the striker rod. The tube and pin will then prevent the striker descending onto the firing cap should the firing pin be removed.

(d) This device may also be used when the igniter is fitted with a trip wire. Should the trip wire be set too tight and the firing pin be accidently withdrawn, the tube and top pin will hold the striker up so that the igniter can be re-set.

2. **Operation.**—A pull of between one and two lb will withdraw the firing pin and release the striker. Two types of firing pin are issued with this igniter (*see* Fig 54). One is for use with a pull or trip wire, and the other is for use with box mines.

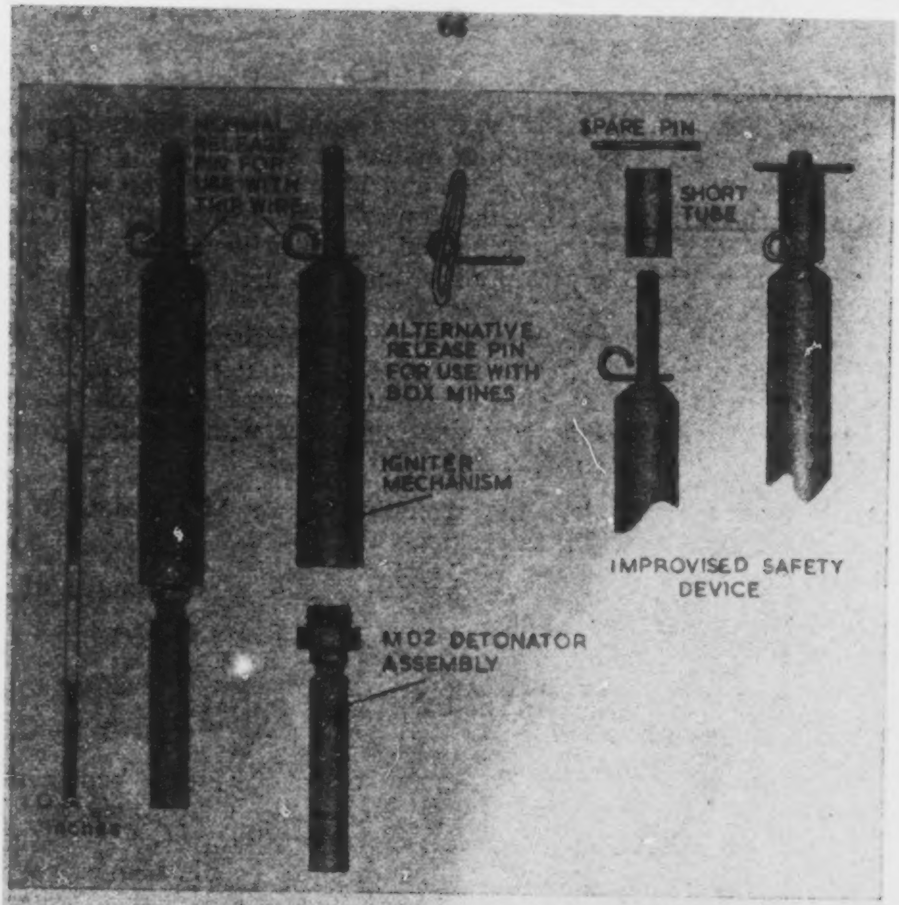
NORMAL RELEASE PIN FOR USE WITH TRIP WIRE
SPARE PIN
SHORT TUBE
ALTERNATIVE RELEASE PIN FOR USE WITH BOX MINES
IGNITER MECHANISM
IMPROVISED SAFETY DEVICE
MD2 DETONATOR ASSEMBLY
INCHES

Fig 54.—Russian MUV igniter.

3. **To Arm.**—This igniter is designed for use with the MD-2 detonator assembly, and is armed by screwing this assembly into its base.

4. **To Neutralize.**—Remove the detonator assembly.

Section 34.—RUSSIAN YAM-5 ANTI-TANK MINE WITH MUV IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Wood.

Size:—19·7 ins × 7·9 ins × 4·7 ins.

Weight:—14·5 lb overall.

Weight of explosives:—11 lb TNT.

Safety device:—NIL.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by pin withdrawal (*see* Section 33).

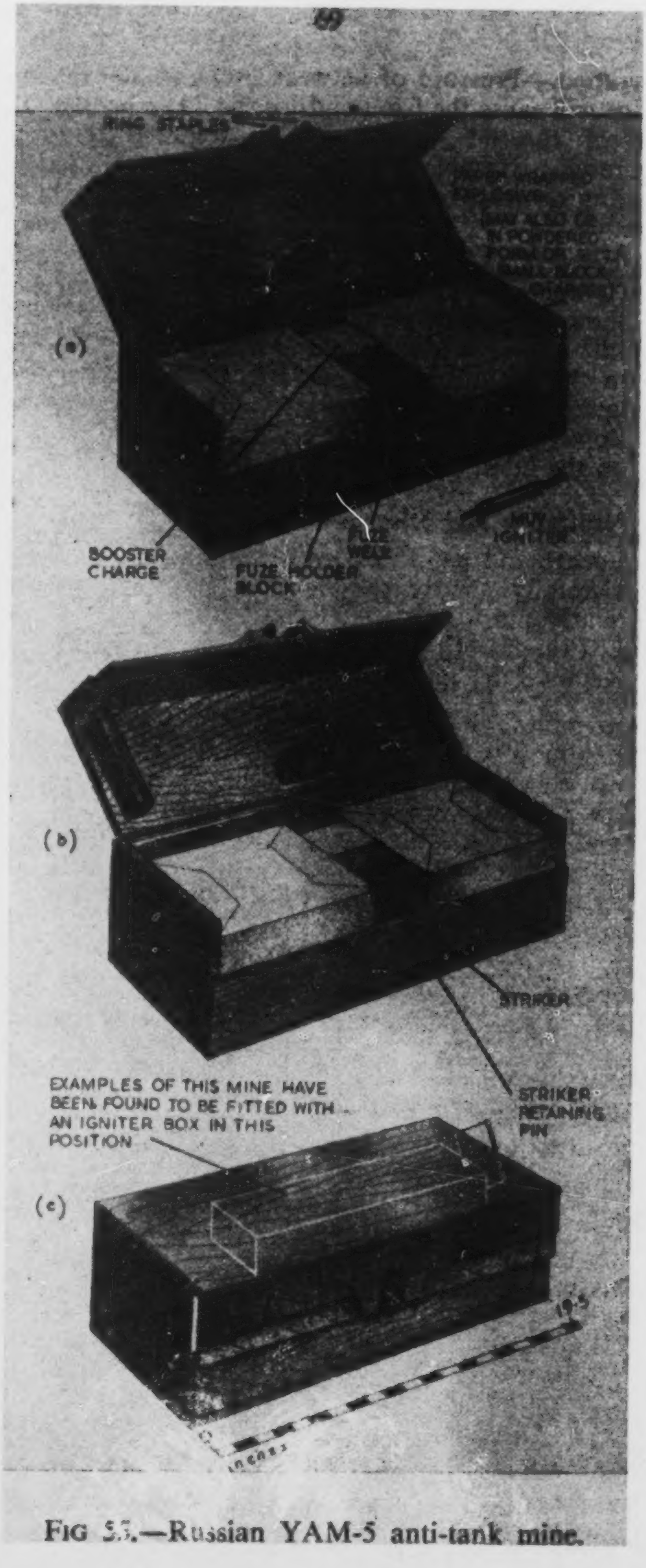
89
RING STAPLES
PAPER WRAPPED EXPLOSIVE (MAY ALSO BE IN POWDERED FORM OR SMALL BLOCK CHARGES)
(a)
BOOSTER CHARGE
FUZE HOLDER BLOCK
FUZE WELL
MUV IGNITER
(b)
STRIKER
STRIKER RETAINING PIN
EXAMPLES OF THIS MINE HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE FITTED WITH AN IGNITER BOX IN THIS POSITION
(c)
19.5
0
inches

FIG 53.—Russian YAM-5 anti-tank mine.

2. **Operation.**—Pressure of between 300 and 800 lb on the head of the mine will cause the front ends of the lid to break. This forces the face of the lid down, withdrawing the igniter pin and firing the mine. Examples of this mine have been found fitted with anti-handling devices.

3. **To Arm**

(a) Complete the igniter with an MD-2 detonator assembly as shown in Fig 54.
(b) Lift the lid of the mine and fit the igniter into the socket in the front. (*See* Fig 55*(b)*). When in position the igniter pin must face downwards.
(c) Lower the lid and thread a wooden peg through the eyelets on the lid and igniter pin as shown in Fig 55*(b)*.

4. **To Neutralize and Disarm**

(a) Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.
(b) Carefully remove the wooden peg from the eyelets and igniter pin.
(c) Lift the lid of the mine and remove the igniter.
(d) Remove the mine charge.

5. These mines are easy to manufacture locally, and consequently they may vary considerably in shape and detail. Larger variations of this mine have been found, an example of which, the YAM 10, weighs between 22 and 26 lb overall, and contains between 16 and 22 lb of explosive. Another variation has been found with a small protruding box on the lid (shown in white in Fig 55*(c)*); this smaller box holds the igniter during transit.

SECTION 35.—RUSSIAN PMD-6 ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MUV IGNITER

1. **Recognition**

Material:—Wood.

Size:—7·5 ins × 3·1 ins × 1·6 ins.

Weight:—14 oz overall.

Weight of explosive:—7 oz Toluol or Melinite.

Safety device:—Normally there is NO safety device fitted to this mine, but examples have been found which are fitted with a metal safety bar similar to that used with the German RIEGAL MINE. (*See* Chapter 5, Section 19).

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by pin withdrawal (*see* Section 33).

2. **Operation**

The weight of a man stepping on the lid of the mine is sufficient to withdraw the igniter pin and fire the charge.

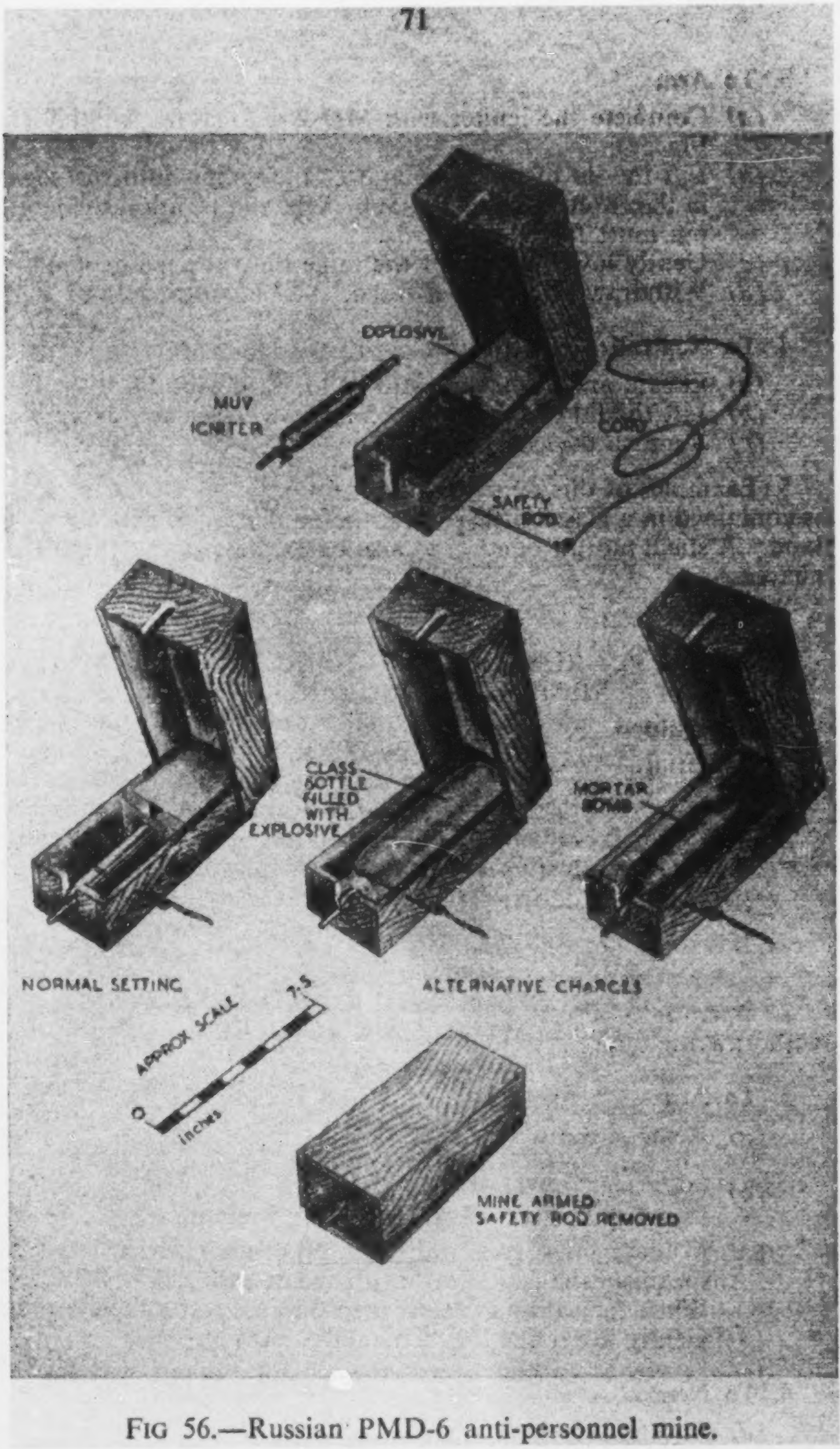
71
EXPLOSIVE
MUV IGNITER
CORD
SAFETY ROD
GLASS BOTTLE FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE
MORTAR BOMB
NORMAL SETTING
ALTERNATIVE CHARGES
APPROX SCALE
0
7.5
inches
MINE ARMED SAFETY ROD REMOVED

FIG 56.—Russian PMD-6 anti-personnel mine.

3. To Arm

(a) Complete the igniter with MD-2 detonator assembly (*see* Fig 54).

(b) Lift the lid of the mine and fit the igniter into the socket in [illegible] (*see* Fig 56). When in position the igniter pin must face downwards.

(c) Gently lower the lid of the mine onto the igniter pin.

(d) Remove safety rod if fitted.

4. To Neutralize and Disarm

(a) Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.

(b) Lift the lid of the mine and remove the igniter assembly.

(c) Remove the charge.

5. Examples of this mine have been found in which the explosive is contained in a glass bottle so that the mine may be used in marsh land. A [illegible] mortar bomb may also be used instead of the normal charge.

[illegible] 36.—RUSSIAN PMD-7ts ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MUV IGNITER

1. Recognition

Material:—Wood.

Size:—Approximately 7 ins × 2 ins × 2 ins.

Weight:—Not greater than 1 lb overall.

Weight of explosives:—Not greater than 7 oz; normally 2½ oz.

Safety device:—NIL.

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by pin withdrawal. (*See* Section 27, Serial 12).

2. Operation.—Pressure anywhere on the lid of the mine will withdraw the igniter pin and fire the charge.

3. To Arm

(a) Remove the wooden plug from the back of the mine (*see* Fig 57*(a)*) and insert the charge. Replace the plug.

(b) Complete igniter with MD-2 detonator assembly (*see* Fig 54).

(c) Lift the lid of the mine and fit the igniter through the socket in the front end of the case as shown in Fig 57*(b)*. When in position the igniter pin must face downwards.

(d) Gently lower the lid of the mine onto the igniter pin.

4. To Neutralize and Disarm

(a) Locate and neutralize anti-handling devices.

(b) Lift the lid of the mine and remove the igniter.

(c) Remove the wooden plug from the rear of the mine and extract the charge.

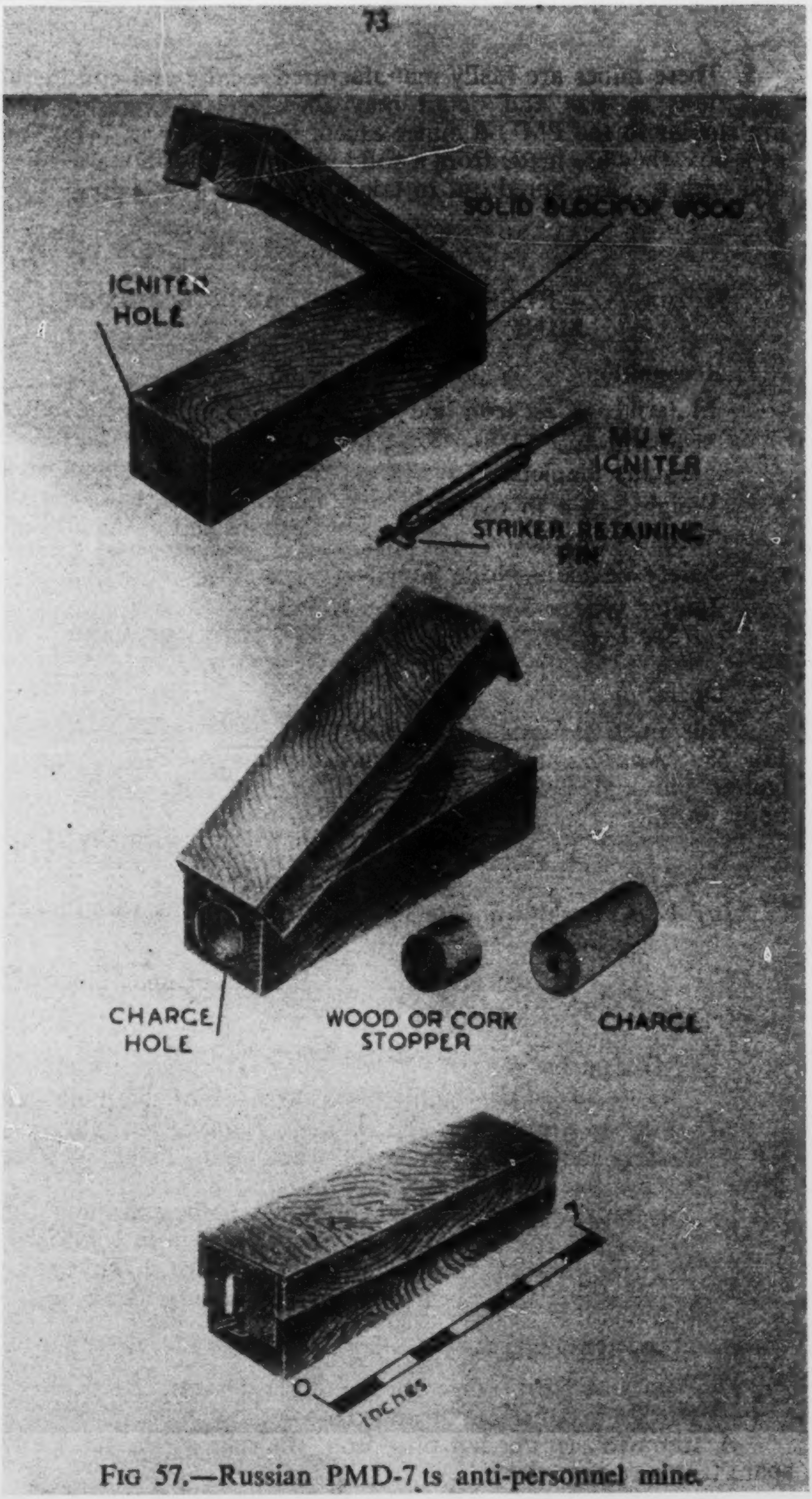
73
SOLID BLOCK OF WOOD
IGNITER HOLE
MUV IGNITER
STRIKER RETAINING PIN
CHARGE HOLE
WOOD OR CORK STOPPER
CHARGE
0
inches

Fig 57.—Russian PMD-7 ts anti-personnel mine.

5. These mines are easily manufactured locally and considerable variations in size and detail may therefore be expected. They are similar to the PMD-6 mines except that instead of being made as a box, they are made from a solid block of wood fitted with a lid and with recesses bored out to take the charge and igniter.

SECTION 37.—RUSSIAN POMZ-2 ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE WITH MUV IGNITER.

1. Recognition

Material:—Cast iron body fitted to wooden stake.

Size:—Body. 5⅛ ins × 2⅜ ins diameter. Stake. 8¼ ins × 1¼ ins diameter.

Weight:—4·4 lb overall.

Weight of explosive:—2·6 oz.

Safety device:—None issued—(*see* Section 33).

Igniter type:—Spring operated—control by pin withdrawal. (*See* Fig 54).

2. Operation

This mine is designed for use with a trip wire as shown in Fig 58. Approximately 2 lb pull on the wire will withdraw the igniter pin and fire the mine. Fragmentation of the cast iron body produces the anti-personnel effect.

3. To Arm

(*a*) Drive in the wooden stake until about 4 ins remains above the ground.

(*b*) Insert explosive cartridge in the base of the mine and plug it in place with the washer. (*See* Fig 58).

(*c*) Complete igniter with MD-2 detonator assembly (*see* Fig 54), and insert in the head of the mine, using improvised safety device described in Section 27, Serial 12.

(*d*) Rig trip wire through the eye of the igniter pin, and remove safety device.

4. To Neutralize and Disarm

(*a*) Cut trip wire and remove igniter assembly.

(*b*) If possible remove the mine from its stake. This may not be possible if the wood has swollen. When the stake has been removed, extract the washer and tip out the charge.

5. Accessories

A trip wire, spring hook, positioning stake, and one or two spare trip wire pegs should be provided with this mine.

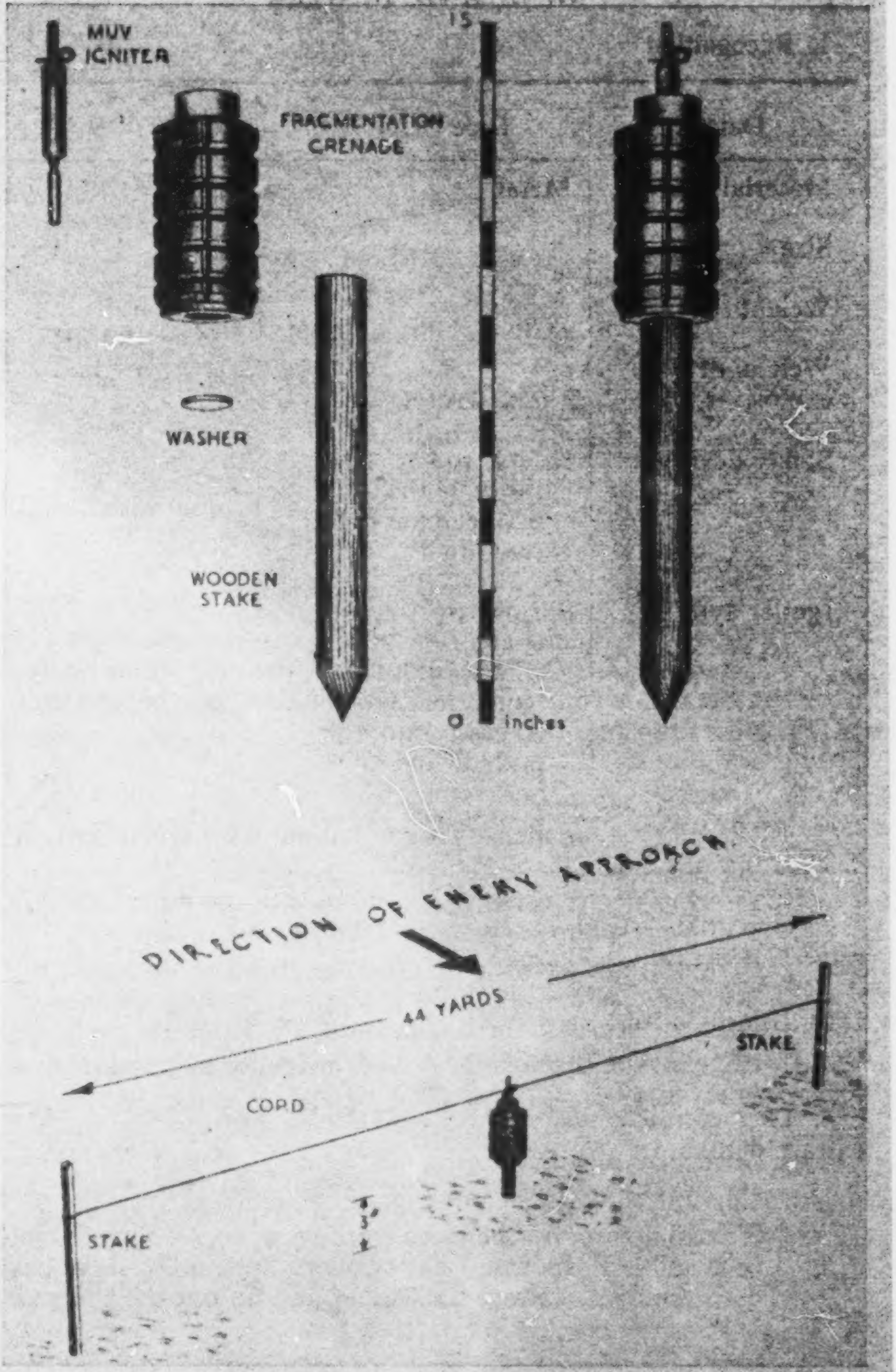
MUV IGNITER
FRAGMENTATION GRENADE
WASHER
WOODEN STAKE
15
0
inches
DIRECTION OF ENEMY APPROACH
44 YARDS
CORD
STAKE
STAKE
3"

FIG 58.—Russian POMZ-2 anti-personnel mine.

Section 38.—RUSSIAN PMK-40 ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE AND IGNITER

1. Recognition

Detail	Type " A "	Type " B "
Material	Metal	Cardboard
Size		1·5 ins × 1·75 ins diameter
Weight		3·2 oz overall
Weight of explosives	1·6 oz Trotyl	1·7 oz
Safety device	Safety rod passed through the side of the mine case (*see* Fig 59).	NIL
Igniter type	Spring operated—control by plate withdrawal. The igniter mechanism is built into the body of the mine and cannot be removed.	As for type "A" except that the pressure piece is slightly different, as shown in Fig 50.

2. Operation.—Between 20 and 40 lb pressure on the lid of the mine will operate the igniter and fire the charge.

3. To Arm.—Remove the rubber plug from the side of the mine, (*see* Fig 59) and insert the detonator. Replace the plug.

4. To Neutralize and Disarm.—Remove the rubber plug and extract detonator.

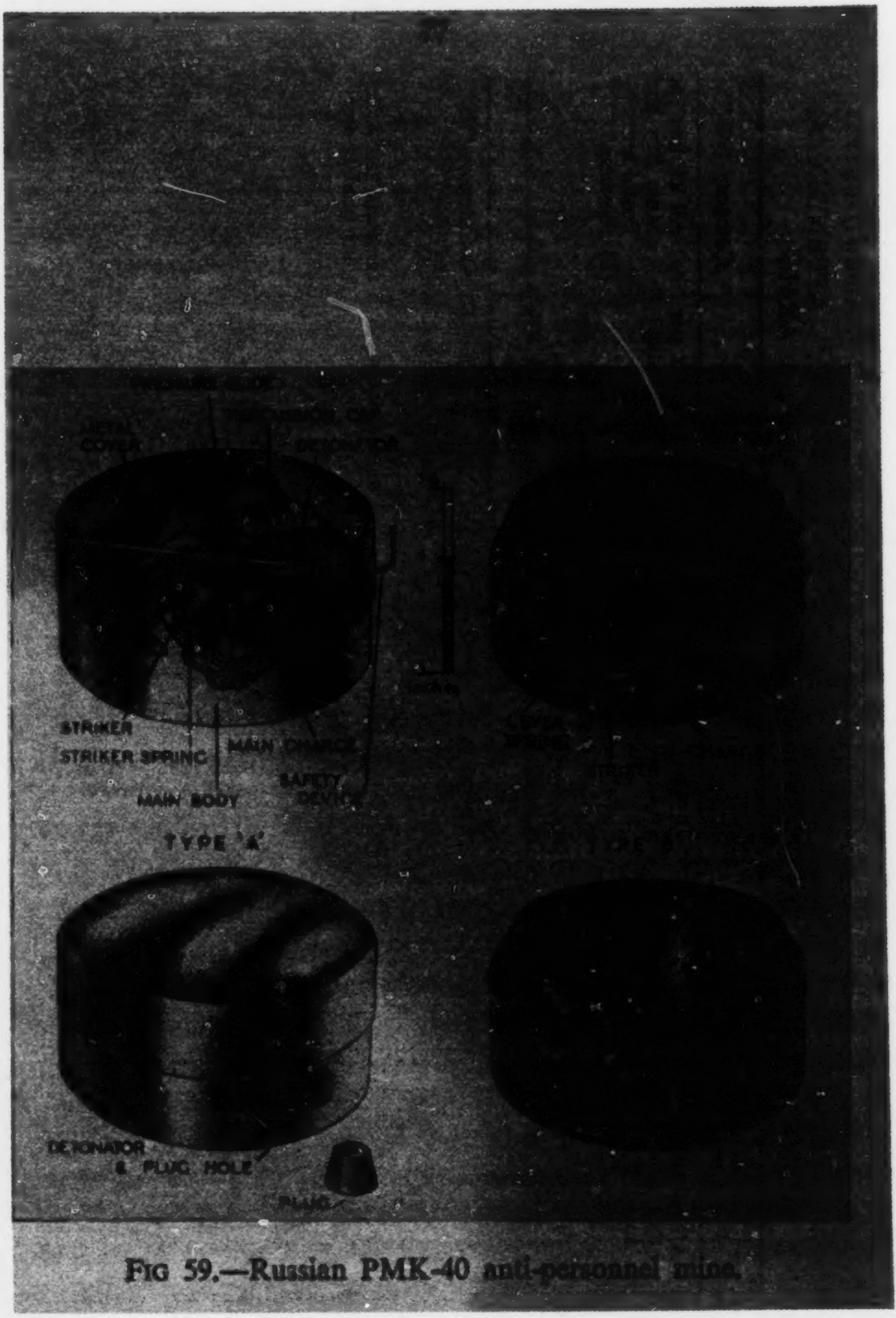
METAL COVER
PERCUSSION CAP
DETONATOR
STRIKER
STRIKER SPRING
MAIN CHARGE
SAFETY DEVICE
MAIN BODY
TYPE 'A'
TYPE 'B'
DETONATOR & PLUG HOLE
PLUG

FIG 59.—Russian PMK-40 anti-personnel mine.

Amdt/1/Jul/1952.

APPENDIX A.

CURRENT TRAINING POLICY ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS ARMS

	Category "A"	Category "B"	Category "C"
	All personnel of All Arms other than those in Categories "B" and "C."	(a) All RAC personnel. (b) RA—Atk, Fd, Lt/AA } one det per unit. (c) Sigs—line dets. (d) RASC—one det per pl. (e) RAMC—one det per Fd Medical Unit. (f) RAOC—one det per Fd Unit. (g) REME—one det per Fd Unit.	(a) All RE less Tn, Mov, Svy and Postal units. (b) Pioneers.
Basic Types of Mines and Igniters (Grouped by principles of operation)	Recognition and a knowledge of the method of operation of the following mines and igniters:—	As Category "A," plus:—	As Category "B," plus:—
(a) Shear pin control.	British Mark 5 HC (and igniter) British anti-tank mine Mark 7 (and igniter) British anti-personnel Mine No. 6 (and igniter).	German Tellermine 42 (TMiZ 42 and principles of TMiZ 43). Japanese mine Type 93 (and igniters).	Japanese yardstick mine (and igniter)
(b) Ball control.		British A per mine No. 5 Mark 1 (and igniter). German S-mine 35 (and igniters) (SMiZ 35 and DZ 35). British mine (M) Alarm. German ZZ 35 igniter. Russian MV-5 igniter TMB-2 Anti-tank/anti-personnel mine. TMD-B Anti-tank/anti-personnel mine. TM-41 Anti-tank mine. MV-3 Igniter. PMZ-40 Anti-tank/anti-personnel mine.	

(c) Control by pin or plate withdrawal	(Infantry only) British trip flare Mark 1 (and igniter).	British shrapnel mine Mark 2 (and igniter). German Schumine (ZZ 42 igniter). German Riegal mine (ZZ 42 igniter). Russian VPF Igniter MUV Igniter. YAM-5 anti-tank mine. PMD-7 ts Anti-personnel mine. PMD-6 ts Anti-personnel mine. POMZ-2 Anti-personnel mine. PMK-40 Anti-personnel mine. Japanese Pottery mine Type 3 (and igniter).	—
(d) Chemical reaction.	British No. 75 grenade Mark 2 (and igniter).	German pot mine (Buck chemical crush igniter).	—
(e) Chemical electric reaction.	—	—	Japanese Single Horn Beach mine (and igniter).
(f) Friction	—	Any friction igniter (such as German ANZ 29).	—

APPENDIX B

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS—MINES TRAINING

General

1. This appendix covers safety measures to be adopted when mines training is carried out.

2. All mines training, including the drawing and return of stores, will be supervised by an instructor who has qualified on a field engineering, infantry pioneer or recognized mines course. This instructor will be responsible for checking equipment for issue and insuring that any live mines to be used are unarmed.

Demonstration models and museums

3. No live mines or components will be incorporated in any mines museum, demonstration model or equivalent layout. Only dummy or empty inert equipment will be used for this purpose.

Demonstration and class instruction

4. Except as stated in para 5 below, dummy or empty inert mines and components will be used for demonstration and class instruction.

5. The formation commander's or equivalent authority is required if instruction is to be given using live mines.

This will only be given if it is considered absolutely necessary for the proper training of personnel under his command and the provision of dummy or empty inert specimens cannot be made in the necessary time. The type of mine which may be so used will be specified and attention will be drawn to any special safety precautions to be observed. Only one live mine and component parts will be present in any one room during instruction within doors.

An officer will inspect the equipment before use to ensure personally that any ammunition used is free from initiators of any kind (detonators, igniters, igniter sets, etc).

6. Dummy or empty inert mines and components will never be stored with line mines.

7. All dummy or empty inert mines and components will be clearly marked as such.

All live equipment used for instructional purposes will be clearly marked " live."

8. Live cartridges, fuzes or detonators will not be inserted into live mines during instruction or demonstration to classes.

9. After demonstration live exhibits will be replaced in their containers. They will not be placed loose on desk, table or floor.

10. A list of exhibits will be kept and checked both before and after use. Every item will be accounted for before the class leaves.

11. The action in paras 9 and 10 above will be performed deliberately. The reasons for the action will be stated in order that good habits in safety precautions to be observed when handling explosive material are ingrained at the start.

Laying and clearance drills

12. For training in the laying and clearance drills dummy or empty inert mines should be used. If they are not in sufficient supply live mines may be used but they will be laid without fuzes.

13. If for realistic training and psychological reasons it is considered necessary to lay dangerous mines, empty inert mines may be laid with live fuzes, in which case the full safety precautions as laid down in the drills for handling live mines will be observed.

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TRAINING

WEAPONRY

EXHIBIT 3(b)

oooOooo

SWAPO training manual : Brief Instructions on Handling Machine Gun PKM

This is a Soviet training manual explaining the assembly, maintenance and use of the PKM machine gun

BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS
ON HANDLING
MACHINE GUN [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

000031

BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS ON HANDLING MACHINE GUN ПКМ

Памятка по обращению
с пулеметом ПКМ
(на английском языке)
Заказ 13/35695-П4 .

BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS ON HANDLING MACHINE GUN IIKM

1. GENERAL

The IIKM machine gun is intended for destroying the enemy manpower, his fire means and air targets. The principle of the machine gun automatic mechanisms operation and the design of the machine gun closing assembly are similar to those of the AK submachine gun.

The machine gun uses a sectional 100 and 200-cartridge belt placed in a portable box.

DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

The machine gun is disassembled for cleaning, lubrication, inspection and replacement or repair of its parts.

While disassembling the machine gun, adhere to the following:

(a) make sure the machine gun chamber contains no cartridge;

(b) during disassembly use only good accessories allotted to the machine gun;

(c) while disassembling the machine gun, never apply an excessive effort; otherwise it will result in damage to the parts;

(d) while detaching the parts, place them in the order prescribed by the disassembling procedure and handle them with care;

(e) when assembling the machine gun, check the numbers of its parts and assemblies;

(f) do not disassemble the riveted, press-fitted and rolled parts.

3. PARTIAL DISASSEMBLY

Partial disassembly is carried out for cleaning, lubrication and inspection of the machine gun.

To partially disassemble the machine gun, proceed as follows:

(a) install the machine gun on the tripod;

(b) remove the container with accessories from the butt trap;

(c) detach the cleaning rod from the tripod leg ;

(d) detach the recoil mechanism. To this end, open the receiver cover and, holding the machine gun with the left hand, move the guiding rod forward with the right hand until its lug comes out of the hole provid in the receiver, remove the guiding rod;remove the mainspring from the guiding rod;

(e) detach the moving parts of the machine gun. For this purpose, pull the carrier-block with the bolt, move the retracting handle forward and remove the moving parts from the receiver (raising them);

(f) detach the bolt assembly from the carrier-block. To this end, take the carrier-block with the left hand (the bolt facing upwards), pull the bolt with the right hand and turn it so as to let its guiding lug come out of the shaped slot of the carrier-block, and the firing pin lug match with the ejector slot provided in the carrier-block, then remove the bolt by moving it forward;

(g)remove the firing pin from the bolt;

(h) detach the barrel. For this purpose, shift the feed-block base until it is fixed in the vertical position and shift the barrel latch to the left as far as it will go. Remove the barrel, having shifted it forward by turning the handle upward.

While disassembling, assembling and cleaning the machine gun, protect the barrel breech face (tenon) lug upon which the cartridge case rim rests.

Bear in mind that nicks and dents, if detected on the tenon lug, may cause the lateral rupture of the cartridge case and premature failure of the machine gun.

Therefore, it is strictly prohibited to place the barrel vertically (especially with its breech) on hard objects.

If nicks are detected on the barrel tenon lug, the raised metal should be carefully removed in the repair workshop of the using unit.

The decrease of the tenon lug height is not tolerable.

4. ASSEMBLY AFTER PARTIAL DISASSEMBLY

To assemble the machine gun after partial disassembly, proceed as follows:

(a) insert the barrel into the receiver hole and fix it by the barrel latch;

(b) attach the firing pin to the bolt;

(c) assemble the bolt and the carrier-block;

(d) insert the carrier-block into the receiver. To this end, shift the piston into the piston tube and, moving the carrier-block forward, match the bolt lugs with the recesses in the receiver, put the carrier-block, pressing it slightly, into the receiver, then press the trigger lever, having removed it from safety, and move the carrier-block forward as far as it will go;

(e) fit the mainspring onto the guiding rod;

(f) insert the recoil mechanism. To this end, pull the mainspring into the hole of the carrier-block, compress the spring and lower the recoil mechanism into the receiver until the lug matches with hole in the receiver.

While installing the recoil mechanism, see to it that the front end of the mainspring gets into the hole of the carrier-block.

Further movement of the recoil mechanism should be directed with the fingers of the left hand; in doing so, avoid bending (folding) of the mainspring.

Bending (skewing) of the mainspring and distortion of its rectilinearity will result in premature wear of its coils and breakage of the mainspring;

(g) lower the feed-block base, close the receiver cover, see to it that the cover is fixed by its latch;

(h) attach the cleaning rod pieces to the tripod leg;

(i) put the container with accessories into the butt trap;

(j) bring together the tripod legs.

5. COMPLETE DISASSEMBLY

The machine gun is subject to complete disassembly, if its mechanisms get heavily dirty.

To completely disassemble the machine gun, proceed as follows:

(a) carry out the partial disassembly;

(b) disassemble the bolt, for which purpose, using a drift, drive out the lockpin which retains the extractor pin, and the extractor pin, then take the extractor with spring out of the bolt;

(c) depress the retainer of the flash hider and remove the latter;

(d) disassemble the trigger mechanism, for which purpose, turn the safety thumb piece back; using the drift, depress the retainer and turn the safety up to the stop. Remove the safety by the right hand. Then press the trigger lever with the finger and press out the trigger pin to the left, and remove the trigger lever with its spring and the trigger. Detach the spring from the trigger lever;

(e) remove the piston tube with the leg.

6. ASSEMBLY AFTER COMPLETE DISASSEMBLY

To assemble the machine gun, proceed as follows:

(a) insert the piston tube with the leg into the receiver until it gets locked by the flat spring;

(b) assemble the trigger mechanism, for which purpose, install the trigger into the trigger case opening, attach the spring to the trigger lever, install the trigger lever with the spring into the trigger case, install the trigger pin and the safety;

(c) install the flash hider;

(d) assemble the bolt, for which purpose, insert the firing pin, fit the extractor with spring into the hole and, pressing the extractor, match the bolt hole with the extractor hole,insert the extractor pin and secure it with the lockpin.

Further assembly of the machine gun is carried out in the order prescribed for assembly to be performed after partial disassembly.

7. CLEANING AND LUBRICATING MACHINE GUN

Clean and lubricate the machine gun according to the instructions set forth in the Service Manual for machine gun ПК.

8. PREPARING MACHINE GUN FOR FIRING

Prepare the machine gun for firing in compliance with the instructions set forth in the Service Manual for the machine gun.

To deliver fire with blank cartridges, screw the blank-fire plug (instead of the flash hider) onto the muzzle portion of the barrel, and insert the blank-fire frame into the feed-block base.

Firing over, detach the blank ammunition attachment and clean the machine gun.

To deliver fire with blank cartridges, set the gas regulator in position "1".

9. ADJUSTING THE GAS REGULATOR

The gas regulator can be set in three positions designated with figures "1","2" and "3". Figures "1", "2" and "3" correspond to minimum, average and maximum gas, respectively. The regulators of the machine guns issued by the Manufacturing plant are adjusted for average gas ("2").

Regulators adjusted for minimum or average gas ("1" or "2") ensure reliable operation of the machine gun automatic mechanisms.

Regulators should be adjusted for maximum gas ("3") when fire is delivered under adverse service conditions, when machine guns get heavily dirty and, with regulators adjusted for average gas ("2"), the moving parts fail to completely travel to the extreme rear position.

Under normal service conditions, never adjust regulators for maximum gas ("3") to avoid breakage of individual parts of machine guns, which may occur owing to the hig[illegible]peeds of the carrier-block (with bolt) travel.

After a machine gun with the regula[illegible] adjusted for average gas ("2") has fired 2000-3000 shots, adjust the regulator for minimum gas ("1") provided no failures, pertaining to the said incomplete travel of the machine gun moving parts to the extreme rear position, have occured during firing.

The gas regulator is adjusted with the aid of a cartridge case or cartridge. In doing so, it is necessary to match the gas regulator retainer with the required figure on the gas chamber branch pipe (to overlap it). To use the gas regulator under poor visibility conditions, it should be borne in mind that the gas regulator MIDDLE position corresponds to gas "2", the extreme RIGHT position corresponds to gas "3", and the extreme LEFT position - to gas "1".

10. ADJUSTING THE SIGHT

The sight leaf is numbered from 1 to 15. The numbers designate the range of firing given in hundreds of metres. The sight leaf has also a constant setting (letter "II") used for firing up to 400 metres.

The sight is provided with a windage slide employed to introduce lateral corrections. Each division value equals 2 mils.

11. CHECKING THE CLEARANCE BETWEEN BARREL BREECH FACE AND BOLT

When the machine gun operates under normal service conditions, the increase of the clearance between the barrel breech face and the bolt is within the limits ensuring the trouble-free operation of the machine gun.

After the machine gun has fired 7000-10,000 shots, check to see that the said clearance is not in excess of limits ensuring the trouble-free operation of the machine gun.

The above check should be carried out in the workshop of the using unit with the aid of a gauge-block, or a practice dummy, if the former is not available.

Use gauge-blocks in compliance with the Instructions on use of small-arms gauges.

When using the practice dummy for checking the clearance, proceed as follows:

(a) drive out the lockpin of the barrel latch screw;

(b) back off the screw by one revolution, using a screw-driver;

(c) insert the practice dummy into the cartridge chamber and push the carrier-block to the extreme forward position. If the bolt gets closed, i.e. its locking lugs engage completely the locking lugs of the receiver, back off the barrel latch screw by one revolution again and check the bolt for proper closing.

Perform the above procedure until the bolt gets closed, then turn the screw by one revolution and insert the lockpin.

If the increase of the clearance between the barrel breech face and the bolt has taken place owing to the decrease (due to wearing) of the tenon lug height, replace the barrel with a new one, because it is impossible, in this case, to decrease the clearance through adjustment of the closing assembly with the aid of the barrel latch screw.

Make entries about the clearance check and the adjustment of the closing assembly in the Service Log.

It is strictly forbidden to check and adjust the closing assembly by the efforts of the machine gun crew..

12. LOADING THE MACHINE GUN

To load the machine gun, proceed as follows:

(a) open the receiver cover;

(b) insert the first cartridge (from the belt) into the feeding extractor hooks;

(c) close the receiver cover;

(d) engage the moving parts with the sear and push the retracting handle to the forward position.

13. UNLOADING THE MACHINE GUN

To unload the machine gun, do as follows:

(a) set the machine gun at safety;

(b) open the receiver cover;

(c) detach the belt;

(d) remove the cartridge from the longitudinal opening of the feed-block base;

(e) set the feed-block base at the upper position;

(f) check to see there is no cartridge in the cartridge chamber;

(g) set the feed-block base at the lower position and close the receiver cover;

(h) disengage the safety lock;

(i) check twice the moving parts for proper release from the sear.

14. ZEROING THE MACHINE GUN

Zero the machine gun in compliance with the Service Manual of machine gun IIK.

15. USAGE OF SPARES

The spares alloted to the machine gun are listed in the Service Log. The spares are installed (without fitting) by crew efforts. Records about the performed replacements of the spares should be entered in the Service Log.

16. GUARANTEE

The Manufacturing plant guarantees the trouble-free operation of the machine gun for 25,000 shots, after which the machine gun should be sent to high repairing agency where conclusion should be made as to its further use.

The guaranteed accuracy life of the barrel (as to the closely grouped and accuracy fire) is 17,500 shots provided the barrel will be cooled after every 400 shots fired continuously.

The guaranteed service life of the minor parts available in the machine gun SPTA set is 15,000 shots.

If the barrel gets unserviceable, replace it with a new one in the repair workshop of the using unit.

The minor parts may be replaced with new ones (taken from the individual set) by the crew; other parts are to be replaced in the repair workshop.

The appropriate records pertaining to the said replacement should be entered in the Service Log.

EXHIBIT 3(c)

oooOooo

SWAPO training manual : Radio Sets
Types P-105M, P-108M, P-109M
Technical Description and Operating
Instructions

oooOooo

This is a Soviet training manual providing particulars of the specifications, operating principles, antennae, setting up and dismantling, operation, inspection and maintenance of these three pieces of Soviet-manufactured radio equipment.

TRAINING –
RADIO

000001

RADIO SETS
TYPES
P-105M, P-108M, P-109M

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION
AND
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

This publication deals with the operating principle, operation and maintenance of radio sets P-105M, P-108M, P-109M.

The Technical Description contains information on the performance characteristics, electrical parameters and composition of the radio set, explains the purpose of its main parts and components and gives the peculiarities of the radio set operation under various conditions.

The Instructions contain necessary information concerning the care and maintenance of the radio set during its service life and storage.

1. BASIC SPECIFICATIONS

The radio sets, types P-105M, P-108M and P-109M, are portable, USW, frequency-modulated, telephone, two-way sets with provision for remote control and retransmitting and are designed for fixed-wave radio communication in radio networks and in vehicular installations.

The radio sets ensure fixed-wave communication on any frequency of the working range, with the ambient temperatures of the operating radio sets differing by up to 30°C. The radio sets remain serviceable under any climatic conditions at temperatures from -40°C to +50°C and at a relative air humidity of up to 98 per cent. At a temperature difference exceeding 30°C and at air temperatures below -10°C the frequency is corrected against the built-in crystal calibrator of the radio set.

With the lids shut, the radio sets are impervious to rain and withstand short-time (up to 10 minutes) immersion in water down to a depth of 0.5 m.

The radio sets are operative under conditions of jolting during the travel of a motor vehicle over various roads and at various speeds, as well as when carried by a radio operator. They can be transported by different transportation facilities without fear of being damaged.

The radio sets withstand vibration during 3 hours within a frequency range from 10 to 70 Hz at an acceleration of not more than 6 g and impacts totalling 4000 at an acceleration of 100 g.

The P-109M radio set operates within the range of 21.5 to 28.5 MHz (13.95 to 10.52 m) and has 281 operating frequencies.

The P-108M radio set operates within the range of 28.0 to 36.5 MHz.

The P-105M radio set operates within the range of 36.0 to 46.1 MHz (8.3 to 6.5 m) and has 405 operating frequencies. The same operating frequency is set simultaneously both for the receiver and the transmitter. The operating frequency is selected on the basis of the number of radio sets operating within the given range, the type of antennas used and the location of the operating radio sets.

The notches on the radio set dial are applied every 25 kHz, and the frequencies are numbered every 200 kHz.

The radio sets are provided with the antenna assemblies of the following types:

(a) flexible rod antenna, 1.5 m high, in conjunction with a counterpoise of three beams;

(b) combined rod antenna consisting of a flexible rod antenna and six sections (the total antenna height is 2.7 m) in conjunction with a counterpoise of three beams for operation at halts;

(c) directional beam antenna, 40 m long, suspended at a height of 1 m above the ground, to increase the communication range and to perform operation from under a shelter;

(d) beam antenna, 40 m long, raised (at the radio set) to a height of 5 - 6 m and descending gradually towards the opposite end directed towards the party, to increase the communication range and to perform operation from under a shelter;

(e) vehicle antenna, consisting of a combined rod antenna, a special bracket with a shock absorber for securing the antenna to the side of the vehicle and a connecting wire, 1 m long, for operation during the movement of the vehicle.

3. The radio set provides for a reliable two-way radio communication with a radio set of the same type over fairly

rough and wooded terrain at any time of the day and year, on any frequency of the range, at battery voltages of 4.4 to 5.2 V over the following distances:

(a) 6 km in operation with the rod antenna 1.5 m high with the vehicle on the move or with the same antenna and a counterpoise laid down on the ground;

(b) 10 km (8 km for P-105M) when operating at the halt with the combined antenna of 2.7 m and a counterpoise;

(c) 15 km when operating at the halt with the directional beam antenna elevated to a height of 1 m above the ground;

(d) 25 km when operating with a beam antenna elevated to a height of 5 - 6 m above the ground;

(e) 8 km (6 km for the P-105M) when operating with the vehicle antenna;

(f) not less than 10 km (for the P-105M radio set not less than 8 km) when operating from an outlying post via a type TA-57 telephone set connected to the radio set by a two-conductor field cable, up to 500 m long, into a combined antenna; at least 15 km when operating into a beam antenna suspended 1 m above the ground, and at least 25 km when operating into the same antenna elevated 5 - 6 m above the ground.

The radio set preparation time is as follows:

(a) 5 min for operation with the rod antenna;

(b) 15 min for operation with the beam antenna.

Practically, there is no mutual interference of adjacent radio sets operating on operating frequencies spaced at 100 kHz, if the radio sets are positioned not closer than 100 m to each other.

The current consumed by the radio set from the storage batteries rated for a voltage of 4.8 V does not exceed:

1.85 A in transmission;

0.85 A in reception.

When the radio set is operated in remote control and retransmission modes, the current consumed from the batteries does not exceed 2.2 A.

A set of storage batteries consisting of two series-connected 2НКП-20У2 or 2НКП-24 batteries provides a continuous operation of the radio set during 17.5 hours (for the 2НКП-20У2 batteries) or 21.5 hours (for the 2НКП-24 batteries) at a receive-to-transmit time ratio of 3:1.

The mass of the operational radio set does not exceed 14 kg.

The mass of the packing box together with a factory outfit of the radio set does not exceed 40 kg.

The overall and installation dimensions of the radio set are given in Fig. 1.

The dimensions of the radio set including the projecting parts do not exceed: length - 310 mm; height - 325 mm; width - 170 mm.

The dimensions of the packing box do not exceed: length - 620 mm; height - 420 mm; width - 350 mm.

Electrical Characteristics of the Receiver-Transmitter

The current in the transmitter dummy antenna consisting of a 50-Ohm resistor at the rated battery voltage of 4.8 V on any operating frequency is not less than 140 mA.

The total calibration and frequency-setting error of the receiver-transmitter (with frequencies set according to the dial), at an ambient air temperature of +20 ±5°C, and after a 5-min warming-up period, is within ±4 kHz.

Provision is made for checking and correcting the dial calibration against a crystal calibrator built into the radio set.

Departure of the receiver-transmitter frequency under the action of the destabilizing factors listed below does not exceed:

(a) 4 kHz with variation of the battery voltage within 4.4 to 5.2 V;

(b) ±3 kHz with the frequency drift during 15 minutes after switching-on the radio set.

The frequency deviation of the transmitter is ±5 kHz. The sensitivity of the modulation input of the transmitter on a modulation frequency of 1000 Hz is 140 ±60 mV. The

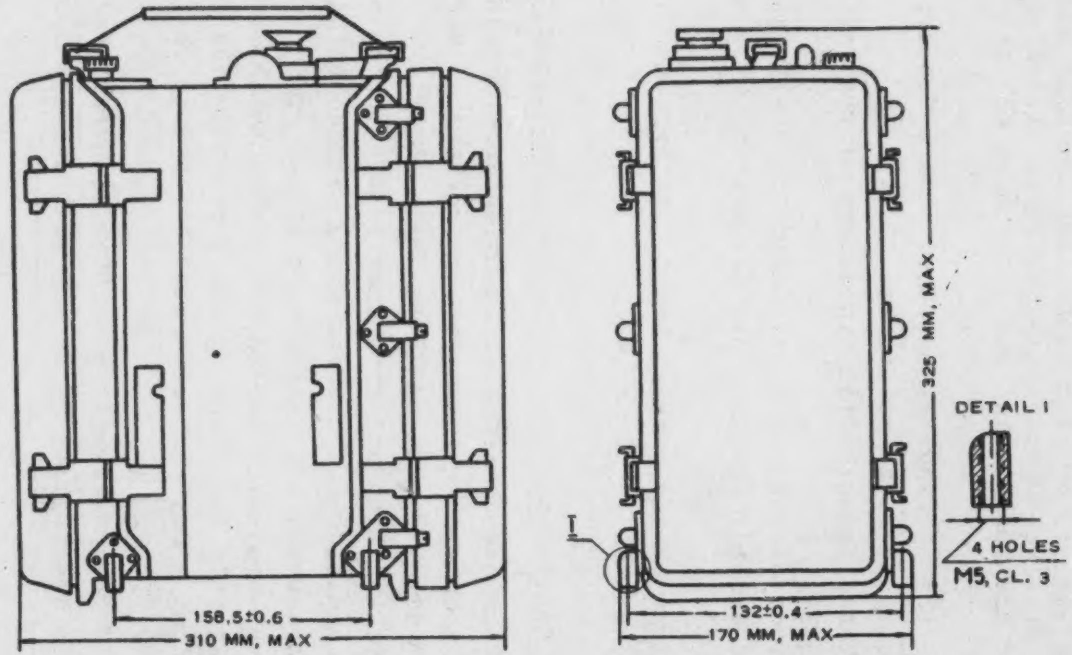

158.5±0.6
310 MM, MAX
I
132±0.4
170 MM, MAX
325 MM, MAX
DETAIL I
4 HOLES
M5, CL. 3

FIG. 1. RADIO SET. OVERALL AND INSTALLATION DIMENSIONS

frequency deviation of the transmitter when a loud "ah" is pronounced in front of the microphone is not less than ±5 kHz.

The sensitivity of the receiver throughout the whole range, at a 10:1 ratio of the output voltage of a modulated signal to that of an unmodulated signal, is not worse than 1.5 µV.

With a 1.5-µV signal voltage at the receiver input and a signal frequency deviation of ±5 kHz, the output voltage across a pair of type TA-56M low-impedance headphones is not less than 1 V. The noise voltage at the receiver output with no signal applied does not exceed 0.75 V.

The image-channel selectivity on the highest frequency of the range is not less than 54 dB (500 times). The intermediate frequency of the receiver is 793.8 ±1 kHz. The attenuation of interference having a frequency equal to the intermediate one is not less than 80 dB (10,000 times).

The selectivity characteristic of the receiver for both radio and intermediate frequencies, with the automatic frequency control switched off, ensures the following passba[illegible]

(a) at least 14 kHz with an attenuation of 6 dB (2 times);

(b) not exceeding 45 kHz with an attenuation of 60 dB (1000 times).

The discriminator tuning resonance frequency determined by its output DC voltage, with the radio set crystal calibrator switched on, should differ from the rated value of the intermediate frequency by not more than +0.5 V. The receiver set noise voltage at the discriminator output is not more than ±2 V. .

The automatic frequency control system of the local oscillator with a receiver input signal of 1.5 µV ensures, within an initial off-tune band of ±10 kHz, an initial-detuning-to-the-residual-detuning ratio of at least 5.

The receiver output voltage does not vary by more than 20 per cent when the input voltage changes from 3 to 1000 µV.

Non-uniformity of the electrical frequency response of the radio circuit when using a headset with a type ДЭМШ-1А microphone and type ТА-56М headphones, within a band from 300 to 3000 Hz, does not exceed 6 dB (2 times).

The amplitude characteristic curve of the radio circuit on a modulation frequency of 1000 Hz, when operating with a headset including a type ДЭМШ-1А microphone and type ТА-56М headphones, is practically linear with variation of the input voltages from 0 to 5 mV. The amplitude characteristic curve bends at an output voltage of 1.2 V.

The non-linear distortion factor of the radio circuit (the electrical part: the input of the microphone amplifier with a type ДЭМШ-1А microphone of the transmitter - the telephone output of the receiver with the ТА-56М headphones) does not exceed 15 per cent at a modulation frequency of 1000 Hz and a frequency deviation of ±5 kHz.

The non-uniformity of the electrical frequency response of the telephone channel at the line inputs of two radio sets operating in the remote-control mode into resistive loads of 600 Ohms, with respect to the level on a frequency of 800 Hz does not exceed:

Frequency range, Hz	Nepers	Multiples
300 - 400	-0.4 to +0.15	-1.5 to +1.17
400 - 500	-0.3 to +0.15	-1.35 to +1.17
500 - 600	-0.25 to +0.15	-1.3 to +1.17
600 - 1800	±0.15	±1.17
1800 - 2400	-0.25 to +0.15	-1.3 to +1.17
2400 - 2700	-0.4 to +0.15	-1.5 to +1.17

The audio output of the receiver (output of the radio line) is not less than 0.6 V at a transmitter input voltage (input of the radio line) of 0.3 V.

Variation of the transmitter master oscillator and receiver local oscillator frequencies with variation of temperature from +20 to +50°C and from +20 to -40°C does not exceed ±140 Hz per degree throughout the whole frequency range of the radio set.

2. STANDARD EQUIPMENT

The factory outfit of the radio set is placed in a packing box.

The factory outfit includes:

(a) working radio set;

(b) spare parts and accessories.

The working radio set includes:

(a) the operational radio set consisting of a receiver-transmitter, two storage batteries, type 2НКП-20У2 (or type 2НКП-24) with bunched wires and rubber caps, flexible rod antenna, shoulder straps, shock absorber, three-beam counterpoise and a headset;

(b) the radio operator's bag used for carrying the headset, beam antenna, flexible rod antenna with six sections for a combined antenna, three-beam counterpoise, larger, smaller and correcting screwdrivers, socket wrench for storage batteries and an inspection light. In addition, the radio operator's bag contains spare dial illuminating lamps, an inspection light and insulating tape, spare parts for storage batteries.

The spare parts and accessories are arranged in a packing box. Accommodated in the box are:

(a) two storage batteries, type 2НКП-20У2 (or type 2НКП-24) installed in the left-hand compartment of the box provided with a lid;

(b) handset placed over the storage battery compartment;

(c) beam antenna with stakes and guys in a canvas case stowed between the rear wall of the packing box and the package of the working radio set;

(d) spare rod antenna and a counterpoise are placed in the packing box next to the battery compartment;

(e) bracket for mounting the radio set is arranged together with the radio set in the right-hand compartment of the packing box;

(f) bunched wires for connecting the storage batteries are packed in the radio operator's bag;

(g) six spare sections of the rod antenna are arranged in a special recess at the left-hand wall of the packing box;

(h) the PK-75-4-16 cable, 10 m long, with lugs;

(i) Technical Description and Operating Instructions, and Service Log for the radio set. The battery maintenance instructions are kept in the pocket at the right-hand wall of the packing box;

(j) bracket for antenna fastening.

3. DESIGN AND OPERATING PRINCIPLE

Receiver-Transmitter Block Diagram (Fig. 2)

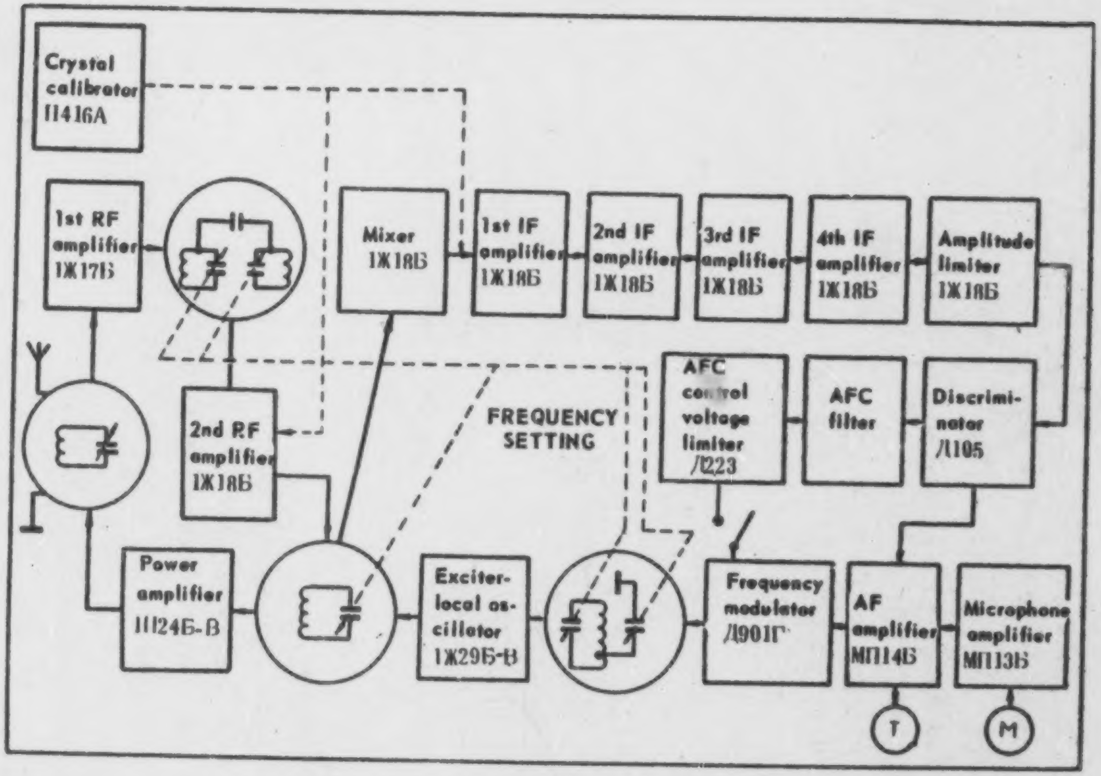
The receiver-transmitter employs a transceiver circuit with a common exciter-local oscillator which can be continuously tuned throughout the range.

The frequency is set by a common knob simultaneously for both the transmitter and the receiver, with a part of the valves and tuned circuits employed both in reception and transmission. The tuning controls of all the radio-frequency circuits of the receiver-transmitter, with the exception of the antenna circuit, are ganged. The variable gang capacitor simultaneously tunes three circuits:

(a) the anode circuit of the first radio-frequency amplifier;

(b) the grid circuit of the second radio-frequency amplifier;

(c) the anode circuit of the second radio-frequency amplifier, which is simultaneously the anode circuit of the exciter-local oscillator. Its tuning is ganged with that



Crystal calibrator П416А
1st RF amplifier 1Ж17Б
Mixer 1Ж18Б
1st IF amplifier 1Ж18Б
2nd IF amplifier 1Ж18Б
3rd IF amplifier 1Ж18Б
4th IF amplifier 1Ж18Б
Amplitude limiter 1Ж18Б
2nd RF amplifier 1Ж18Б
FREQUENCY SETTING
AFC control voltage limiter Д223
AFC filter
Discriminator Д105
Power amplifier 1П24Б-В
Exciter-local oscillator 1Ж29Б-В
Frequency modulator Д901Г
AF amplifier МП14Б
Microphone amplifier МП13Б
T
M

FIG. 2. RECEIVER-TRANSMITTER. BLOCK DIAGRAM

of the grid circuit of the exciter-local oscillator through a worm-gear transmission.

Tracking is ensured in the process of manufacture of the variable gang capacitor and alignment of the radio set at the Manufacturing plant.

The exciter-local oscillator circuit employed in the radio set has the following features:

(a) the exciter stage operates on the transmitter base frequency;

(b) the transmitter exciter is used as the local oscillator of the receiver.

The latter is achieved by means of a variable capacitor that is connected by the contacts of an RF relay to a section of the turns of the exciter circuit coil.

Switching over from reception to transmission and vice versa is performed by pressing or releasing (respectively) the push-to-talk switch on the headset or on the handset, which controls the radio set switching relay.

The radio set has provisions for:

(a) controlling the radio set through a type TA-57 telephone set from an outlying post;

(b) calling the radio and telephone operators and establishing communication between them;

(c) retransmission with the use of manual control.

Purpose of Radio Set Components

A two-stage radio-frequency amplifier employing valves 1Ж17Б and 1Ж18Б is intended for amplifying the received signal voltage and ensuring image-channel selectivity.

The amplifier provides for a signal gain of not less than 37 dB (70 times).

The mixer employing valve 1Ж18Б is intended for converting the received frequencies into a lower intermediate frequency. The mixer employs a single-grid frequency conversion circuit. The conversion coefficient is 20 dB (10 times).

The exciter-local oscillator employing valve 1Ж29Б in a circuit with electronic coupling is intended for obtaining the transmitter exciting voltage and the receiver local-oscillator voltage.

Main amplification and frequency selection of the signal occur in the four-stage intermediate-frequency amplifier. The voltage gain on the centre frequency is 80 dB (10,000 times). The attenuation at a detuning by ±22.5 kHz from the centre frequency is not less than 60 dB (1000 times).

The half-amplitude passband (6-dB attenuation) of the intermediate-frequency amplifier is not less than 17.5 kHz.

The amplitude limiter employing valve 1Ж18Б is intended for reducing the signal parasitic amplitude modulation which accompanies frequency modulation.

The amplitude limiter changes the receiver output voltage by not more than 1.5 dB (1.2 times) with variation of the receiver input signal voltage by 50 dB (300 times).

The discriminator is designed for removing the desired signal from a frequency modulated signal, i.e., for removing the transmitted message.

The audio-frequency amplifier is intended for amplifying the voltage picked off the discriminator to the value necessary for the normal operation of the headphones. The band of amplified frequencies extends from 300 to 3000 Hz.

The microphone amplifier accommodated in the headset amplifies the voltage taken from the microphone to a value of about 80 - 200 mV.

The limiter in the AFC control voltage circuit reduces the destabilizing effect of inaccurate tuning of the discriminator and mixer circuits on the local-oscillator frequency. The level of limitation of the discriminator control voltage is ±2.5 V.

The modulator employing a Д901Г varicap is intended for changing the frequency of the transmitter exciter during modulation.

When the radio set is receiving, the modulator functions as a control element in the automatic frequency control (AFC) system.

The power amplifier employing a 1П24Б (1П24Б-В) valve is intended for amplifying the power of the signal supplied by the exciter to obtain an output power of 1 W.

Operation of Radio Set in Transmission

When the radio set is transmitting (the headset push-to-talk switch depressed) the valves of the exciter-local oscillator, of the power amplifier and the transistors of the audio-frequency amplifier are operating. The heater voltage of the rest of the valves is cut off. Simultaneously the tracking variable capacitor in the exciter-local oscillator circuit becomes disconnected. As a result, the master oscillator generates the frequency on which the transmission is performed.

The signals of this frequency are applied from the exciter to the grid of the power amplifier valve the anode circuit of which includes the antenna circuit. Then these signals are radiated by the antenna.

Audio-frequency voltage is supplied from the microphone through the microphone amplifier to the audio-frequency amplifier of the receiver which is used in transmission as a submodulator. From the audio-frequency amplifier output the audio voltage is applied to the varicap for frequency modulation.

Operation of Radio Set in Reception

On switching over the radio set to reception (the push-to-talk switch on the headset released), the filament voltage of all the receiver-transmitter valves except for that of the transmitter power amplifier valve, is switched on.

Simultaneously the tracking variable capacitor is connected to the exciter-local oscillator circuit, ensuring the required local oscillator frequency, which differs from the transmitter frequency by 793.8 kHz.

The signal voltage is applied from the antenna to the antenna circuit which is tuned to the signal frequency. From the antenna circuit the signal voltage is applied to the grid of the radio-frequency amplifier valve and then, to the mixer.

The local-oscillator voltage necessary for converting the signal frequency into the intermediate frequency is developed in the anode circuit of the second radio-frequency amplifier which, as was mentioned above, at the same time serves as the anode circuit of the local oscillator.

The anode circuit of the mixer includes a tuned circuit across which the IF voltage is developed. The intermediate frequency is obtained as a result of conversion of the signal frequency in the mixer. This voltage is supplied to four IF amplifier stages which provide for main amplification and signal selection. After amplification the IF signal is applied to the amplitude limiter and then, to the discriminator. The latter detects the frequency-modulated signal, as a result of which an audio-frequency voltage is developed across the discriminator load. After amplification this voltage is applied to the earphones.

The radio set frequency is checked and corrected by pressing the CALIBRATOR - LIGHT (КАЛИБРАТОР - СВЕТ) push-button. In this case the radio set should be switched to reception.

When the CALIBRATOR - LIGHT push-button is depressed, power is supplied to the crystal calibrator. The voltage from the calibrator is applied simultaneously to the input of the second radio-frequency amplifier and through the wiring capacitance, to the mixer output. As a result of the interaction of the crystal harmonics and the local-oscillator frequency, an intermediate frequency develops at the mixer output. This frequency together with the fundamental crystal frequency produces beatings which are heard in the radio set earphones.

Operation of Radio Set in Remote-Control and Retransmission Modes

When the radio set switch is placed in the appropriate position, the radio set can be used for communication with an outlying post (for example, with a telephone set) along a two-conductor field cable, with provision made for remote control of the radio set from the outlying post.

The telephone operator of the outlying post can be called by the radio operator by depressing the CALL (ВЫЗОВ) push-button. The line is fed with a pulsating voltage. In this case the function switch should be in the SERVICE (СЛУЖ.) position (to prevent a change-over of the radio set to transmission, the switch breaks the supply circuit of the switching relay winding). The radio operator can be called by the telephone operator over the line by turning the magneto handle of the telephone set, which supplies an A.C. voltage to the relay winding, with the function switch in the SERVICE position, and causes the relay armature to vibrate and to create a buzzing sound which serves as a call signal.

In the remote control of the radio set from an outlying post, a D.C. voltage is fed from the radio set to the line for controlling the relay, the circuit of which is closed to the chassis when the push-to-talk switch of the telephone handset is depressed. The relay operates, and its contacts close the supply circuit of the relay which switches over the radio set to transmission.

Retransmission is effected by two radio sets which are controlled by the radio operator of one of them. In this case audio-frequency voltage from the receiver output of one of the radio sets is applied to the transmitter input of the other radio set along a two-conductor field cable which connects the CHASSIS - LINE (КОРПУС - ЛИНИЯ) terminals of the two radio sets. One of the radio sets operates in the REC. RETR.(ПР. РЕТР.) or TRANS. RETR. (ПЕР. РЕТР.) mode and the second, in the RADIO (РАДИО) mode. The radio operator attends the first radio set.

Operation of Radio Set in Radio and Wired-Radio Networks

When using the portable USW radio sets, types P-105M, P-108M and P-109M, in conjunction with other radio equipment, it is necessary to bear in mind the following:

(a) an operating radio set should not be kept in a radio-frequency field of high intensity. Should it be necessary to operate in high-intensity field or into a single antenna with another transmitter (or with the antennas positioned close to each other), protective devices should be employed in the antenna circuit of the radio set. Voltages at the receiver input exceeding 8 to 10 V cause the first radio-frequency amplifier valve to fail, i.e., make the receiver inoperative;

(b) the radio set should be supplied from batteries only. In case external sources are used for feeding the radio set, it is necessary to ensure symmetry of the arm voltages. The arm voltages should not differ from the rated value by more than 0.2 V at a total voltage of 4.6 to 5.0 V.

The voltages across the supply sources should be measured, with the radio set switched on.

4. SELECTION OF SITE AND CHOICE OF ANTENNA

Features of Radio Communication and Selection of Site for Radio Set

When operating the radio set, especially over the maximum communication distances, it is necessary to bear in mind the following.

The site where a radio set is to be positioned should be selected with allowance for the peculiarities of propagation of ultra-short radio waves. Electromagnetic waves spreading along the Earth's surface and encountering obstacles on their way, can to a lesser or greater degree circumvent them and be reflected and absorbed by them at the same time.

The degree of reflection and absorption of radio waves within the frequency range of the given radio sets is rather high but their ability to circumvent obstacles is negligible. When operating in mountainous and wooded localities and in an urban area, this should be taken into consideration. Of utmost significance are the relief of the locality and the ground features in the immediate vicinity of the radio set.

Obstacles located at distances 3 to 5 times exceeding their height have a much smaller effect on the range and reliability of radio communication.

When selecting a site for the radio set, adhere to the following rules:

(a) do not position the radio set in the immediate vicinity of obstacles located in the direction of the communicating party, such as, for example, steep slopes, elevations, embankments, stone and reinforced-concrete buildings, metal structures, transverse power and wired-communication lines, etc;

(b) if circumstances allow, position the radio set on the slope of a hill facing the communicating party or on a side slope. If it is necessary to position the radio set on the reverse side of a steep elevation, it should be arranged as close as possible to the summit or to a side slope;

(c) if the communicating party is located in the direction of an open area, do not set up the radio set on the fringe of the forest. In this case go deeper into the woods or out into the open space. It is better to position the radio set inside a group of trees than on the border between the forest and the forest glade;

(d) when operating from inside a stone building position the radio set in a room with windows facing the direction of the communicating party;

(e) in an urban area, especially in a city, interference with ultra-short waves may occur, with the result that within a few metres of places with good audibility there are places with poor audibility or no audibility at all.

If in a large city radio communication turns to be unreliable, the radio set should be moved several metres away from the initial site to a place where communication will be reliable;

(f) when the radio set is located on a hilltop, on a high tree, or on the roof of a building, the communication range can exceed the specified range of the radio set.

It is recommended that the radio set should be operated with the automatic frequency control (AFC) system switched on. However, if there is interference from radio sets on a frequency close to the tuning frequency of the radio set, it is necessary to check the reliability of communication with the AFC system toggle switch both switched on and off. If during operation it is noticed that the tuning of the receiver jumps over to the interference frequency, and the communication with the communicating party is disturbed, the AFC system should be switched off.

To ensure fixed-wave radio communication in all cases of the radio set operation, it is necessary from time to time to check and correct the calibration against a correction point located on the dial in the upper part of the range. The calibration is corrected, with the AFC system switched off. At temperatures below -10° the calibration should be necessarily corrected.

Under especially severe climatic conditions the calibration should be corrected against the nearest correction point, for which purpose the second correction point is marked on the dial in the lower part of the range. When correcting the calibration against this point the accuracy of the dial calibration will be within the rated limits only in the lower part of the range.

Choice of Antenna

The type of antenna to be used should be chosen on the basis of the following considerations:

(a) the required communication range;

(b) the nature of the forthcoming operation (operation of the radio set on the move, at the halt, in a radio network or in a radio link);

(c) local conditions at the site and tactical situation.

The directivity of a rod antenna is rather low, whereas the directivity of a beam antenna, which is of the travelling wave type, is rather high.

When operating in a radio network a directivity of an antenna is undesirable, as the communicating parties that have to be contacted are located, as a rule, in different directions. Therefore, a beam antenna which posesses a rather high directivity can be used for operation in a radio network only with a certain amount of care.

When operating from the shelter and from the cellars of buildings it is better to use a beam antenna. It is also used when it is necessary to communicate over the maximum distances.

It is also possible to conduct communication from the shelter by removing the antenna from the shelter and mounting it with the aid of a bracket on some local object, the antenna in this case being connected to the radio set by means of a type PK-75-4-16 radio-frequency coaxial cable. However, the communication range is reduced in this case due to losses which occur in the connecting cable.

Wooden houses with straw or tile roofs affect the range of radio communication negligibly. When operating

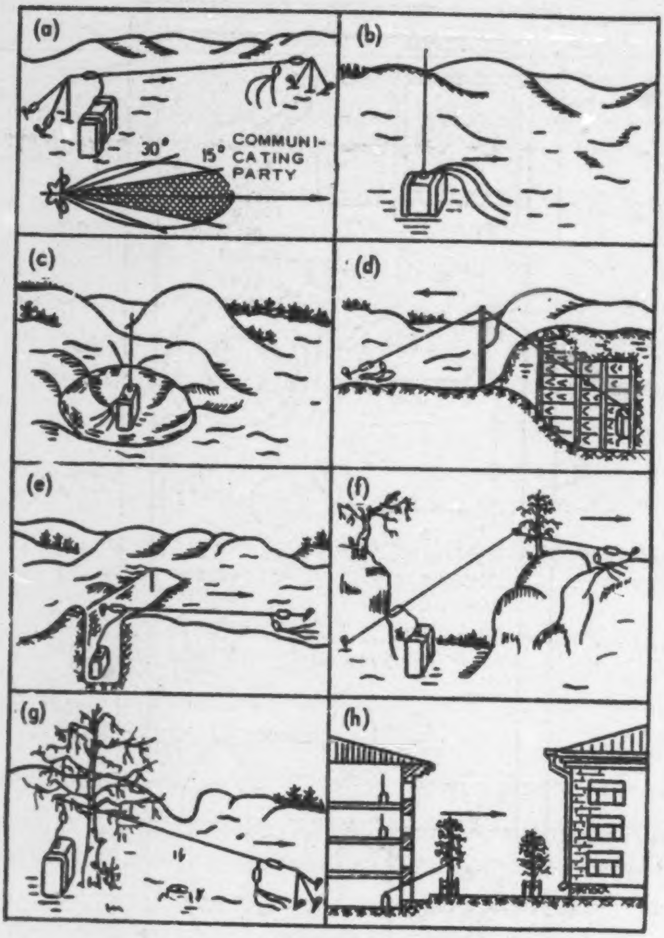


FIG. 3. EXAMPLES OF SITING THE RADIO SET AND INSTALLATION OF ANTENNAS

(a) operation with a low beam antenna (directivity pattern is shown at bottom); (b) operation on a rod antenna; (c) operation with a rod antenna out of a shell-hole; (d) operation from a dugout; (e) operation with a beam antenna from a trench; (f) operation with a beam antenna from accident in terrain; (g) operation with beam antenna elevated ; (h) operation in an urban area

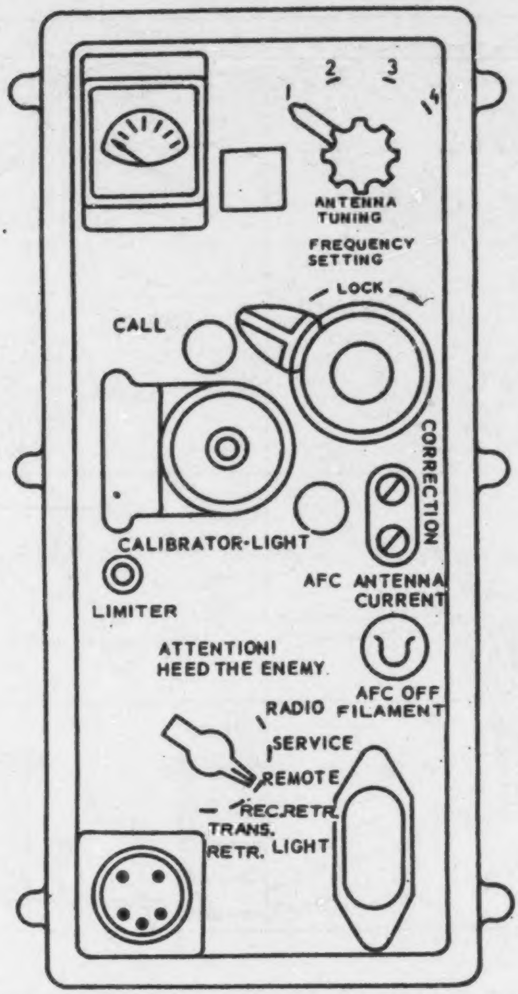

1
2
3
4
ANTENNA TUNING
FREQUENCY SETTING
LOCK
CALL
CORRECTION
CALIBRATOR-LIGHT
LIMITER
AFC
ANTENNA CURRENT
ATTENTION!
HEED THE ENEMY
AFC OFF
FILAMENT
RADIO
SERVICE
REMOTE
REC.RETR.
TRANS.
RETR.
LIGHT

FIG. 4. RADIO SET. FRONT PANEL. LAYOUT OF CONTROLS

with a rod antenna inside a building, the radio set should be positioned on the upper floors (but not immediately under an iron roof) in the immediate vicinity of apertures (windows, doors) facing the communicating party.

Fig. 3 shows examples of how the radio set is positioned and how different antennas are used under different conditions.

One operator is required to operate the radio set.

The layout of the radio set controls is shown in Fig. 4.

5. PREPARING THE RADIO SET FOR OPERATION

Setting-Up and Dismantling the Radio Set

To set up the radio set, it is necessary to:

(a) make sure that the ON/OFF switch on the upper wall of the pack is in the OFF (ОТКЛ.) position;

(b) set the function switch in the RADIO (РАДИО) position;

(c) release four latches on the rear wall of the pack and open the rear lid;

(d) connect the power wires with lugs to the batteries in accordance with the markings and screw the nuts tight with a socket wrench;

(e) install the batteries inside the battery compartment. Shut the rear lid;

(f) when operating with a rod antenna extend it, insert it into the jack of the antenna insulator and secure it.

To mount the antenna on the radio set, take it by the base and move its sections upwards along the cable. This done, "erect" the antenna. To erect the antenna, grasp it by the levers with both hands and then press sharply with the thumbs on the latch levers from the outside at the joint. Insert the erected antenna with its base into the antenna insulator and, having turned it counter-clockwise as far as it will go, tighten it up with a winged nut.

Do not use excessive force when erecting and lowering the antenna to avoid breaking the levers and other parts and do not bend the erected antenna sharply (by more than a 90° angle between the ends of the antenna);

(g) take out the counterpoise and extend it in the direction of the communicating party having secured the counterpoise lug in the pack terminal marked CHASSIS (КОРПУС);

(h) if necessary, take the beam antenna out of the operator's bag and extend it in the direction of the communicating party;

(i) insert the plug of the headset in the receptacle located on the upper part of the pack or in the receptacle on the front panel of the radio set;

(j) in service the radio set is carried on the back of one operator with the aid of shoulder straps. To protect the operator's back, the radio set pack is furnished with a special shock-absorber pad. The shoulder straps are adjusted according to the operator's height with the aid of buckles. At the front the straps are hitched to the operator's combat belt.

The radio set is carried and operated on the move with the lids shut and the headset connected to the receptacle on the pack. When the radio set is carried by the operator and operated on the move, only the flexible rod antenna is used;

(k) when operating in a motor vehicle on the move the radio set should be protected from jolts and impacts. The rod antenna, 1.5 m long, or the combination rod antenna, 2.7 m long, is installed next to the radio set on a special bracket secured to the side of the vehicle and is connected to the radio set by a conductor with a lug.

It is forbidden to mount the combined antenna directly on the antenna insulator of the pack when operating in a moving vehicle.

It should be taken into consideration that when the vehicle moves at a speed exceeding 60 km/h, the combined antenna deflects through a considerable angle from its vertical position under the action of ram air. This will shorten the operating distance. In this case the combined antenna should be made of a flexible rod and three rigid sections. Such an antenna will slightly deflect from its vertical position and the operating distance will not change.

To dismantle the radio set, it is necessary to:

(a) inform the communicating party that communication is over;

(b) switch off power supply by setting the on/off switch in the OFF (ОТКЛ.) position;

(c) take down the antenna and the counterpoise and stow them in the operator's bag. To dismantle the antenna, release the winged nut, turn the antenna clockwise and remove it from the insulator. Press with both thumbs on the latch levers on the inner side of the antenna joint and "lower" the antenna. Then move the sections along the cable to the upper end of the antenna. Take the top of the antenna in the left hand, wind the antenna around the hand to form a ring of 10 to 12 cm in diameter. Stow the wound antenna in the operator's bag. Do not wind the "erected" antenna. When operating into a beam antenna wind it up on a fork and stow it in the radio operator's bag;

(d) disconnect the headset, fold it up and pack it in the bag;

(e) shut the front lid of the pack.

Note. Prior to stowage, the antenna and the headset should be cleaned of dust and dirt.

Checking the Radio Set Power Supply and Replacing the Storage Batteries

Prior to operation, it is necessary to ascertain whether the storage batteries are in order.

Discharged batteries are indicated by the pointer of the meter on the front panel positioned to the left of the painted luminous sector of the scale (with the toggle switch on the front panel of the radio set in the AFC OFF FILAMENT (АПЧ ОТКЛ. НАКАЛ) position). In addition, when the batteries are discharged, the level of the receiver set noise is reduced and the signal is less audible. Discharged batteries should be replaced by freshly charged ones.

Replace the batteries in the following way:

(a) set the on/off switch on the radio set pack in the OFF (ОТКЛ.) position;

(b) open the rear lid of the pack and remove the batteries from the battery compartment;

(c) disconnect the connecting wires from the batteries;

(d) screw the plugs in the freshly charged batteries, and connect the supply wires to them observing the polarity;

(e) install the batteries in the compartment, shut the rear lid of the pack and switch on the radio set.

Note. For prolonged storage of the radio set it is necessary to remove the batteries from the rear compartment and to keep them separately. The battery compartment of the pack should be wiped thoroughly of alkali and dirt.

Checking the Radio Set for Serviceability

Prior to operation, check the radio set for serviceability in the following way:

(a) examine the radio set and the battery compartment. On discovering dirt or any fault, eliminate the fault and remove dirt by any means available. When removing dirt, pay special attention to the cleanliness of the antenna insulator, the connectors of the headset, the connections of the batteries to the connecting wires and the bunched wires proper;

(b) listen to the set noises in reception. The noises should be loud and without crackling. If no noises are heard, check the headset by replacing it (or handset) by a new one;

(c) check the tuning of the discriminator.

The accuracy of the discriminator tuning under service conditions is checked and, if necessary, its adjustment is made with the aid of a trimmer (access to the trimmer is provided by opening the cap in the lower right-hand corner of the radio set front panel) in the following way.

In the reception mode, with the crystal calibrator of the radio set switched on and the CALIBRATOR (КАЛИБРАТОР) push-button on the front panel depressed, tune to one of the harmonics of the crystal calibrator according to zero beats heard in the earphones of the headset.

The discriminator is tuned correctly if the zero-beat frequency does not change when the AFC (АПЧ) toggle switch on the front panel is switched on and off.

If the frequency changes considerably, the discriminator tuning should be adjusted with the trimmer.

By turning the discriminator trimmer (with the AFC system switched on) obtain zero beats which will be heard in the radio set earphones, then switch off the AFC toggle switch. If in this case there are no zero beats in the earphones, manipulate the tuning knob of the radio set to obtain them. Switch on the AFC toggle switch and, if necessary, repeat the tuning of the discriminator with the trimmer.

By repeating the above operations, achieve a condition when the beat frequency heard in the earphones does not change when the AFC switch is set on and off.

To avoid mistakes in tuning the discriminator by means of the trimmer, use a special non-magnetic screwdriver included in the radio set standard equipment;

(d) check the dial calibration.

The calibration accuracy of the radio set dial is checked and, if necessary, its correction under service conditions is carried out in the following way.

In reception, with the AFC system switched off (the toggle switch on the front panel should be in the AFC OFF position) and with the crystal calibrator switched on (the button on the front panel marked CALIBRATOR should be depressed), set the dial with the aid of the tuning knob against the cursor to the upper correction mark (longer mark with a dot).

The radio set requires no frequency correction if zero beats or audio-frequency beats can be heard in the earphones of the headset. In the absence of zero beats, or if the audio-frequency beats have a pitch of tone higher than 1000 Hz, the calibration should be corrected with the aid of the correction trimmer which is accessible through the upper hole in the front panel of the radio set marked CORRECTION (КОРРЕКЦИЯ). The hole is stopped by a threaded stopper which should be screwed out with the aid of a screwdriver.

The tuning frequency should be corrected by turning the trimmer screw with a screwdriver until zero beats are obtained, the radio set dial being set precisely at the correction mark.

(e) make sure that the antenna is energized. In transmission, tune the antenna tuning circuit referring to the maximum readings of the instrument located on the radio set front panel.

The radio set should be properly tuned at any point of the band.

6. RADIO SET OPERATING PROCEDURE

The types P-105M, P-108M and P-109M radio sets provide for the following types of communication:

- direct radio communication using two or more radio sets in the radio network;
- telephone communication along a wire line;
- radio communication with remote control of the radio set from an outlying post via a telephone set;
- semiautomatic retransmission at manual control.

Prior to operation, prepare the radio set and check whether it is serviceable.

Prepare the radio set for operation in the following way:

(a) set the power on/off switch in the ON (ВКЛ.) position;

(b) set the switch in the REC. RETR. (ПР. РЕТР.) position for lighting up the dial;

(c) check the calibration of the dial against the built-in crystal calibrator;

(d) set the given frequency with the FREQUENCY SETTING (УСТАНОВКА ЧАСТОТЫ) knob and lock it with the LOCK (СТОПОР) knob;

(e) set the toggle switch on the front panel in the AFC ANTENNA CURRENT (АПЧ ТОК АНТ.) position;

(f) depress the push-to-talk switch on the headset and obtain maximum deflection of the meter pointer with the aid of the ANTENNA TUNING (НАСТРОЙКА АНТЕННЫ) knob;

(g) set the switch in the RADIO (РАДИО) position.

This done, the radio set is ready for conducting the radio communication.

Conducting the Radio Communication

For transmitting a message it is necessary to depress the push-to-talk switch on the headset and to speak into the microphone in a normal, articulate voice, without hurrying. The microphone should be held 2 - 4 cm from the mouth.

For reception, release the push-to-talk switch on the headset and listen to the headphones. In the case of a severe interference with reception, it is permissible to place the switch on the front panel of the radio set from the AFC (АПЧ) position to the OFF (ОТКЛ.) position, if this improves the quality of reception.

Operating the Radio Set when Linked by Wire Line to Outlying Post

(a) Connect a type TA-57 telephone set by means of a two-conductor field cable to the radio set terminals LINE (ЛИНИЯ) and CHASSIS (КОРПУС);

(b) insert the headset connector into the receptacle located on the pack;

(c) open the front lid of the pack and set the knob of the function switch in the SERVICE (СЛУЖ.) position;

(d) depress the CALL (ВЫЗОВ) button to call the telephone operator. The radio operator can be called by the telephone operator by turning the magneto handle of the telephone set;

(e) depress the lever of the headset and the push-to-talk switch on the handset of the telephone set to conduct communication.

During the talk the noise of the receiver will be slightly audible. If during the radio operator's work over the wire line a call is received on the radio set from a communicating party, the operator must immediately pass over to radio operation by setting the switch from the SERVICE (СЛУЖ.) position to the RADIO (РАДИО) position.

Conducting the Communication with Remote Control of the Radio Set from Outlying Post

Having prepared the radio set for operation, set the function switch in the REMOTE (ДИСТ.) position.

Conduct radio communication from the outlying post, switching the radio set from reception to transmission by pressing the push-to-talk switch on the handset of the telephone set (when switching over to reception, release the push-to-talk switch).

In this case the push-to-talk switch on the handset of the radio set is released.

Retransmission

For retransmission it is necessary to carry out the following operations:

(a) the two radio sets that are to be used for retransmission are positioned not closer than 25 m from each other, and their LINE (ЛИНИЯ) and CHASSIS (КОРПУС) terminals are respectively interconnected by a cable. The headset is plugged into the receptacle located on the pack or on the front panel;

(b) the assigned radio-communication frequencies are set. The frequencies of the two radio sets should differ by not less than 100 kHz (four fixed frequencies) according to the radio set dial. Frequency difference multiple of the radio set intermediate frequency should be avoided.

Should it be impossible to meet the frequency separation requirements, the radio sets should be removed to a distance of over 100 m from each other.

Prior to operation, it is necessary to make sure that the selected frequencies are suitable. Do this by checking whether the radio sets have any effect on each other.

For this purpose, one of the radio sets is switched to transmission, and the suppression (reduction) of noise is checked on the receiver of the other. Then, the first radio set is switched to reception and the second, to transmission, and the suppression of noise is checked again. If the suppression of noise is considerable, the radio sets should be moved farther apart;

(c) each radio set is tuned separately and checked for radio communication with its communicating party (the function switches of both radio sets should be in the RADIO position);

(d) on receiving a call from one of the parties, the radio operator in charge of retransmission sets the switch of the radio set that has received the call to the

REC. RETR. (ПР. РЕТР.) position. In this case the other radio set retransmits the call in the direction of the second communicating party (the switch is in the RADIO position);

(e) the modes of operation of the radio sets are selected by the function switch. This switch is in the REC. RETR. (ПР. РЕТР.) or TRANS. RETR. (ПЕР. РЕТР.) position, depending on the direction of the radio transmission. In this case the first radio set will be in the RECEIVE mode and the second, in the TRANSMIT mode or vice versa, when the switch is set in the TRANS. RETR. (ПЕР. РЕТР.) position. Performing the manipulations of the radio sets the operator in charge of retransmission listens to the transmission and switches over the retransmitting radio sets at the appropriate time;

(f) on finishing the retransmission, the knob of the switch should be returned to the RADIO position.

7. MAINTENANCE OF RADIO SET

(Scheduled Maintenance Operations)

Maintenance of the radio set means carrying out those operations which ensure long life of the equipment and its constant readiness for operation.

The radio set maintenance includes:

daily technical inspections;

weekly maintenance;

monthly maintenance;

semiannual maintenance.

Daily Technical Inspections

(a) Carry out external examination and remove dust and dirt from the accessible parts of the radio set, checking the latter for serviceability according to the corresponding Section of these Operating Instructions;

(b) take care to keep dirt, snow and sand from getting into the headset or handset connector, and also into the jack of the antenna insulator;

(c) keep water from getting inside the radio set. If water does get inside, take the radio set out of the pack and dry it;

(d) see to it that the storage battery plugs are always screwed in tight. Without good reason neither put the radio set on its side nor turn it with the antenna insulator down;

(e) protect the headset from the effect of moisture. After operation at low temperatures or high humidity (in the rain) dry the handset or the headset. When operating in the frost keep the microphone from freezing;

(f) do not twist or bend sharply the connecting wires of the headphones. See to it that the outer sheathings of the cables are in good repair. Disconnect the headset from the radio set by pulling the connector and not the cable;

(g) the jack of the antenna insulator should be clean. The antenna insulator should be protected from blows;

(h) the rod antenna should be cleaned of dirt and dried after the rain. Special attention should be paid to the joints between the antenna sections;

(i) the rod antenna should be cleaned with a dry rag and by no means with sandpaper or sand, which will result in removing the protective coating;

(j) the beam antenna should be wound onto the fork in even layers, turn to turn. Dirt should be wiped off the antenna wire with a rag. Damaged insulation should be restored by wrapping the damaged place with a thin layer of insulating tape.

In addition, it is necessary to keep the battery compartment of the pack clean. Before installing the batteries in the pack, the batteries and the battery compartment should be wiped with a rag to remove traces of electrolyte and alkali salts.

Throughout the operation and storage, at the first opportunity, open the rear lid of the radio set pack for examination and, if necessary, clean the battery compartment of the electrolyte.

Immediately before operating the radio set it is necessary to:

(a) check the battery voltage according to the radio set meter;

(b) check the power output in the antenna using the radio set meter;

(c) check the dial calibration against the built-in calibrator;

(d) check the serviceability of the headset, the handset and of the entire radio set;

(e) check the tuning of the discriminator against the built-in crystal calibrator.

Weekly Maintenance

Weekly maintenance includes:

(a) carrying out the operations included in daily technical inspections;

(b) checking the condition of the antenna devices and plug connectors.

During the weekly maintenance operations special attention should be paid to the condition of the storage batteries, the headset, the handset and the antennas.

Monthly Maintenance

In monthly maintenance, in addition to the operations indicated for weekly and daily inspections, a detailed inspection of the radio set complement is made, and the missing parts are added to the single set of spare parts.

Semiannual Maintenance

Semiannual maintenance includes the operations of the monthly maintenance and technical checks of the following radio set parameters:

(a) measuring the current in a dummy antenna;

(b) checking the current consumed by the radio set;

(c) checking the modulation of the transmitter;

(d) measuring the sensitivity of the modulation input;

(e) checking the sensitivity and the audio voltage at the receiver output;

(f) checking the tuning accuracy of the receiver discriminator and mixer circuits;

(g) checking the operation of the AFC system;

(h) checking the error of the radio set frequency calibration.

8. MEASURING THE RADIO SET PARAMETERS

The technical checks of the radio set for conformity to the specifications are carried out at equipped work places, with the use of measuring instruments of the following accuracy:

(a) standard-signal generators: in signal voltage, ±25%, in deviation, ±5%;,

(b) heterodyne wavemeters, ±0.01%;

(c) pointer-type frequency meters, ±2%;

(d) audio oscillators, ±5%;

(e) instruments for measuring D.C. currents and voltages, ±1.5%;

(f) instruments for measuring radio-frequency currents and voltages, ±5%;

(g) frequency deviation meters, ±5%;

(h) crystal calibrators (or radio-frequency meters), ±0.001%.

The electrical characteristics of the radio set are measured, with the supply sources of the given radio set used. All the electrical characteristics should be measured:

(a) under normal climatic conditions;

(b) with the antenna circuit tuned (the antenna circuit is tuned in the TRANSMIT mode according to the maximum reading of a thermomilliammeter or the meter on the front panel of the radio set, with a dummy antenna (50-Ohm resistor) connected);

(c) at a storage battery voltage of 4.8 V (2.4 V per group).

The connection of the instruments for measurements is shown in Figs 5 and 6.

Measuring the Dummy-Antenna Current

To measure the dummy-antenna current, connect a thermomilliammeter together with a dummy antenna (a 50-Ohm resistor) to the antenna input.

Switch on the radio set for transmission and with the ANTENNA TUNING (НАСТРОЙКА АНТЕННЫ) knob obtain the maximum deflection of the meter. At the rated battery voltage of 4.8 V, the current in the dummy antenna should not be less than 140 mA.

The check should be made at both ends and at the midpoint of the range.

Measuring the Radio-Set Current Consumption

The current consumed by the radio set from the batteries should be measured with the aid of two ammeters connected to the positive and negative wires running from the batteries. In this case the transmitter should be tuned to maximum current in the dummy antenna.

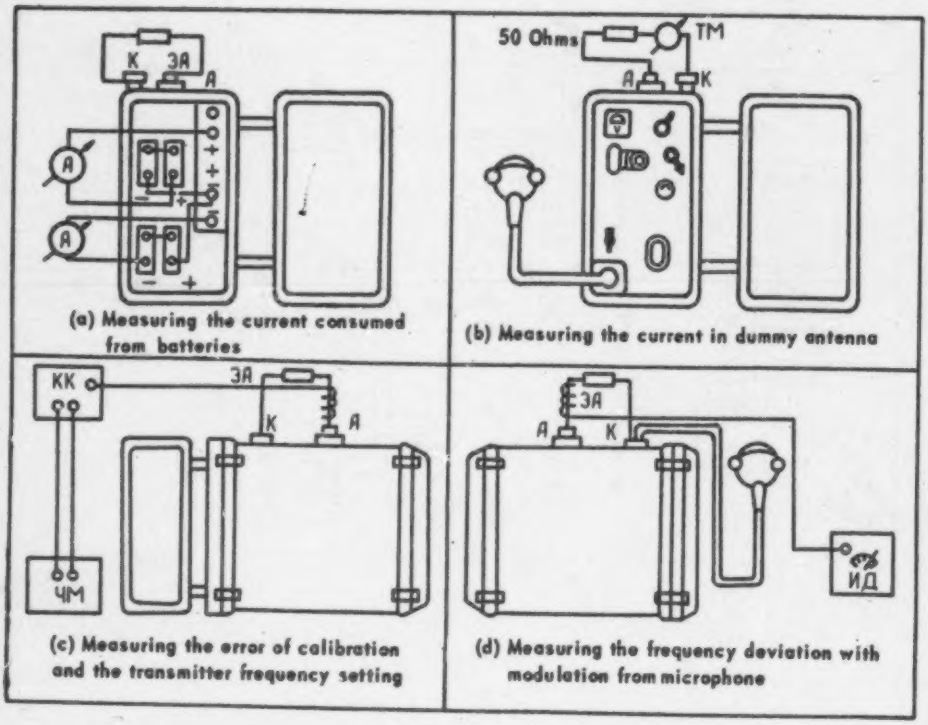
Measurements are taken at the rated battery voltage of 4.8 V both in transmission and in reception. With a serviceable radio set the current in each circuit should not exceed 1.85 A in transmission and 0.85 A in reception.

Checking the Transmitter Modulation

Prepare the frequency-deviation meter according to the instructions and connect its measuring cable to the dummy antenna (antenna input - CHASSIS terminal). Switch on the radio set for transmission. Then pronounce a loud "ah" in front of the microphone of the headset. The value of the frequency deviation, as read off the scale of the deviation meter, should not be less than 5 kHz. Measurements should be taken at three points: at the ends and in the middle of the range.

Measuring the Sensitivity of Modulation Input

Measurements are taken at two cut-off and one mid-band frequencies of the range with the transmitter fully tuned. The transmitter loaded into the dummy antenna is coupled to



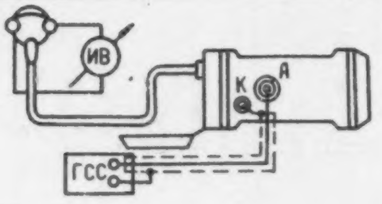
(a) Measuring the current consumed from batteries

(b) Measuring the current in dummy antenna

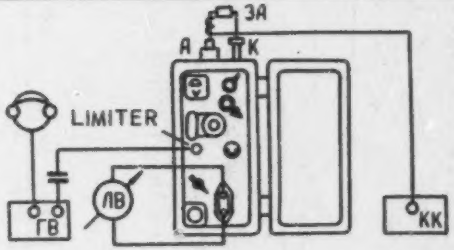
(c) Measuring the error of calibration and the transmitter frequency setting

(d) Measuring the frequency deviation with modulation from microphone

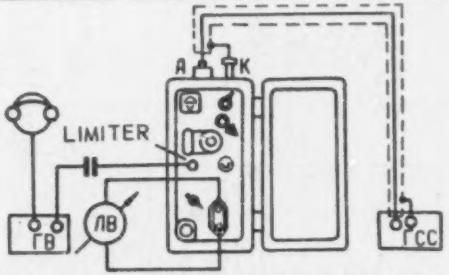
FIG. 5. CONNECTION OF INSTRUMENTS FOR TESTING THE RADIO SET



(e) Measuring the receiver sensitivity



(f) Measuring the error of calibration and the receiver frequency setting



(g) Measuring the pulling-in limits of automatic frequency control

SYMBOLS

ИД	– Deviation meter
ГСС	– Standard-Signal Generator
ЧМ	– Frequency meter
ГВ	– Heterodyne wavemeter
ИВ	– Output meter
ЛВ	– Valve voltmeter
М	– Microphone
ТМ	– Thermomilliammeter
А	– Ammeter
А	– Jack with antenna insulator
КК	– Crystal calibrator
К	– Chassis binding post
ЭА	– Dummy antenna

FIG. 6. CONNECTION OF INSTRUMENTS FOR TESTING THE RADIO SET

the frequency modulation meter. The headset is plugged into receptacle on the front panel.

A voltage having a frequency of 1000 Hz is applied from the audio oscillator to the modulation input of the transmitter (3rd contact of the upper connector of the pack) via a 0.05-μF capacitor, while a valve voltmeter for measuring this voltage is connected after the capacitor.

The voltage from the audio oscillator is set to such a value at which the pointer of the deviation meter will deflect by 5 kHz.

The value of the audio voltage required for changing the frequency by 5 kHz determines the sensitivity of the modulation input and should be within 80 to 200 mV.

Checking the Sensitivity and Audio Voltage at Receiver Output

Checking is done with the aid of a standard-signal generator and a valve voltmeter. Prior to measurements, set the frequency according to the dial, place the toggle switch in the AFC OFF FILAMENT (АПЧ ОТКЛ. НАКАЛ) position, connect the valve voltmeter to the telephone output of the receiver being checked.

Apply the voltage of 1.5 μV from the standard-signal generator (S.S.G.) via its output cable to the input of the radio set, for which purpose connect the clips of the S.S.G. output cable to the antenna input and to the CHASSIS (КОРПУС) terminal according to the markings on the cable, switch on the molulation of the S.S.G., set a deviation level equal to 5 kHz, and using the FREQUENCY (ЧАСТОТА) knob tune the S.S.G. to the receiver frequency against the discriminator zero voltage referring to the valve voltmeter connected to "+" and "-" jacks of the discriminator.

The audio output voltage should not be less than 1 V. Then, switch off the modulation and measure the residual noise voltage in the receiver, simultaneously determining the ratio of the audio output voltage (V_s) to the residual receiver noise voltage (V_n). Varying the output voltage with the attenuator of the S.S.G. find the value at which ratio $V_s : V_n$ will be equal to 10. This value is known as the sensitivity of the receiver.

The radio set can be considered serviceable if the receiver sensitivity is not worse than 1.5 μV.

The sensitivity is checked at two extreme points of the range.

Checking the Tuning Accuracy of Receiver Discriminator and Mixer Circuits

Misalignment of the discriminator and mixer circuits may cause malfunctioning of the AFC (automatic frequency control) system and as a final result, loss of communication. That is why during technical examinations and repairs it is necessary to check thoroughly the accuracy of tuning of these circuits.

To check the alignment of the discriminator circuit, a D.C. valve voltmeter is to be connected to jacks "+" and "-" of the discriminator. For this purpose, the cap covering the discriminator plate should be removed.

In the RECEIVE mode of operation the built-in crystal calibrator of the radio set is switched on (the CALIBRATOR-LIGHT button is to be depressed) and the voltage of the discriminator circuit is measured with the aid of the valve voltmeter across jacks "+" and "-". The voltage should not exceed ±0.5 V.

If the voltage is other than ±0.5 V, rotate the trimming capacitor located on the same ceramic plate with the aid of a special screwdriver to obtain a zero reading of the meter.

If the discriminator circuit is tuned correctly and precisely, the discriminator voltage, as indicated by the valve voltmeter, should increase (positive and negative sides) when the trimming capacitor rotor is turned to the right and left off the tuned position.

It should be borne in mind that a metal screwdriver causes detuning of the circuit (as the trimming capacitor is not earthed), therefore it is better to use a special screwdriver included in the set of standard equipment or a plastic screwdriver with a small metal tip.

After the discriminator circuit has been tuned, check the tuning of the mixer circuit according to the magnitude of the voltage across jacks "+" and "-", with the crystal calibrator switched off (the receiver set noise voltage is to be measured).

In this case the measured voltage should not be other than ±2.0 V. If the voltage is beyond ±2.0 V, tune the mixer circuit (at a repair shop), for which purpose remove the receiver-transmitter from the pack and connect it to the batteries via a coupling cable. Unsolder the metal cap of the mixer circuit screen located on the ceramic plate. Rotate the slug of the mixer coil to obtain zero readings of the valve voltmeter. Make sure that the circuit is tuned correctly (the zero reading of the voltmeter can be also obtained with the circuit fully detuned). Do this by turning the slug to the left and right of the zero-reading position; the voltmeter should indicate negative and positive voltages. Rotate the slug with care so as not to damage its slot. After tuning, carefully seal the circuit. The procedure for tuning the mixer and discriminator circuits should be the one described above. For example, it is not allowed to first tune the mixer and then the discriminator. All the tuning operations should be performed at the midband frequency free from interference.

Checking the Operation of the AFC System

The operation of the AFC system is checked at the midband frequency of the radio set range. An unmodulated signal of 1.5 μV is applied from a S.S.G. to the receiver input. A heterodyne wavemeter is connected to jack LIMITER

(OΓP.) on the radio set front panel, and a valve voltmeter is connected to jacks "+" and "-" of the discriminator. The toggle switch is set in the AFC OFF FILAMENT position.

The S.S.G. is tuned exactly to the receiver frequency according to the zero reading of the valve voltmeter. Frequency value f_o, to which the discriminator is tuned, is measured with the aid of the heterodyne wavemeter.

The heterodyne wavemeter is detuned by 10 kHz to one side of the discriminator frequency, and the S.S.G. is tuned to zero beats with the heterodyne wavemeter. The AFC system is switched on and the newly obtained intermediate frequency $f_{res.}$ is measured with the aid of the heterodyne wavemeter. The AFC system gain (G) is calculated according to the formula:

$$G = \frac{10}{f_o - f_{res.}} .$$

Then the measurement is repeated with the heterodyne wavemeter and the S.S.G. detuned by 10 kHz to the other side of the discriminator frequency. The AFC system gain should not be less than 5 times.

Checking the Dial Calibration. Frequency Correction Rules

The calibration should be checked and the frequency of the radio set corrected after checking all the abovementioned electrical characteristics of the radio set and bringing them to the normal values.
toggle switch is in the AFC OFF FILAMENT position), and begins with correction of the frequency against the built-in crystal calibrator. After this dial calibration is checked in transmission and reception throughout the whole range of the radio set, beginning with the maximum frequency of the range.

The calibration of the radio set dial is checked, beginning with the TRANSMIT mode, with the antenna circuit tuned and a dummy antenna (50-Ohm resistor) connected.

The calibration of the radio set dial is checked in the TRANSMIT mode with the aid of a crystal calibrator at frequencies that are multiples of 1 MHz, or with the aid of a radio-frequency meter.

The crystal calibrator is coupled to the antenna jack of the radio set with the aid of a radio-frequency cable, and the calibration of the dial is checked.

If the calibration error is within ±4.0 kHz at any point of the band, then the calibration of the receiver should be checked.

If the dial calibration error in the TRANSMIT mode of operation is beyond ±4.0 kHz, then it is necessary to correct the frequency against an external crystal calibrator. For this purpose the highest frequency that is a multiple of 1 MHz is set on the radio set dial, the antenna circuit is tuned and, by turning the rotor of the upper correction trimmer (upper opening next to inscription CORRECTION on the radio set front panel), zero beats or zero readings of the frequency meter (connected to the crystal calibrator output) are obtained.

After this the dial calibration error should be again checked over the whole range. If at any point of the range the dial calibration error is beyond ±4.0 kHz, but less than 6 - 7 kHz, then it is necessary to spread this error evenly over the range with the aid of the upper correction trimmer.

For this purpose set the radio set dial to the frequency at which the error is the greatest. By turning the rotor of the upper correction trimmer decrease the calibration error. This done, check again the dial calibration error over the whole range. Do this until throughout the whole range the error is the least possible and is spread uniformly.

In case the upper correction trimmer does not help in reducing the dial calibration error to ±4.0 kHz, but the calibration error is beyond ±7 kHz, the correction should be performed by shifting the eyepiece.

At the upper frequency of the range the frequency correction is made with the aid of the trimmer, as described above. Then the lower frequency of the range is set and the correction is made by shifting the eyepiece. For this purpose, the screws securing the eyepiece framing (two to the left of the eyepiece and three under the rubber cap of the eyepiece) should be somewhat released.

Continue the frequency correction with the aid of the trimmer (at the upper end of the range) and eyepiece (at the lower end of the range) until a minimum and uniform error over the whole range of the radio set is obtained.

The correction completed, tighten up the five screws securing the eyepiece framing.

After the radio set dial calibration error has been reduced in the TRANSMIT mode to the minimum value and is not beyond ±4.0 kHz at any point of the range, the calibration should be checked in the RECEIVE mode of operation.

If the dial calibration error in transmission cannot be reduced to ±4.0 kHz, the radio set should be sent to a repair shop.

In reception the calibration is checked and the frequency is corrected in the following way.

The radio set dial is set to the correction notch in the upper part of the band, and (with button CALIBRATOR - LIGHT on the front panel of the radio set depressed) by turning the rotor of the lower calibration trimmer the zero beats are obtained in the earphones of the headset.

Then the calibration of the radio set dial is checked in the RECEIVE mode throughout the whole range.

The input of a heterodyne wavemeter is coupled via a capacitor of 10 - 50 pF to jack LIMITER (OГP.) located [illegible] the front panel. A frequency equal to the n-th harmonic of the external crystal calibrator is set on the radio set dial. The heterodyne wavemeter is used to measure the intermediate frequency signal (f_i) which is formed by the frequency of the external crystal calibrator (f_{cc}) and by the frequency of the receiver local oscillator ($f_{l.o.}$). In the radio set $f_i = f_{cc} - f_{l.o.}$. In the case of exact tracking of the crystal calibrator frequency with that of the receiver local oscillator the intermediate frequency equals 793.8 kHz.

The difference between the nominal intermediate frequency and the measured one will give the frequency calibration error of the receiver.

9. STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION RULES

The conditions of storage should ensure the preservation of the radio set electrical and operational characteristics without any change in the general appearance of the radio set.

The following storage conditions may be considered normal:

(a) relative air humidity in the storeroom from 50 to 65 per cent;

(b) air temperature from +10 to +25°C.

Sharp temperature fluctuations are not permissible.

When factory outfits are stored in stacks they should not be piled more than three rows high.

The radio sets require no special slushing for storage, since they are provided with adequate anticorrosive coating and paint. For prolonged storage, however, it is recommended that the metal parts of the radio set should be coated with a thin layer of protective grease.

Before putting the radio sets that have been in operation in prolonged storage, it is necessary to remove [illegible] storage batteries from the pack, pour the electrolyte out of them, wash and dry thoroughly and lubricate all metal parts with a thin layer of protective grease. It is recommended that the batteries should be stored separately.

When transporting the factory outfits of the radio sets in packing boxes, it is necessary to observe the following:

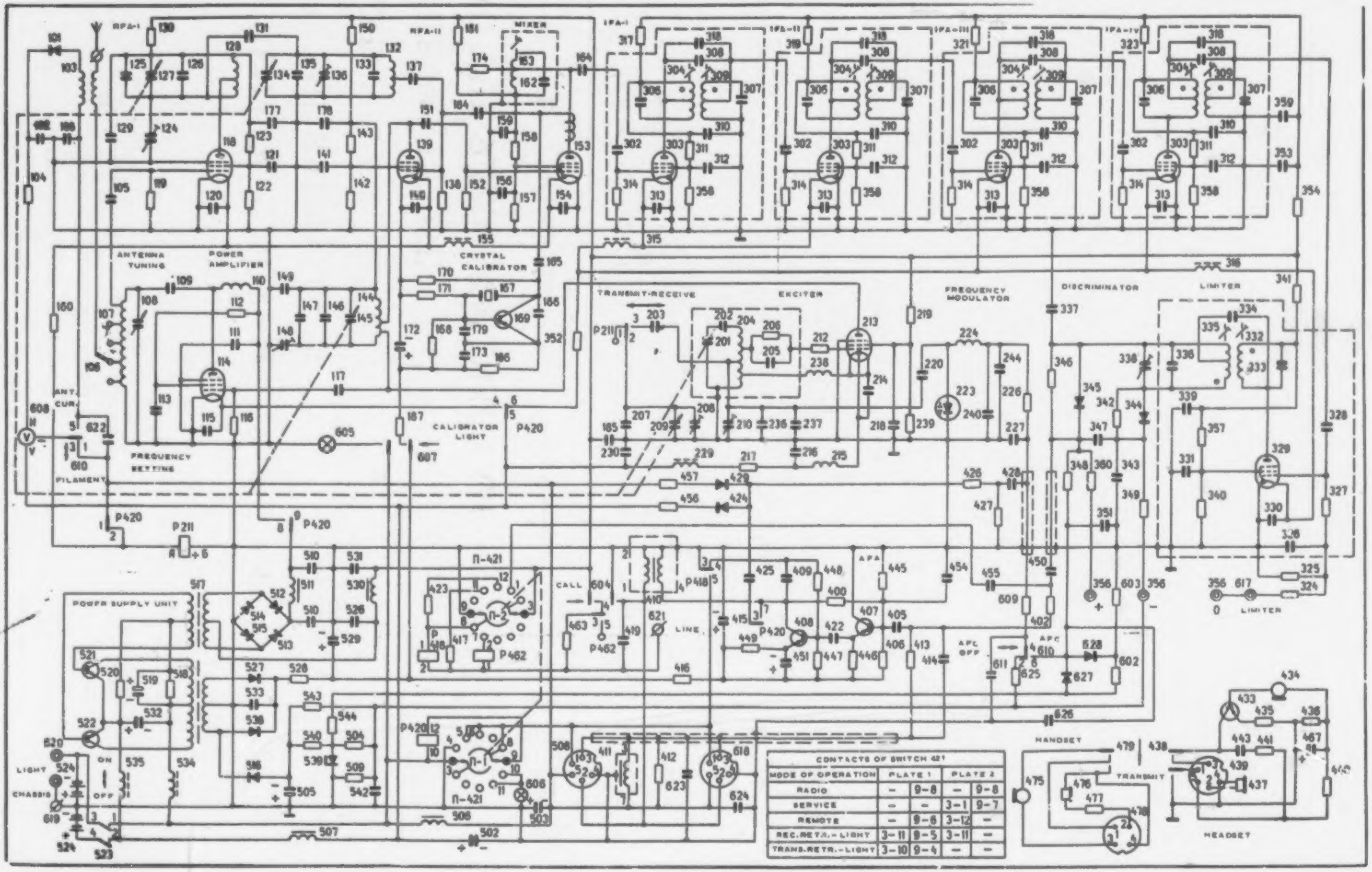
(a) when transporting the radio sets in packing boxes in open motor vehicles it is permissible to stack them not more than two rows high. From above the radio sets should be covered with tarpaulin;

(b) it is forbidden to turn the packing boxes over when loading and unloading them;

(c) when transporting the factory outfits by railway, the radio sets can be stacked in the car up to four rows high with padding of cardboard or thick paper between the rows.

The rows of packing boxes with the radio sets are to be arranged across the car and secured by boards to prevent them from shifting.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM
TO THE RADIO SET
AND
THE PARTS LIST
TO THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM


RFA-I
RFA-II
MIXER
IFA-I
IFA-II
IFA-III
IFA-IV
ANTENNA TUNING
POWER AMPLIFIER
CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR
ANT. CUR.
FILAMENT
FREQUENCY SETTING
CALIBRATOR LIGHT
TRANSMIT-RECEIVE
EXCITER
FREQUENCY MODULATOR
DISCRIMINATOR
LIMITER
POWER SUPPLY UNIT
LIGHT
CHASSIS
ON
OFF
CALL
LINE
AFA
AFC OFF
AFC
HANDSET
TRANSMIT
HEADSET
P420
P211
P462
P418
П-421
П-1
П-2

CONTACTS OF SWITCH 421				
MODE OF OPERATION	PLATE 1		PLATE 2	
RADIO	—	9–8	—	9–8
SERVICE	—	—	3–1	9–7
REMOTE	—	9–6	3–12	—
REC.RETR.-LIGHT	3–11	9–5	3–11	—
TRANS.RETR.-LIGHT	3–10	9–4	—	—

PARTS LIST TO RADIO SET SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
101	Diode Д9Е	1	
102	Capacitor СКМ-26-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
103	Current transformer	1	
104^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-510 Ω ±10%	1	
105	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-51 pF ±10%	1	
106	Switch	1	
107	Antenna coil (±3.5%): 0.55 μH	1	for P-105M
	0.92 μH	1	for P-108M
	1.52 μH	1	for P-109M
108	Trimmer 5 - 30 pF	1	
109	Capacitor СКМ-16-М47-250-100 pF ±10%	1	
110	Anode choke 31.5 μH ±10%	1	
111	Capacitor СКМ-26-М330-250-1000 pF ±20%	1	
112^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-18 kΩ ±10%	1	
113	Capacitor СКМ-26-М330-250-1000 pF ±20%	1	
114	Valve 1П24Б-В (1П24Б)	1	
115	Capacitor СКМ-26-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
116	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-470 kΩ ±10%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
117	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-51 pF ±10%	1	
118	Valve 1Ж17Б	1	
119	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-150 kΩ ±10%	1	
120	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
121	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
122	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-240 kΩ ±10%	1	
123	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-82 kΩ ±10%	1	
124	Trimmer 2 to 4.2 pF	1	
125^x	Capacitor КД-1-М47-1 pF ±0.4	1	
126^x	Capacitor КД-1-М47-12 pF ±10%	1	for P-105M
	Capacitor КД-1-М47-8.2 pF ±10%	1	for P-108M
	Capacitor КД-1-М47-8.2 pF ±10%	1	for P-109M
127	Gang capacitor section 5.0 to 26 pF	1	
128	Anode coil of the 1st HF amplifier (±2.5%): 0.45 μH	1	for P-105M
	0.8 μH	1	for P-108M
	1.45 μH	1	for P-109M
129	Capacitor СКМ-2а-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
130	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-10 kΩ ±10%	1	
131	Ceramic capacitor 0.35 pF	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
132	Grid-circuit coil of the 2nd HF amplifier(±2.5%): 0.45 μH	1	for P-105M
	0.8 μH	1	for P-108M
	1.45 μH	1	for P-109M
133^x	Capacitor КД-1-П100-1 pF ±0.4	1	
134	Gang capacitor section 5.0 to 26 pF	1	
135^x	Capacitor КД-1-М47-12 pF ±10%	1	for P-105M
	Capacitor КД-1-М47-10 pF ±10%		for P-108M
	Capacitor КД-1-М47-10 pF ±10%	1	for P-109M
136	Trimmer 2 to 4.2 pF	1	
137	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-51 pF ±10%	1	
138	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-150 kΩ ±10%	1	
139	Valve 1Ж18Б	1	
140	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
141	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
142	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-100 kΩ ±10%	1	
143	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-68 kΩ ±10%	1	
144	Anode coil of the 2nd HF amplifier (±3%): 0.45 μH	1	for P-105M
	0.8 μH	1	for P-108M
	1.45 μH	1	for P-109M
145	Gang capacitor section 5.0 to 26 pF	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
146^x	Capacitor КД-1-П100-2.2 pF ±0.4	1	for P-105M
			for P-108M
	Capacitor КД-1-П100-1 pF ±0.4	1	for P-109M
147^x	Capacitor КД-1-П100-1 pF ±0.4	1	
148	Trimmer 2 to 4.2 pF	1	
149	Capacitor СКМ-2а-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
150	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-1.5 kΩ ±10%	1	
151	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-51 pF ±10%	1	
152	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-150 kΩ ±10%	1	
153	Valve 1Ж18Б	1	
154	Capacitor КМ-5а-Н30-33,000 pF +50%-20%	1	
155	Filament choke ≥140 μH	1	
156	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
157	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-200 kΩ ±10%	1	
158	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-100 kΩ ±10%	1	
159	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
160	Wire-wound resistor 11 Ω	1	
161	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-10 kΩ ±10%	1	
162	Capacitor КМ-5а-М47-100 pF ±10%	1	
163	Coil with core (±2.5%) 400 μH	1	
164	Capacitor СКМ-1б-М47-250-100 pF ±10%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
165	Capacitor КД-1-М47-8.2 pF ±10%	1	
166	Capacitor КМ-4а-М1500-180 pF ±10%	1	
167	Crystal resonator РК69БА	1	794 kHz
168	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-5.1 kΩ ±5%	1	
169	Transistor П416А	1	
170	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-4.3 kΩ ±10%	1	
171	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-15 kΩ ±5%	1	
172	Capacitor К50-3Б-50-10	1	
173	Capacitor СКМ-2а-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
174xx	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25- 68 kΩ ±10%	1	
175	Contact block	1	
176	Contact block	1	
177	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
178	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
179	Capacitor КМ-4а-М1500-750 pF ±10%	1	
184	Capacitor КД-1-П100-2.2 pF ±0.4	1	
185	Capacitor КТ-1-М1300-150 pF ±10%	1	
186	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1.8kΩ ±10%	1	
187	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-100 Ω ±10%	1	
188	Capacitor СКМ-2а-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
201	Exciter gang capacitor: 6.35 to 13.5 pF	1	for P-105M
	6.35 to 15 pF	1	for P-108M
	6.45 to 16.45 pF	1	for P-109M
202^x	Capacitor KM-5a-M1500-1800 pF ±10%	1	for P-105M
	Capacitor KM-5a-M1500-1600 pF ±10%	1	for P-108M for P-109M
203^x	Capacitor KM-4a-M750-430 pF ±5%	1	
204	Coil of exciter grid circuit: 1.31 µH	1	for P-105M
	1.97 µH	1	for P-108M
	3.28 µH	1	for P-109M
205^x	Capacitor KД-1-M700-39 pF ±10%	1	
206	Resistor OMЛT-0.5-68 kΩ ±10%	1	
207^x	Capacitor KД-1-M47-2.2 pF ±0.4	1	for P-105M
	Capacitor KД-1-П100-1 pF ±0.4	1	for P-108M for P-109M
208	Trimmer 2 to 4.2 pF	1	
209	Auxiliary gang capacitor of exciter section: 3.45 to 21.95 pF	1	for P-1[illegible]M for P-10[illegible]

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
	3.45 to 25.95 pF	1	for P-109M
210	Trimmer 2 to 4.2 pF	1	
211	High-frequency relay РПВ-2/7	1	
212	Resistor ВС-0.125-10 Ω ±20%	1	
213	Valve 1Ж29Б-В (1Ж29Б)	1	
214	Capacitor СКМ-26-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
215	**Filament choke 19.8 μH ±10%**	1	
216	Capacitor СКМ-26-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
217	Wire-wound resistor 14.9 Ω	1	
218	Capacitor СКМ-26-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
219	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-51 kΩ ±10%	1	
220^{x}	Capacitor КД-1-П33-5.1 pF ±0.4	1	for P-105M
	Capacitor КД-1-П33-5.6 pF ±0.4	1	for P-108M
	Capacitor КД-1-П33-6.2 pF ±0.4	1	for P-109M
223	Varicap Д901Г	1	
224^{x}	Choke: 1.7 μH	1	for P-105M
	2.7 μH	1	for P-108M
	4.5 μH	1	for P-109M
226	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-100 kΩ ±10%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
227	Capacitor КТ-2-М700-100 pF ±10%	1	
229	Filter choke ⩾ 140 μH	1	
230	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
231	Contact block	1	
236^{xx}	Capacitor КТ-2-М700-3.3 pF ±0.4	1	
237^{xx}	Capacitor КТ-2-М47-2.2 pF ±0.4	1	
238	Choke 14 turns	1	for P-109M
239^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-68 kΩ ±10%	1	
240^{xx}	Capacitor КД-1-М47-5.1 pF ±0.4	1	0-6.8 pF
244^{x}	Capacitor КД-1-М75-24 pF ±10%	1	
302	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-100 pF ±10%	4	
303	Valve 1Ж18Б	4	
304	Coil of IF amplifier anode circuit 414.5 μH ±10%	4	
306	Capacitor СКМ-1б-МПО-250-100 pF ±10%	4	
307	Capacitor СКМ-1б-МПО-250-100 pF ±10%	4	
308^{x}	Capacitor КД-1-М47-10 pF ±10%	4	
309	Coil of IF amplifier grid circuit 414.5 μH ±10%	4	
310	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	4	
311	Resistor ВС-0.125-150 kΩ ±10%	4	
312	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	4	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	No.
313	Capacitor КМ-5а-Н30-33,000 pF +50%-20%	4	
314	Resistor ВС-0.125-470 kΩ±10%	4	
315	Filament choke ⩾ 140 μH	1	
316	Filament choke ⩾ 140 μH	1	
317^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25- 82 kΩ±10%	1	
318^{xx}	Capacitor КД-1-М47-1 pF ±0.4	4	
319^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25- 82 kΩ±10%	1	
321	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-15 kΩ ±10%	1	
323	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-15 kΩ±10%	1	
324	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-51 kΩ±10%	1	
325	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-820 kΩ±10%	1	
326	Capacitor КД-1-Н30-680 pF +50%-20%	1	
327	Resistor ВС-0.125-330 kΩ±10%	1	
328	Capacitor КД-1-М1300-100 pF ±10%	1	
329	Valve 1Ж18Б	1	
330	Capacitor КМ-5а-Н30-33,000 pF +50%-20%	1	
331	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
332	Coil of limiter anode circuit 414.5 μH ±10%	1	
333	Capacitor СКМ-1б-МПО-250-82 pF ±10%	1	
334	Capacitor КД-1-М75-39 pF ±10%	1	
335	Coil of discriminator circuit 414.5 μH ±10%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
336^x	Capacitor СКМ-1б-МПО-250-91 pF ±10%	1	
337^x	Capacitor КД-1-М47-10 pF ±10%	1	
338	Trimmer 4 to 9 pF	1	
339	Capacitor СКМ-2б-Н30-125-5100 pF +50%-20%	1	
340	Resistor ВС-0.125-330 kΩ±10%	1	
341^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-22 kΩ±10%	1	
342^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-330 kΩ±10%	1	
343	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
344	Diode Д105	1	
345	Diode Д105	1	
346^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-330 kΩ±10%	1	
347	Capacitor КСО-1-250-Г-620 pF ±10%	1	
348	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-510 kΩ ±10%	1	
349	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1.1 kΩ±20%	1	
351	Capacitor БМ-2-200-0.01 ±10%	1	
352^x	Wire-wound resistor	1	
353	Capacitor КТ-1-Н70-3300 pF +80%-20%	1	
354^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-10 kΩ±10%	1	
355	Contact block	1	
356	Contact jack	3	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
357	Resistor BC-0.125-20 kΩ ±10%	1	
358	Resistor BC-0.125-330 kΩ ±10%	4	
359	Capacitor KT-1-H70-3300 pF +80%-20%	1	
360	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1MΩ ±10%	1	
400	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-750 kΩ ±10%	1	
402^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-430 kΩ ±10%	1	
405	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.1 ±10%	1	
406	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-68 kΩ ±10%	1	
407	Transistor МП14Б	1	
408	Transistor МП14Б	1	
409	Capacitor БМ-2-200-4700 pF ±10%	1	
410	Transformer		
	I - 600Ω ±20%	1	
	II - 90Ω ±20%	1	
411	Choke ⩾ 4 H	1	
412	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-16 kΩ ±10%	1	
413^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-75 kΩ ±10%	1	
414^{x}	Capacitor КСО-1-250Г-750±10%	1	
415	Capacitor К50-20-16-20	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
416^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1.5 kΩ ±10%	1	
417	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-5.1 kΩ ±10%	1	
418	Relay РЭС-10	1	
419	Capacitor МБМ-160-1 ±10%	1	
420	Switching relay	1	
421	Switch 5П4НПМ	1	
422	Capacitor МБМ-160-1 ±10%	1	
423	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-3 kΩ ±10%	1	
424	Diode Д9Б	1	
425	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
426^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-15 kΩ ±10%	1	
427^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-43 kΩ ±10%	1	
428	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 kΩ ±10%	1	
429	Diode Д9Б	1	
430	Block	1	
431	Block	1	
433	Transistor МП13Б	1	
434	Microphone ДЭМШ-1А	1	
435	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-150 Ω ±10%	1	
436^x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-300 Ω ±10%		

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
437	Headset TA-56M	1	
438	Microswitch МП11	2	
439	Plug with cord	1	
440^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1.1 kΩ ±10%	1	
441	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-10 kΩ ±10%	1	
443	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
445	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-82 kΩ ±10%	1	
446	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-8.2 kΩ ±10%	1	
447^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-2 kΩ ±10%	1	
448	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-68 kΩ ±10%	1	
449	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-100 Ω ±10%	1	
450	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
451	Capacitor К50-3Б-6-50	1	
454	Capacitor КТ-1-М700-200 pF ±10%	1	
455	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
456	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-100 Ω ±5%	1	
457	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-100 Ω ±5%	1	
462	Relay РЭС-10	1	
463	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-1 kΩ ±10%	1	
467	Capacitor К50-20-6.3-20	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description ant type	Qnty	Note
475	Microphone МК-16-МБ-У (МК-10-МБ)	1	
476	Telephone set ТА4-65	1	
477	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-510 Ω ±10%	1	
478	Plug with cord	1	
479	Plug-in switch	1	
501	Jack РШАГ-14	1	
502	Capacitor К50-3Б-6-50	1	
503	Capacitor К50-3Б-6-50	1	
504^{x}	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-8.2 kΩ ±10%	1	
505	Capacitor К50-3Б-50-10	1	
506	Choke 1.36 mH	1	
507	Choke 1.36 mH	1	
508	Block	1	
509	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-12 kΩ ±5%	1	
510	Capacitor ОМБГ-3-200-2x0.5 μF ±10%	1	
511	Choke 105 mH	1	
512	Diode Д226	1	
513	Diode Д226	1	
514	Diode Д226	1	
515	Diode Д226	1	
516	Diode Д223А(Д105)	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
517	Transformer	1	
518[x]	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-510 Ω ±5%	1	
519	Capacitor К50-3Б-6-50	1	
520	Wire-wound resistor 20 Ω	1	
521	Transistor П4БЭ	1	
522	Transistor П4БЭ	1	
523	Toggle switch ТП-1-2	1	
524	Storage battery 2НКП-20У2 (2НКП-24)	2	
526	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.25 ±10%	1	
527	Diode Д223А (Д105)	1	
528	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-390 Ω ±10%	1	
529	Capacitor К50-3Б-50-10	1	
530	Choke 105 mH	1	
531	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.5 ±10%	1	
532	Capacitor К50-3Б-6-50	1	
533	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.25 ±10%	1	
534	Choke	1	
535	Choke	1	
538	Diode Д223А(Д105)	1	
539	Avalanche diode Д814В	1	
540	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-2.0 kΩ ±5%	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
542	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.05 ±10%	1	
543	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-82 kΩ ±10%	1	
544x	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.5-1.8 kΩ ±10%	1	
602	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-11 kΩ ±5%	1	
603	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-8.2 kΩ ±5%	1	
604	Button	1	
605	Incandescent lamp СМ3-0.6	1	
606	Incandescent lamp СМ3-0.6	1	
607	Button	1	
608	Voltmeter М-1131	1	
609	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-100 kΩ ±10%	1	
610	Toggle switch ТП-1-2	1	
611	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.1 ±10%	1	
612	Block	1	
613	Block	1	
614	Block	1	
615	Block	1	
616	Plug РШАВ-14	1	
617	Jack	1	
618	Block	1	
619	Terminal	1	

PARTS LIST (continued)

Ref. No.	Description and type	Qnty	Note
620	Jack	2	
621	Terminal	1	
622^{xx}	Capacitor KT-2-M700-300 pF ±10%	1	
623	Capacitor KT-1-H70-2200 pF +80%-20%	1	
624	Capacitor KT-1-H70-1000 pF +80%-20%	1	
625	Resistor ОМЛТ-0.25-620 kΩ ±10%	1	
626	Capacitor МБМ-160-0.1 ±10%	1	
627	Diode Д223	1	
628	Diode Д223	1	

Notes:

1. Parts marked with an asterisk (x) are to be selected in adjustment.
2. Parts marked with two asterisks (xx) are to be used in case of necessity.
3. In some radio sets resistors and capacitors may be replaced by resistors and capacitors of other types, which does not influence the radio set quality.
4. Diodes Д105А, 2Д401А or 2Д401Б may be used instead of diodes Д223А (Д105), Avalanche diodes Д810 may be used instead of avalanche diodes Д814В. Transistors МП15 may be used instead of transistors МП14Б.
5. Feeder PK-75-4-12 may be used instead of feeder PK-75-4-16.

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Радиостанции
Р-105М, Р-108М, Р-109М
Техническое описание и инструкция
по эксплуатации
(на английском языке)
8/75442-П8

FOURTH EXHIBIT

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book captured in a SWAPO base in Operation SCEPTIC (July 1980)

oooOooo

This note book contains notes in WAMBO on weapons, organizational structure of conventional forces and tactics. It includes detailed sketches of Soviet Army insignia of rank, with the ranks designated in Russian (cyrillic script)

TRAINING
RANK STRUCTURE
USSR. 000032

110

ditenisi hadangelanete

~~Klogo 600 Kg Omutamo ohai —~~
~~200 M - 30 - 400 M~~

~~hadengelanete jomuiti~~
~~420 Kg 420 [illegible] Omutamo ohai —~~
~~ohai → 25 M - 30 40~~
~~natango ikuao 310 Kg~~
~~Omutamo 25m 40-50M~~

---

ditenishi hadangedenete bao GR =
ohai — aule 200 M
jomuiti aina 420 GR ←
ohai 25 M

~~Ha~~ ikuao aina 310 GR ←
Oule ohai 25 M

Shabamasingara

1 Oilongajo aka Ojalongelua

2 Okudipa omutodi Oina 7-62 mm
Ohailongita ehalo 1943

3 Okumbua kohautomatika-
Ohayubu omalue Lolutano

4 Eijo omulongo
Ohaidipaele 400 met

5 Oshinanosoketaue kela 1000 losito

6 wuakililita elakete 350 M
Koshi~~kone~~shonekuasile 525 meta

7 Okuda omudilo tosase 800 met
Okumba pombada 500 Met
Oshi Vihashoje 3-6 Kg sembele —
8 ~~450~~ 4-50 g —
Oholomununa eluda 16-2 nga
Omputuaurahalo 7-9 nga.

1 Ombandjuka Ohai 500 met

2 Oshelajoleteojei Pg 7U Oniwali

Pg 7SM Oshiwihua shombandju-
3 ka. Kunaoshela 85 Kg ojojohike –
6–3 Kg Ombandjuka aulewuajo
950 mm Omutika
Oshela Oshiwihua 2–2 Kg
4 Omuti kauwao 925 MM. iwuosela

Oshelajolete mokandjakoceba –
5 Ohajiele 120 pelesenta (aipe
5 Oniwali 140 pelesenta & aikulu

KABANI

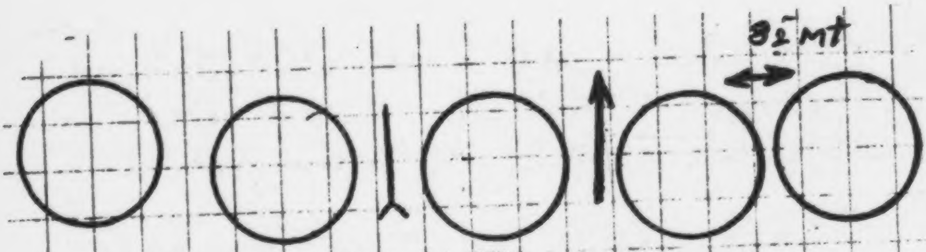
1 Omutungilo Wuosilleti 1908
Kaliba 7–62 mm Kombani 500
Ohai Okilometata ke Ohaidipale –
2 Po Kilometa 100
Okumbauwa ukililila 400 mt
Okukuata molipai nokodolala-
3 ahakud. 650 momuneta
Ombalela atai dulukuba ehalo
lao inaikutako Oshiwihua–
shokabani. 9 Kg shobele 2–6 Kg-
4 5 hokakela Kasara 3–9 Kga esi
shakula shinaehalo —

5 OmatileAvali 200 Oshivihwa
9-4 Kg Oshikuti shokambani -
Oshina 9-6 ga otudo 3-1 ga

6 Oshikuti kundjakonjo meohase
de 825 mosekode
Oholo ohaidulu kudipalla -
Pekilometa 3-8 KM
7 Kambani

---

1 Lombeka Oholo mosekode-
2 jolembeka ohajedomo 745 -
sekode Oshivihwa sajo —
3 Kuna enzanedjina 6-8 Kg —
Kuhena engandjina 5 6 Kg



Omalalakano omikalo joshiponokela. Aumene uwounele-jokwamenena nomatumo aluodi elongekido losekisena lokulongekida oshiponokela. Oshikalomoshaitajeponokelo momakalamo. omadimbulukifo okutalaliedimo lile omutodi Onolejomutodi omatumo aluodi opalatunanoshekisena omatumo aluodi engudu dopousida omatumoaukwatia mosekisena oladulatano lelongelokumwe olibolelilongikido omadidiliko owilikomoshiponokela onelejakomadanomulitivali wuaje.

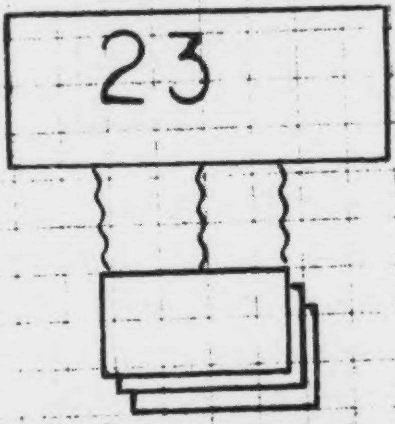
Shekishena

7

Shekisena

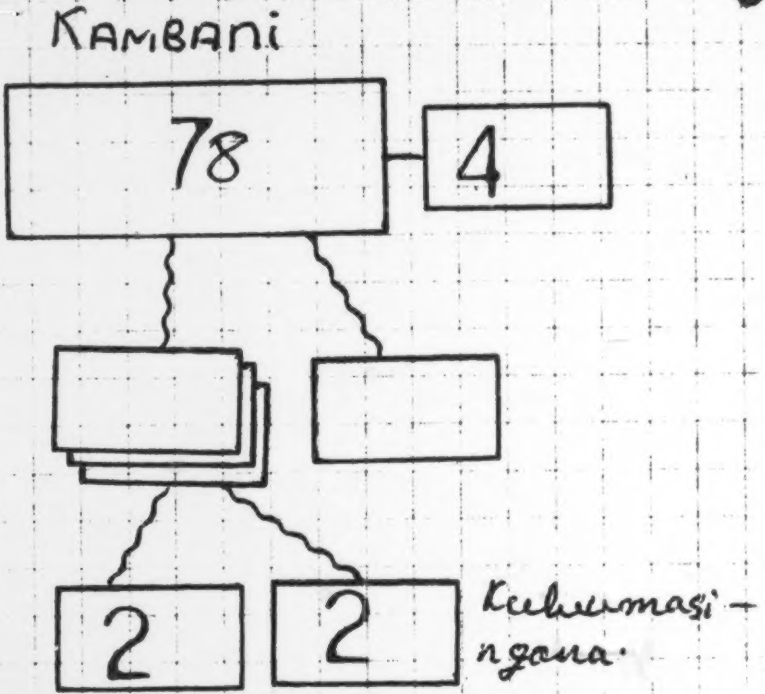
Omuna ovaubilela 4 vavali-
Ovana eshaba vavali esema
Omuna letamasingana 1
Omuna bandjuka - - - 1
Shemaautomatika - - 2
Shambamasingana - - - 3
Napisitola makalo va jobandjuka 1

pAlatuna



Oilwifo mopalatuna

Shambamashingana	11
Pishitola maaloka	4
Kombari mashingana	3
mbandjuka	3
ShemaAutomatika	6

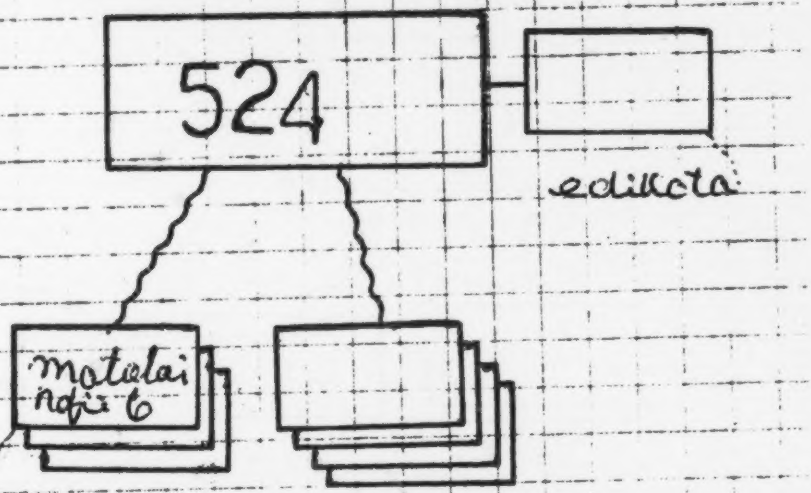

KAMBANI
78
4
2
2
Kuhumasingana.

Oiliilo moKambani

Shambamashingana	38
Pishitola makalowa	17
Kombani mashingana	2
lata mashingana	9
mbandjuka	9
Shema Automatilla	18

Shanisitalakisa Pisitola
Kalaka okuna Shambamashingana
mashita shelodindje okuna pisitola

Inifadali MBATAlijonA


524
edikota
motalai nafii 6

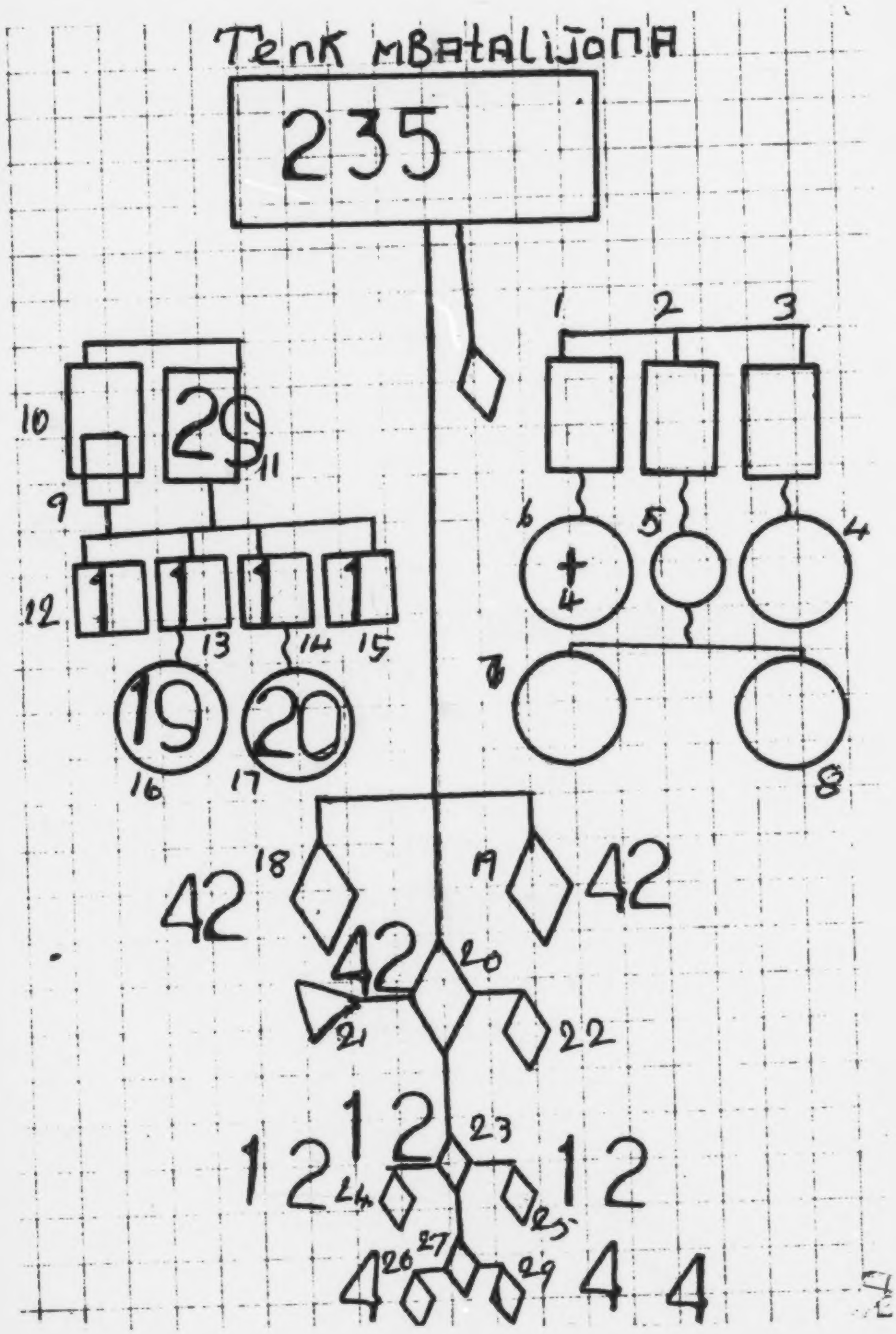
Oiluilo moBatalijona

hedimashinganadili 3 7-62 mm
Palatuna
Atejakalalutedili 3 12-7 MM
Atitunga Kanonas Batali 57· MM
likowuela leitolo dili 3 10·7 MM
82 MM Batali 6

motalaindji inifadali Bombani

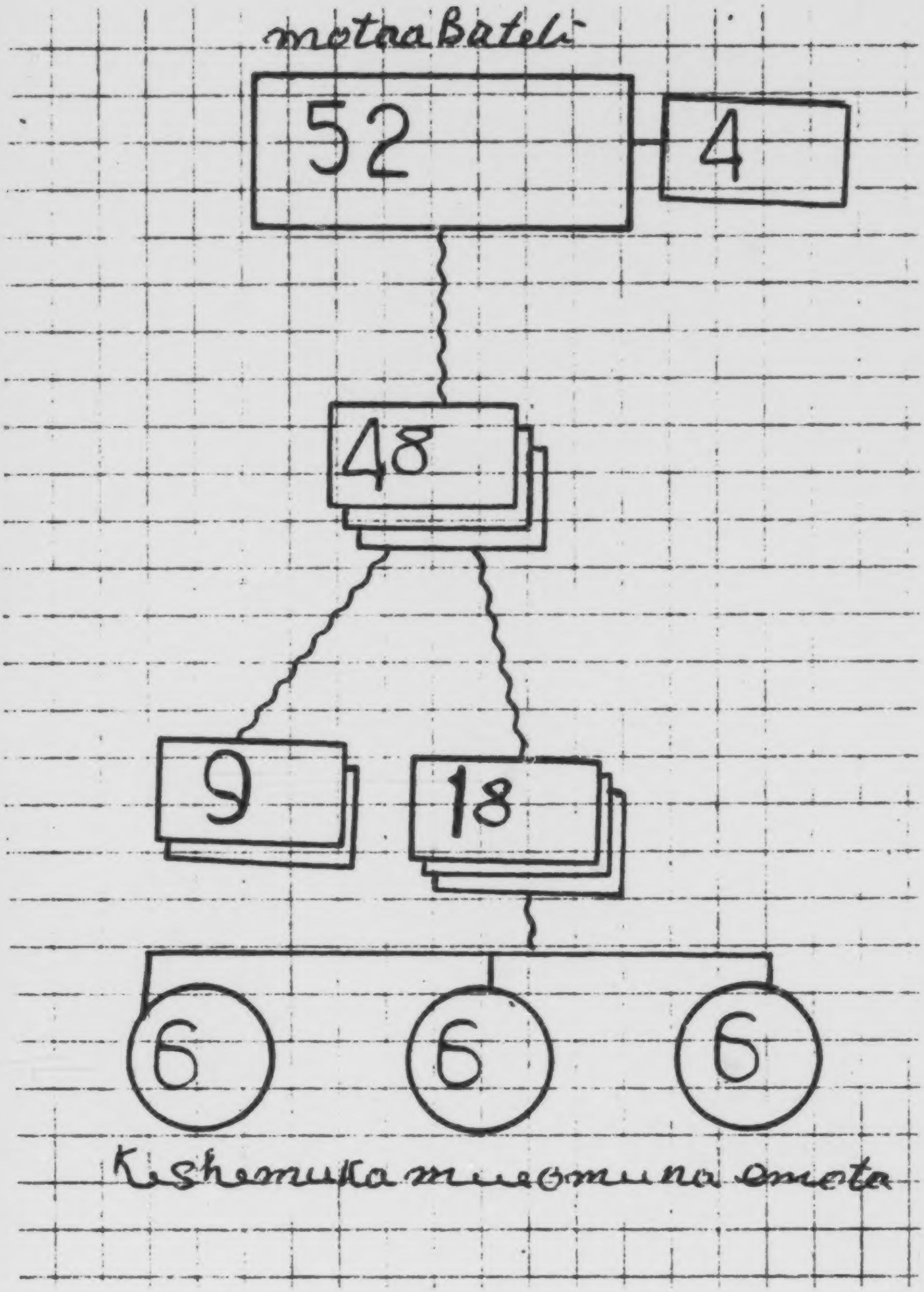
1 hedikota shitalu
2 tiili shitalu
3 tiili shitalu
4 Osekisena jovanongonomi sejedilo
5 Opalatuna jovawiliki shapuloje
6 hosipitali Omuna ovana 4
7 Osekisina jekuwilikka
8 Oshekisina jejedilo
9 tiili shitalu
10 hedikolasitalu
11 indjinelinga palatuna munaavanu 29
12 Shitalu
13 tiililikonasisi
14 tiili ladio komunikaishina
15 Kemikolo palatuna
16
17

mokambani omuna etenga 10
Keshemopalatuna omuna 3 tenga
Kesemokambani omuna ovanu 42
mopalatuna ovanu 12
etenga mombatalijona 31

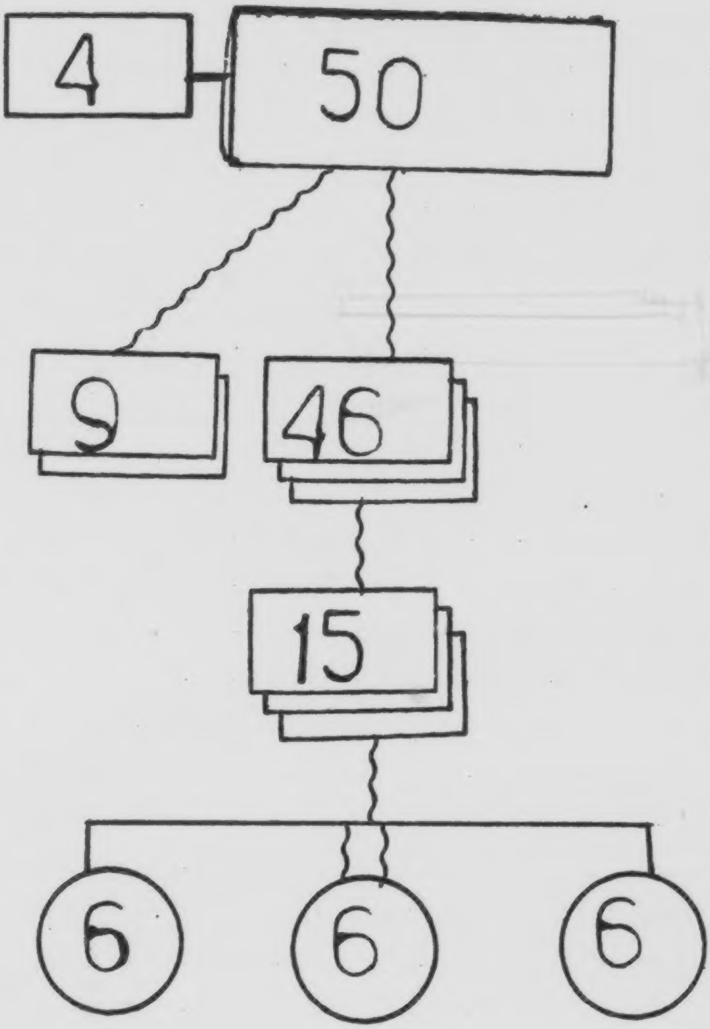

Tenk mBatalijona
+

elongillido loibuilo mobatelo

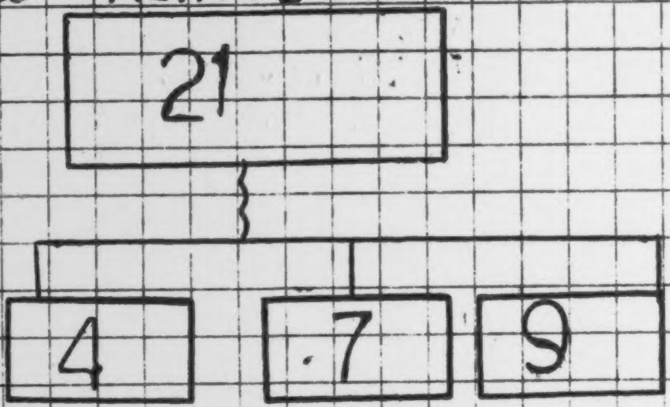
memesta mbateli


motaaBateli
Kishemuka muomuna omota

Atitenga :mBAteli


4
50
9
46
15
6
6
6

Komunikasina PALatuna
Jomo- MBAtAljona

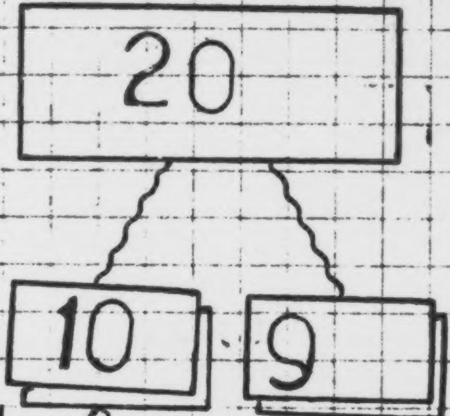


Shekisena Amedeka likonasisi-
Potolola omunasekisena komadu
nomunaladijo jeomunaladijo
teletona nounoladijo olimonatanjo
novasingi vaihauto vavali ——
voovanaladijo vosekisena —
jotete mosekisena onivali —
omuna ovañu 7 omunaseki-
shena komada. Omuna ovakulu-
nuvoladijo teletona 2
omuna ovanateletona voladijo.
Vatatu 3 nomusingi wuihauto
jeomukaladijo.

P-105- 5 nano
P-114- 1 Emue
P-104- 1 Emue
P 126-12 omulonganaBali

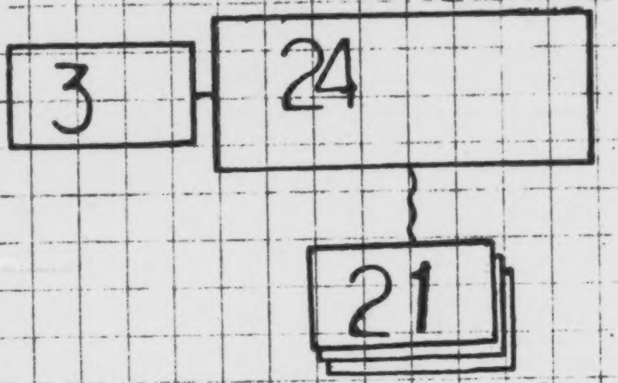
Nolalingasa →
691 ✓

PAlatuna likonashis MBAtaLjona



Oilwifo mopalotuna likonasisi
Omuna elaita dili 4
Shambamasingana 15
Pisitola makalova 1
Neladijo Bali 2 do P-105
Kesemosekisina omuna Amedika
Peshonokelija

Indjinelinga PALAtuna
jomomBAtALjoПA



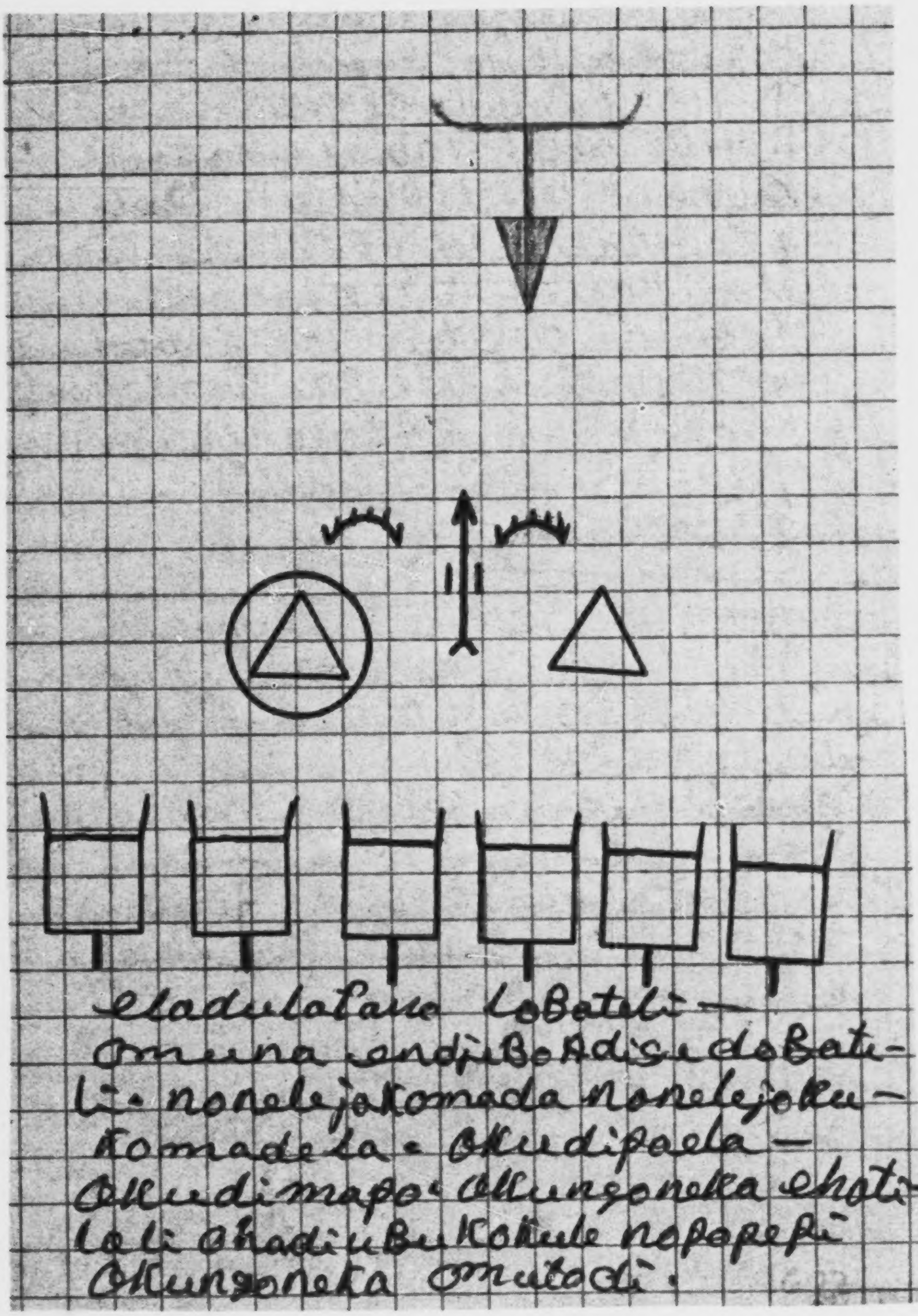
1 Indjinelinga jemoBatalijona

2 moshekkisena omuna 9 MN
wuotetekomada noVanoteletona 3
3 naumuanuoladijo 1 nomusingi
wuolali noVasingiVomutuluBaji
VaVali 2 - eladijo omunadili -
4 p-275 - ladio 12 . natanze p193 -
nakakela keteletona 14 . nololi -
5 ngasesi 63 toBeto
Opalatuna joVateli Vemaine 3 -
6 Komada nomuti Valiwaje
nauhalongila aladijo mopala -
7 tumaAise omuna oVanu 24 -
ailuito omuna eshaB 23 -
nopisitola . mosekisinakese -
8 omuna ausina VoKutala -

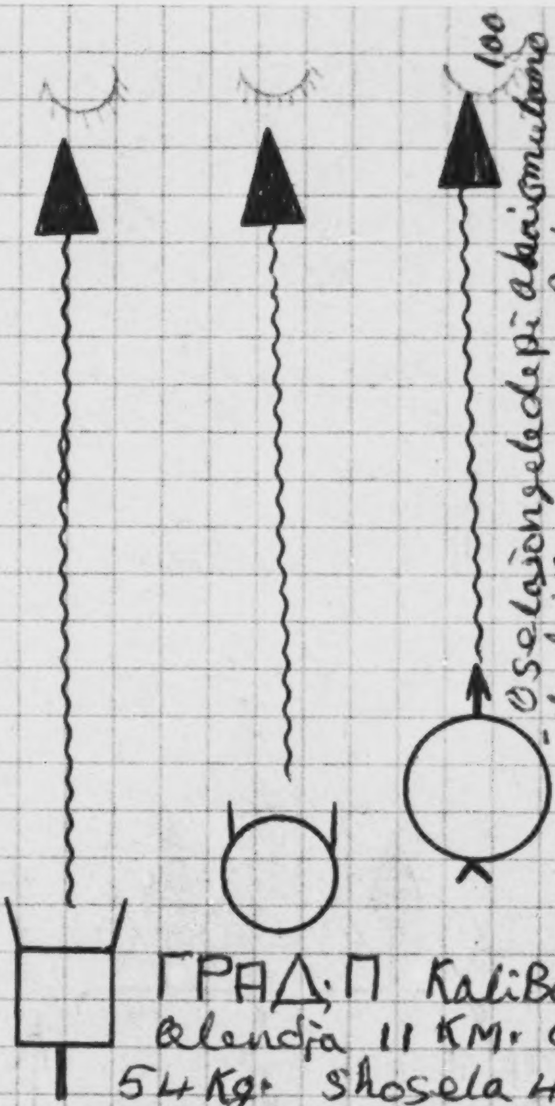
omaine veli 20
9 Omuna aihuupulo 9 —
GCN 110. nomakuva 3. omaine —
Omuna odili 100 daihauto —
10 dovanu odili 200 notijeti —
100 Kg naukautu 3 -
nelolinatu 3 netenganano —
11 domeva delitela 100. nomahauto
Avali 2 omeva elitela 500 Litela
nopoBajoKomake noladijo imue
12 jo p.106

---

13 Omatanga okonimaBatalijona
14 Īnifadali. sShapota londasitika
noshekisenajeholo 3 noselki -
senajovanu 11 MS
15 medikolo shapota ⊕ 6 mns

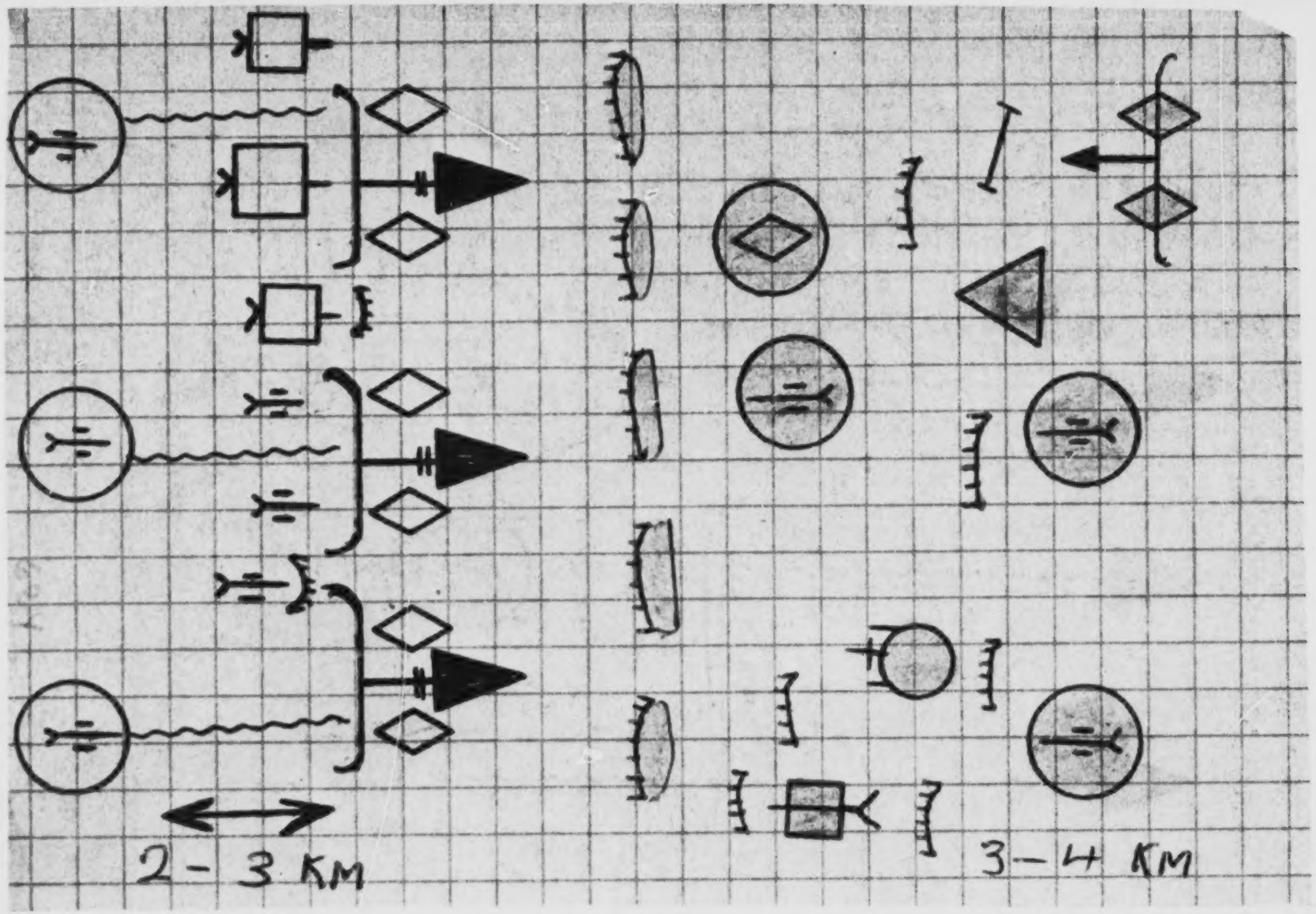


eladilatace lobateli—
Omeuna endiiboadiseiidobati-
li. nonelejokomada nonelejoku-
komadela. Okudipaela—
Okudimapo. Okungoneka ehoti-
loli ohadiiubukokule napopepi
Okungoneka omutodi.



Oselaiongeledepi akaiomutumo idoleikuao. Ombitena —
Ohai 4 KM nasa KaliBa 82 MM
eititu 82 MM Ohai 3 KM nasa

ГРАД.П KaliBa 122 MM.
Olendja 11 KM. OShiŠihua—
54 Kg. Shosela 45 Kg.
AŠahaŠeujaBee 7 of 9.
Oselaohaidulukupangalulua
mominute 2 mominute umue
Otodulu KuBako Oselaimue.
Otelekimedeisina ahaitopa—.


2- 3 KM
3-4 KM

Elilongikido lohatilali —

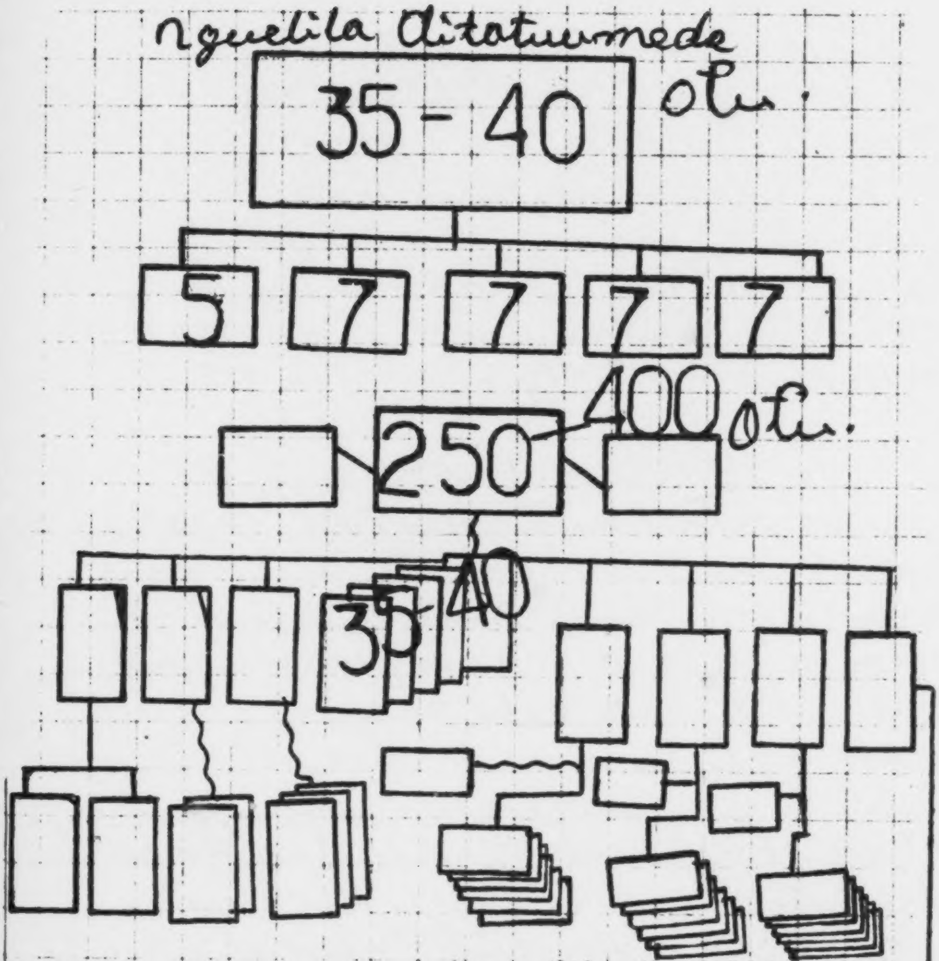
Okubanheina okuho mona ekuatelo lohatilali taikuateli etenga oPovakuateko onelejo omutodi.

Etidikilo lohatilali — taitidikile tijo omeni lomutodi.

Pokati ketu no mutodi ohapadulu patali okilometa

Nguelila MBeisha ditatuumea

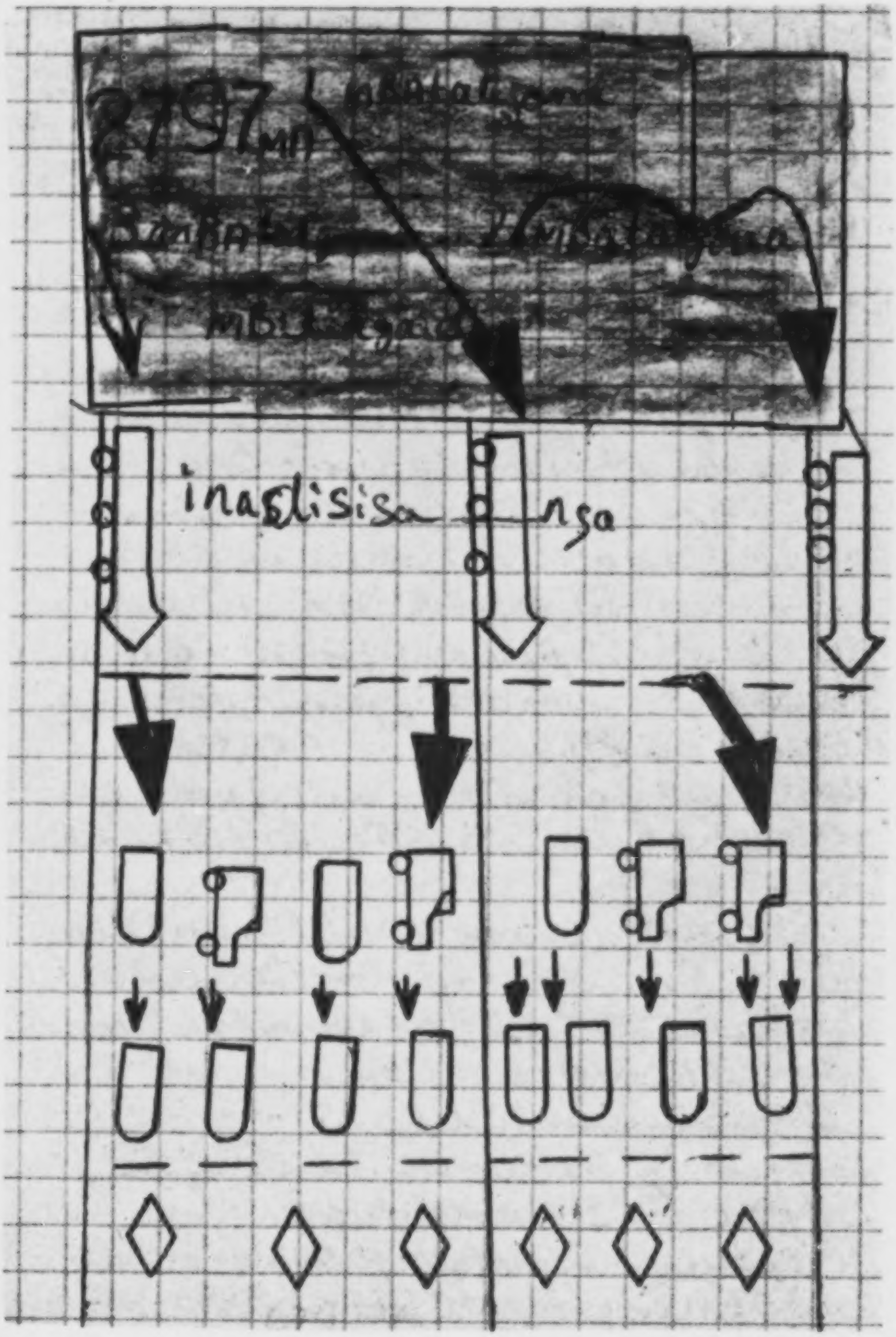
1 Omakahhamano opatakatika a-
nguelila.
Omakankamenio okulua onguelila
2 Okukala unaosikiliti somaluodi
Okuhomona oBadilila ainakeii
Kokelapomutodi nokumedonga-
inesitelela penelidajedakula.
nokulongita omikalo dipedoku-
3 medinga omutodi. Okulonga-
nokuedelela okudenga omutodi
Kesetiku inomutiuuita omutodi
Okuhenulla ainejà nokukalatali-
4 Konaita kesetiku nounaaujele-
lewuopanelejo mutodi. Okusiva-
Aukuatia wuonhalo divadiva-
5 nelongito lojedito nauwa nedaulo-
relovakuaitanauwa moluodi-
Nokomalutu nokulongita ailuito
eitaidulu kuhumBatua oPomi-
6 kalodilipiovakuuita vanguelila
vena okutidana okujelelua-
kuomalala kano kuenguelila.
7 Okulongikida nauwa altukulua-
jongudila eitai wuilike omaluo-
di ovakuaita nauwa Alusei
8 nokulongaovakuaita opolitika
novanu vo mosilongo omo →


nguelila Citatumede
35-40
otu.
5
7
7
7
7
400
otu.
250
35
40

① Kuawuanitapeomakoto nanga-
alwodi nokuatulamna ounga
9 nokuholala nawuaai longiato
jopalwodi eitaje homeke-
10 ngasitasipitikua monhalojapo
nokulikonai takuhena edi-
Buko. nokupatona aujelele
11 Pokatiko matanga enguelila →

Aujelelhuwu omutodi Okuedi-
12 nina eeluliko. neladulalavo-
pokati komatanga nomatanga
Opovakale velilongikidila-
aluodi elongikidolokuljame-
na: maluodi lenguelila
13 Ailongitomua naikuauno-
ngononi maita.

enguelila editadi Kondjita
14 epangelo loupika otadilongita
omikaloai: ehomeno okuombue
ohombusu otadulukuitulapomu-
longa nokutulua pendjila okunjova-
una. Osiponokela nokulua —
Aiponokela fokula olesivi-
nodilunisi omaluodiopanguelila
Otadulu okutukulua menga
15 dudisona. mBali dina avanu
400 nopena ainitidali nelika-
nasisi. neindjinalinga novehatila
li. novomota okuhanauna noku-
ponokela novolongfasitika noku
ningaohaBusu ehatilali okuho
16 mona omutodi medelela.
Opoumuhanaunepo nakkua
teko endjibodipe nehalo nailo-
17 ngitojomaita nomisangua. →

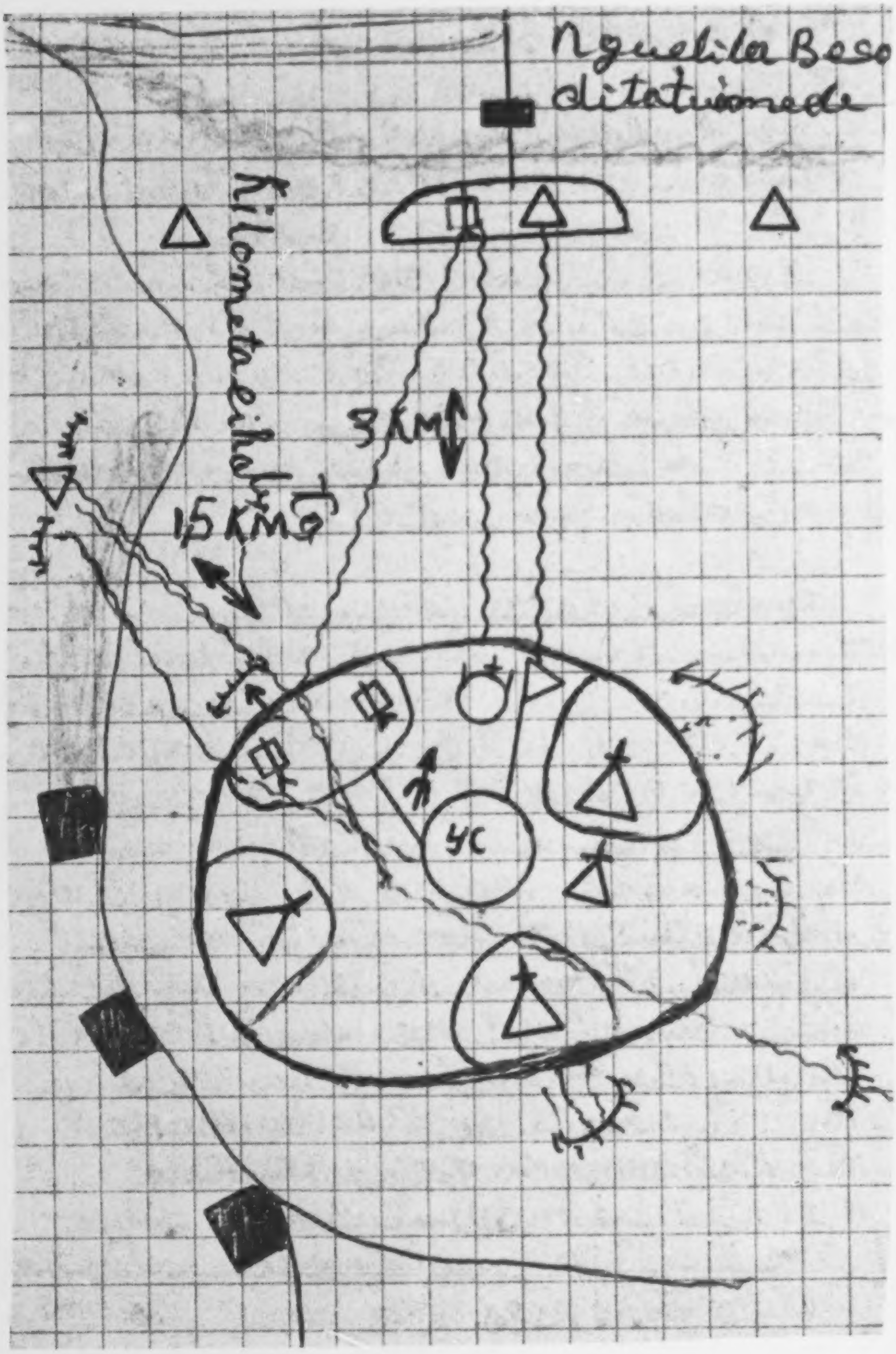

2797mn
inaslisisa
nga

F daja. nenhumba naikulia-
18 engulupa do kudipa ovanu-
Avaveli mailongajo mutodi.
nengulupa dokuhomona nodo-
Shipeja nodoindjinelinga Bali &
nodokonima ohombuea ojo onale
19 jalongikidwanale kovakwaita-
ponele opo tapadulu kukwolua:
pendjila opopeholo lueeda —
omutodi nelalakano lokuhomo-
mona inesitikila. Okuhomona-
20 Obadilila okuhanauna po ova-
kwaitavaje nokuhana unapo-
ailuitojaje nokupijona kalongi-
kidolaje nomalijengo aje nokue-
21 taenguangu ano mokali kovakwai-
tavaje Ongulupa jo kudipa anivali
ojo kuhanauna nonina tujo kukwa-
ta.

Osiponokela Omalijengo Alongi-
22 kidwa medolelo kooditatu medi-
jengualila ijekonima jo mutodi-
taidikokulenonelejajo. meuane-
Opoikawuanitipo ei :—
1 ehumitokomeso lomalijengo-
Ovakwaita menelidipe
2 Vakalongeailonga jo papolatika-
23 kovanu vomosilongo →

3 nokuhomona enele domuto-
di.
4 nokukahanauna poaukabado
mutodi. 5 nokukelikonaitaomutodi.
6 nokukadipa omipuli
7 nokutekulapo ositukulwasimue
24 Senguelila nokundjapenele Apa-
omutoditalongitaaikuaudijo-
25 Ojukelija Apaoladijoitaikuatana-
wua. momepo nokundjamonele-
26 jikodelo lomutodi.

enhatudaitajonguelila
27 Oungudeusona wuahomatekua
nendjibodisona simolo taulongita
omikalombali Abusu okuhanauna.
28 Omunaodana 35 of 40 ongudu-
inenajenguelila ditatwamede
omuna 250-Haomn tailongitae-
29 ndjibodisona omata ehatilali
noladijo komunikaisina elikona-
sisi. aindjineli nga endjibodidila
nongudujolondjasitika. otavalo-
30 ngita ahabusu okuhanauna-
nokuhomona nosiponokela
ngengekuaonangululuaosilongo-
31 Omatanga enguelila otatatopooAmi
Jakula jolungula natailongita F. d.


Nguelila Beso
ditatiwanede
kilometa eihalu
To
1,5 KM
3 KM
YC

Nguelila MBeshA ditatumede

1 Olesivi:

Olesivi otai longitua ngemda
monakutia omikalodikuli-
itadilongovali. Okuljamona-
Ohakuningua okuamena onele
2 Omoluo mako mono omutadi
Obadilila. Nokuningaelebu-
luvaivale manokua nokukutamo-
eholokailuito nokuamena-
enele. dokuamenua. Omatonga
3 ngangetasuna monima. Auna-
kuamena pomapiti lo nopomi-
longa.

4 Besha nguelila ditatumede

enededenguelila dohomatekua
5 nausua enededaholoma omuita-
mulilongikidilua notomuamo-
ñua omaluodi enguelila etibolilu
enele atadidulu kukaladihesisi-
ke. komutodi oditatumede-
6 naikahina aukabavasipepa-
Vokuhenuikila ngeshapijana
Veliko mi nhulo nomi nhulo
→

7 Oipumbiarua eitaipubiarua-
Opotedikepo okaba.

7 Poneleopo napakaleitapa moni-
kita aditatuamede.
Helikonagisi domutodi

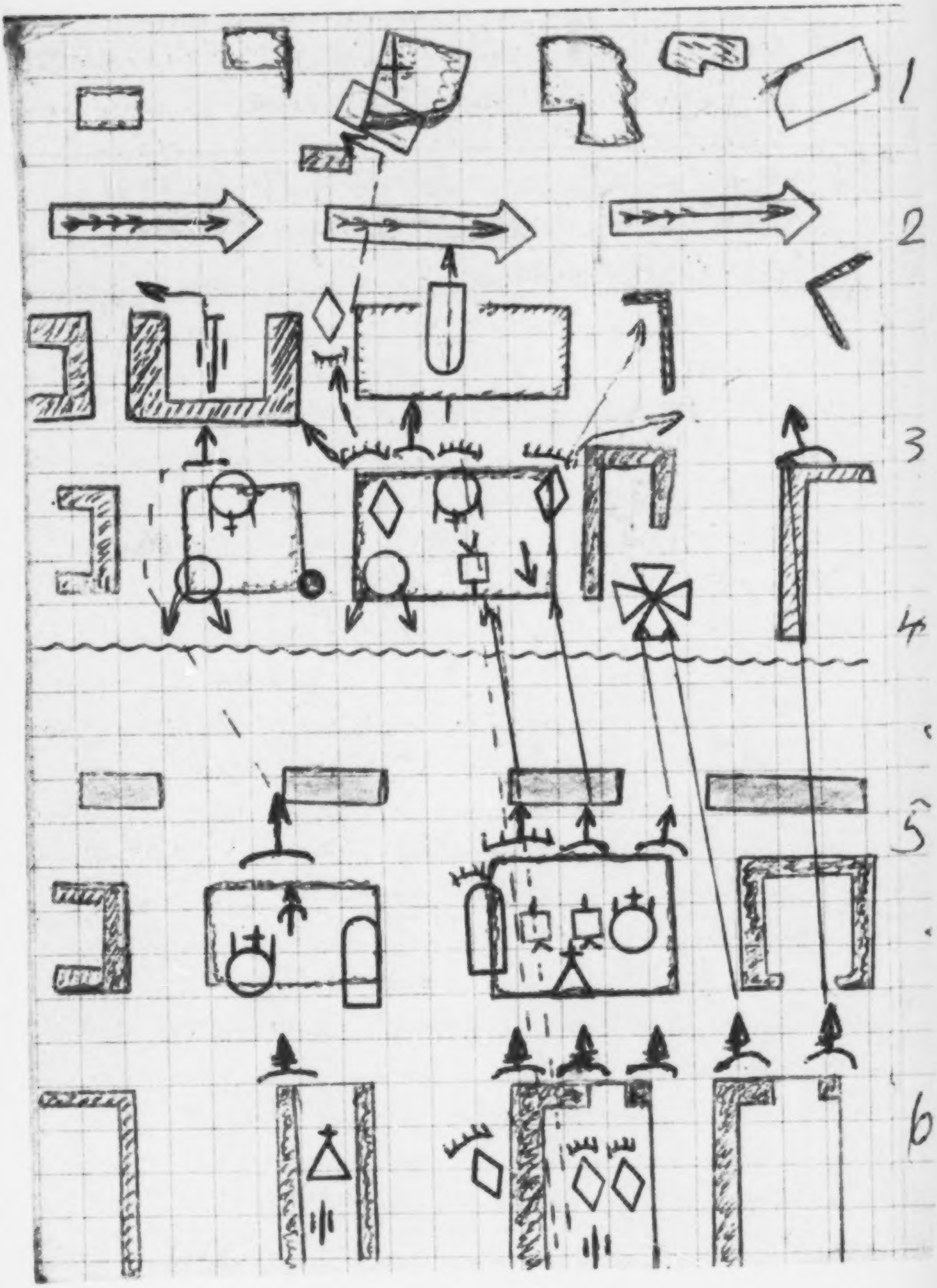
8 Dopedunodopobada.

Napakale pona ondilajokujamo
9 nojokundjamo jahosi dike.

Napakalepena enole dokutelani
ngila adokuaita domadeulo.

Nodokutuwila nodokutelekela.
10 Nodokutuwikila aikujo.
Nodokutuwikila ailito naikuti
Nodaikutu. Nodokutuwikila-
ojedito. Nenoledokutalela-
tadi deuluku monikilanoulua-
omutodi, autaehenepapepi-
11 Napakale omeununuonga dinga
aitodeulu kulopata medelolo
Napakale hapoonga lua medele-
lo. Nohapaluulua medelolo
12 nokundjapaino monikakomutodi
Napakalepena ekuatalano →

13 Loladijo pakuodi medelelo
Onele naikale kokuke nondjila
Nokokuli nenele domuetodi-
14 edidahomatikua Napakale-
pena okapala kedila keoi okku-
helulilinasa



1 O ukuoliz telongi kodo lagipo
nokela anoadalapa. Okambani
oha i duli kuuvadelua nawuadalo
ngapeua monika elongilikodalagi
2 panakala. Oditatiu anadijakuka.
Otasiti ombatelijana jauwadelua
onjulata jokuomba otaciti apalatu
najaawi vadelua Okambani ailipo
onpad tatu vnadijokuomba
3 ohai satatua koTenga palatuna
nokoindjitalinga palatuna nagiasi
nokesi palatuna nomakinganu.
nokohatikali batali nokomota-
4 batali noha iwatelua natango ka-
sekisona jokuomba nagakisona
jedadi nawakomikala Okamba-
nilukapua ohaikalatua atangalu-
pu kalikalakalua ocokisana-
5 jawuvedelua ohaipanuakala-
dauvanapa nacisatasi pumbu
ma omolcambani ilg anapalatuna
chalo chandingalanota naitopi-
keso nongovalolajokunanu ana
todi nge alodo Okambani ngeja pa
6 uvo omugina ojapeuwatta-
kuatiko etungolani kalakula

Opolatuna jokuba chaipewua
7 ikokuatiko aitungo Vavali
Vashona Okombanilo odi-
tatumede ohai kalai na-
aule pokati ketungona jopana
ometa 400—600 elalakano—
8 lokongulipa kokukapitiali-
nga ailiito jomutodi—
Kesomekuaitaeli mo okaa-
pewua ondjaketjamedua
nokati vali kokuamena-
9 Akahakakapitiali nga nokoku
vatila etonga nehatilali-
ngaomutodi Ahala okudiha-
naunapo okangadu oko ata-
10 kaumbuomo makede ope-
pena omutodi nonganga-
ovahanga mo omutodi—
navedipae nokuamena-
11 Onele ojo vakuatako oka-
ngudu ohako dulu kulitu-
kula. Vamyetavai mongulu-
vamue odi tenisipondje.
12 ongudu odopatcati kado
napakale otâta [illegible] lamo—
nokuudelela pakulua
kuaiso nokukalawena oma-
ditadilo mauha rapaube-

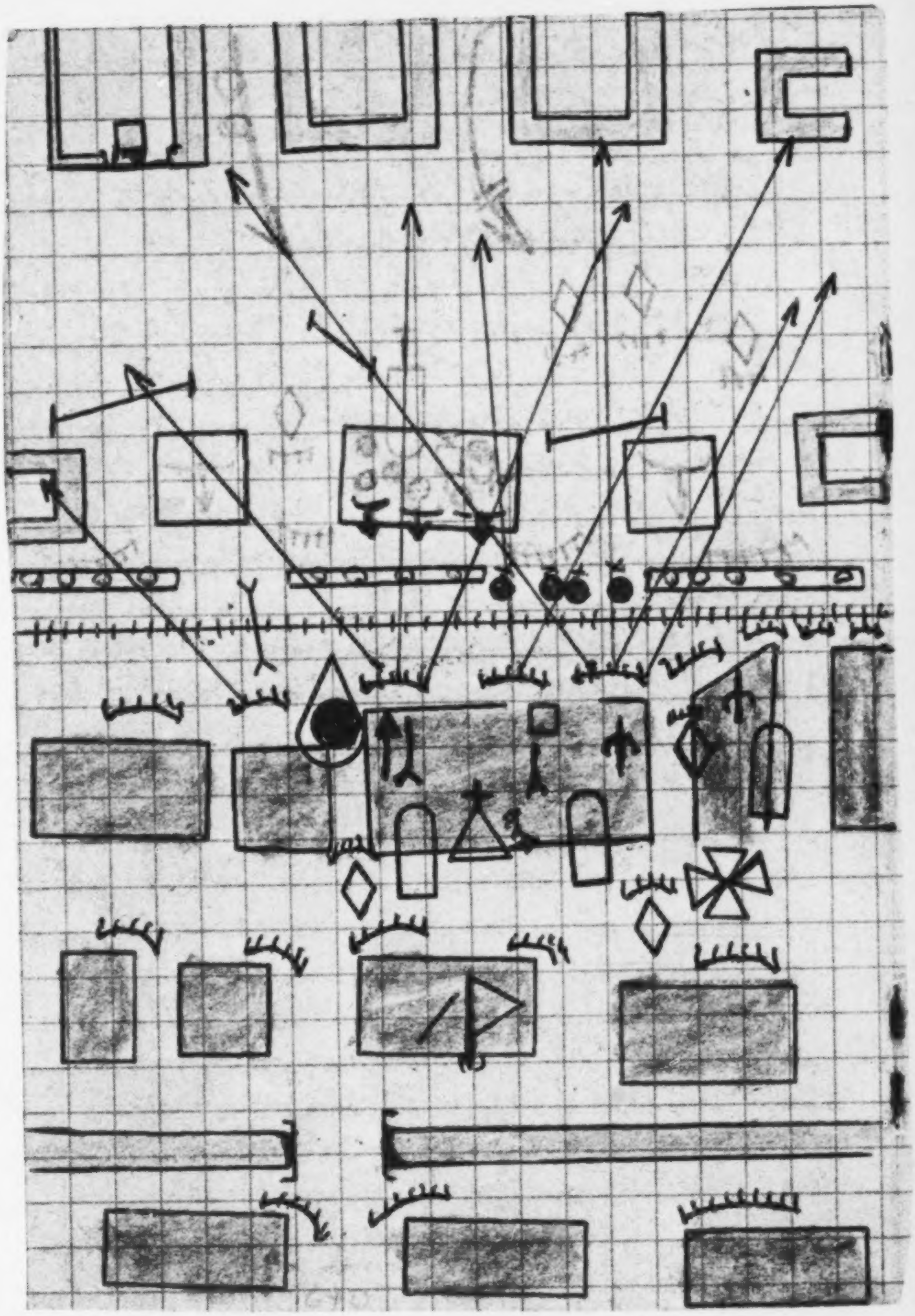
13 Shati-kali nehadingela-
neta domuuiti.

Opoomuuto di Ahomone-
onelijetu opotuli

14 Kaleni muuatala omutodi
Apaatula omalinaaje -
pombada

15 onguudu dokukuata -
ohadipewaa omapadela
okulikangelaomuumbu

Omapadela otasiti omadi-
16 mbulukito oshikinolojopo-
luodi.



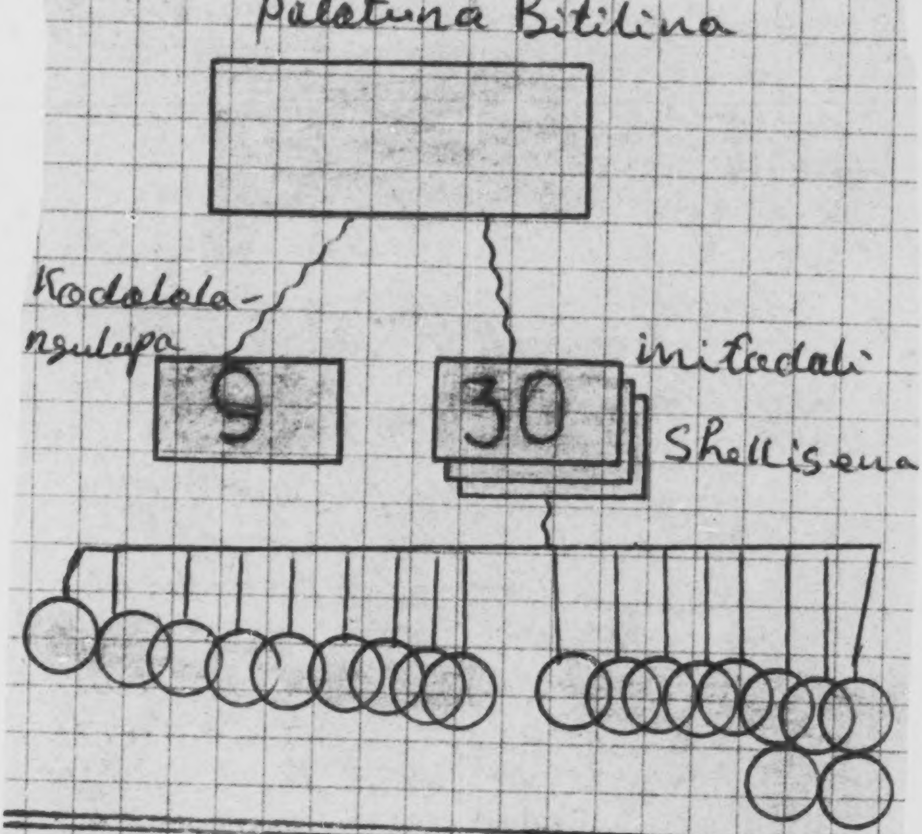
1 Okuamena omatungo komua-
kuatoko modolopa

2 Okusikila omatumo aakua
ita ukalinwasi nokulilo-
ngikida okuba nokukalikapo
eholo nenaine akutela omalo-
di. Ounene wuodolopa kutia
3 autikepeni komupodo wuajo-
kombinga yopolotika yajè komo
mi modolopa modolopa-
omeuna omilonga nendjila
dokosijodolopa nokuninga
4 ekuatakano novaniuomo
shilonga novakuaita vojè-
~~na~~ ina sipupa binwa unjoua
ane engulu edidakula omo
ta omufemenenado ngeailo-
5 ngajojè ataipijanekua komu-
todi eciwuali wuahala kuha
nawuna onele deomutodiapo
6 eli. Ohasetua komatanga
masona ngeakanitaonelx-
poo atashu namonimaakako-
ngeonelijomue onel.. oihe
~~ea~~ shiwikekomutodi '
7 Atasipupukeailongajojè
Otacidulikaovakuaita

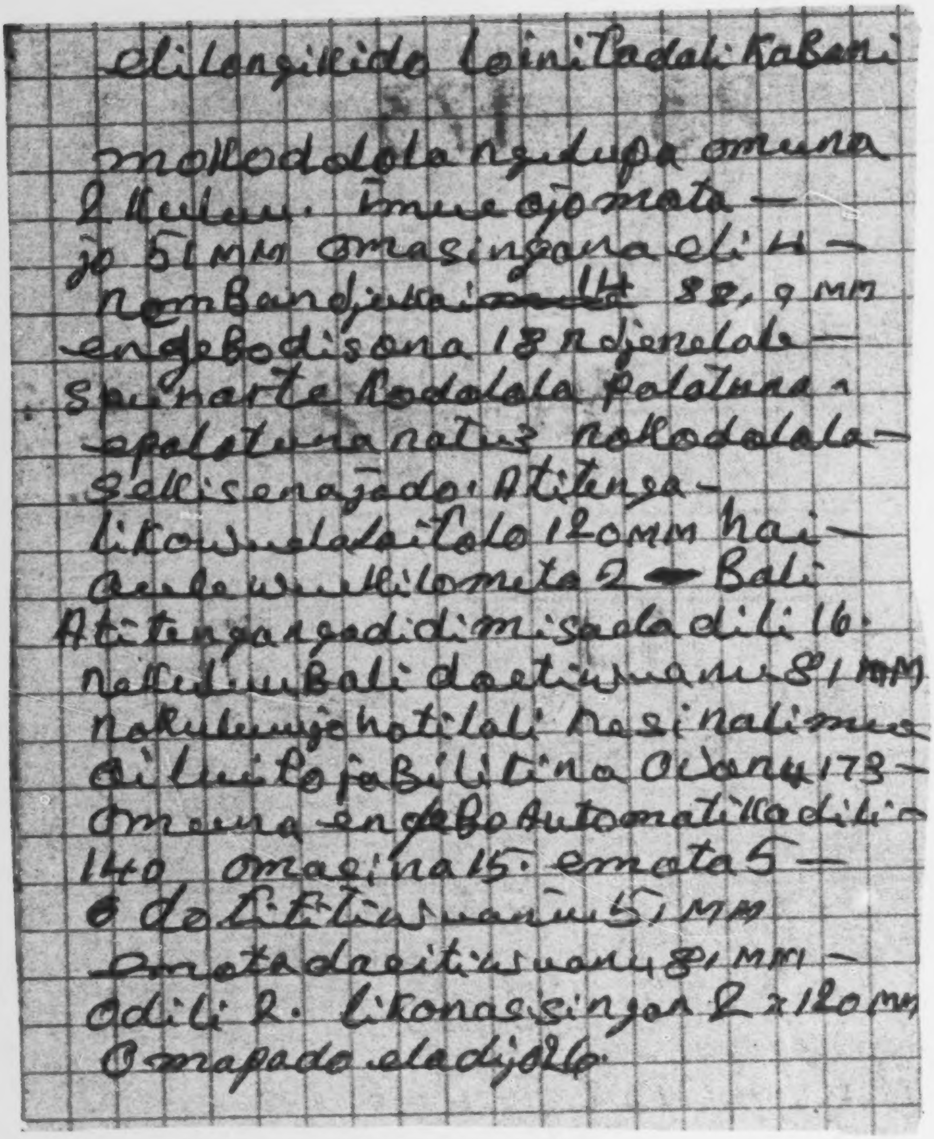
Vojê vakali Veua aneli-
iwi ijokitalela
8 nojokiimbila etikuluna
Omahenuk.Xo modelelo
eVanu Avavena oiliuiko
9 nauna kiina edalelo lo-
kiionçala opotukelele-
omitodi. kembinça edi-
dedapu diuna ounape-
na auuuanawa uwuuili-
10 ko. lovakiia tay omelejdiukoma-
dela gomeniuanawa nengodi-
ditilitonana domaluuataka-
niko edidaedamedi.?
dibolile lokiikala kiiai kiia.
11 idijo modolopa ngomiiau-
mbiia oikiiaidijo edatali
joka otajamene okuatila
doñuba nakombani otajame-
12 ne. omatingo oñuba
epalatiina otajamene aitu
ngolaiVali ilovatatu modalo-
pa. ahomuukala omielilo-
ngikidilua enele dakutele-
la. Kembinga nembinga dodalo-
pa. atemudalukikonga engu
13 lu edidapema dolaijamena
dilimehuke →

14 Eshitalongo Pueido —
O dina kuamenatana omelo-
ngelokumea dilimoonatu-
ngo. Atimana kesemositalongo
Pueido nomekalemuna —
15 Omeva ailuito nosipangelo-
naikukja komeso nakukale-
kuna aibi ileemaine —
Opo omudange omeutodi naulua
omaine muatulapokatike-
ndjila. engulu odidisona-
lo dibi omube nadihonaunue
po. Pomahenukilo ofapeumbua
16 Pokahe omikala dili —
kosijedu nokobada omikala
om dokosijedu nadikale
datelua njetomu kalahomu
mbuko. nge omeutoditejako.
Tulaiko oinongelo ai bodi.
17 Omeakuatelua etenga
ehatilali omata nokuba-
mo minkulo memati neha-
titenga ngana momatungo-
oposi nomeukalemuna omasi
na. Nehalka. ematapo mbada.
Enele dokutalela Avatavau —
18 Buemotanautatale esela —
Apata di denge okuli pobada —

19 Kamada WuakaBani-
Aunatalongikida akuna-
Kulongapo enele dalimana-
detunga. nodokuluduluKila-
etunga nodehatilali nodo-
jukiikuao AiSejakula —
20 Anelejokuka a ounenewuajo
nonelejauruaduapo jokuka
nonelejomuudilo wuauki-
lila. wuakamBani Aise
nopalatunakese akaBani
21 jainiladali nopalatunajoi
nilidali, nomatuomo aku-
hanaunapo omutedi Ko-
meeajitu ngatejamomate-
22 Lendjaetu. ilopopopina ea.
neladulalano lokuninga-
omahenuko nomadidilikko.
Okupatulula omudilo.
NoKuluduluka. nokuetopa
23 netiBolokuBa omutenjailo-
Autiku. nomonhalokea-
jomapo elilongilkido Lendji-
Benehalo Aunakulongilkida
Ka. akatalata komudilo kaka-
BanilKamada nokapalatuna ka-
24 Lasakisina Kesoumuakan-
Ka anelejajo eitauka →

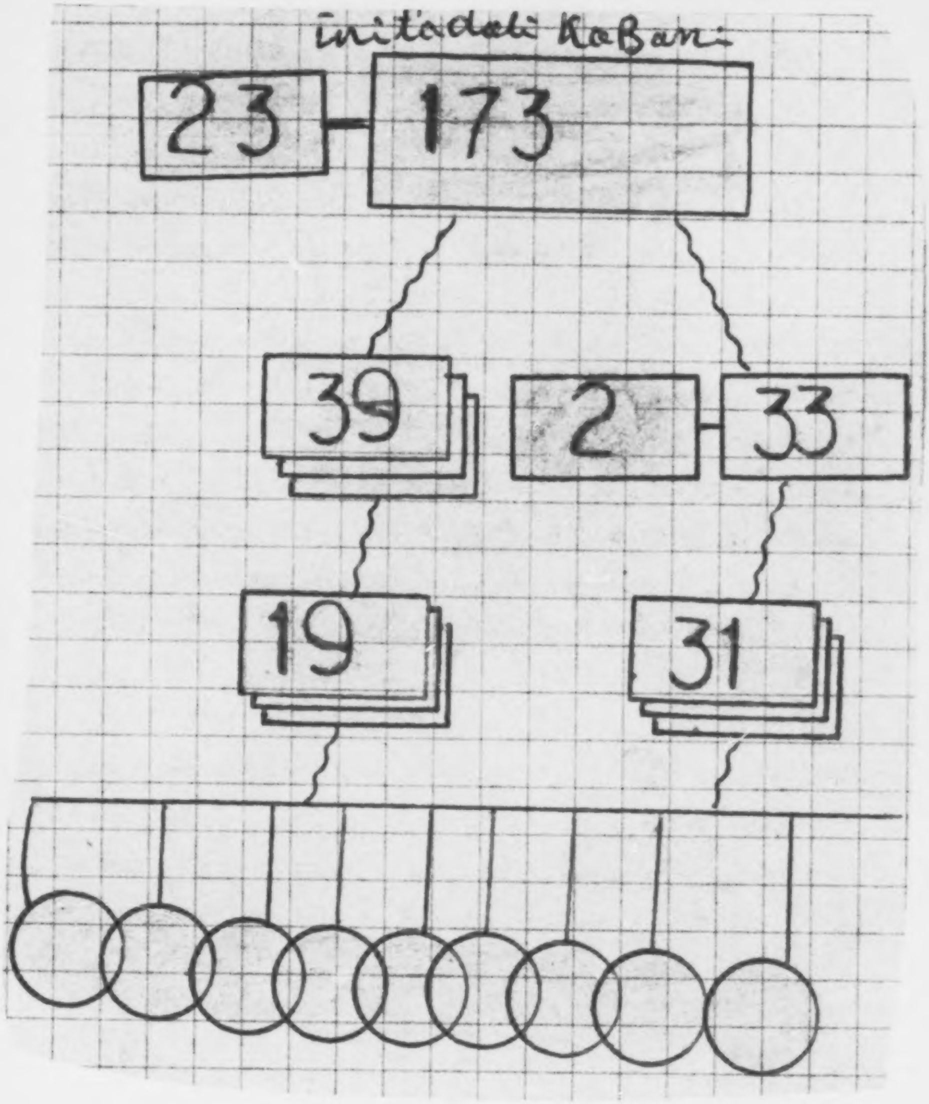

Palatuna Bitilina
Kodalala-ngulupa
9
30
imiTadali
Shellisena

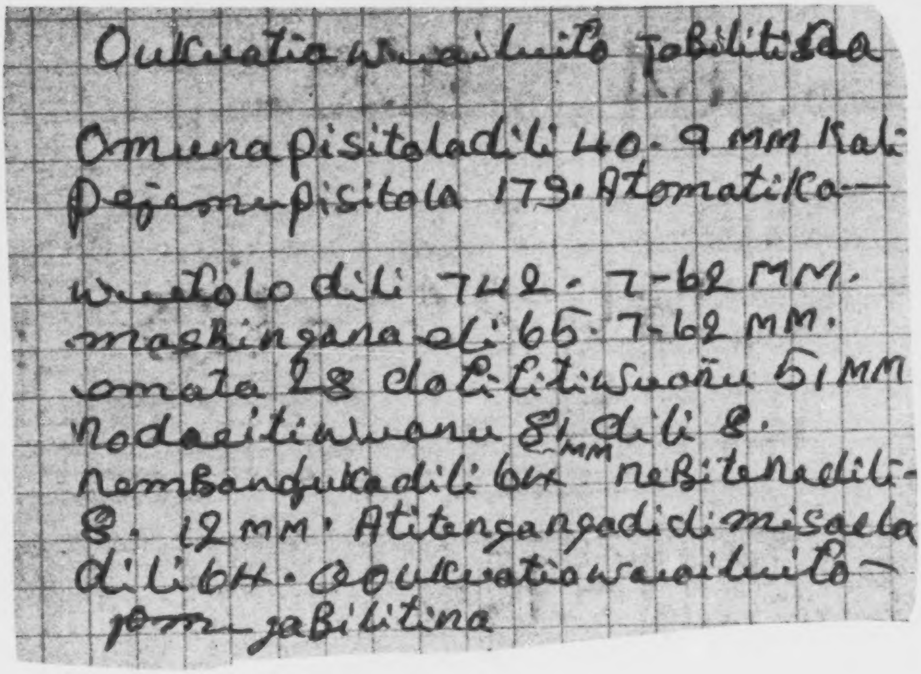
25 elongi-lli do lomatumo '
Okuljamena. OkutuuSikila
omiSelo nomakedenesako-
dedu. iloutulemo omamaja
26 Nokutulapo embulula-
opotapau Bila endjiBodakula
nembulula dokumBila do-
27 KoBadajomakuma nokuninga
enelidokuljamena doKosijadu.



elilongikido loinitadali kaBani

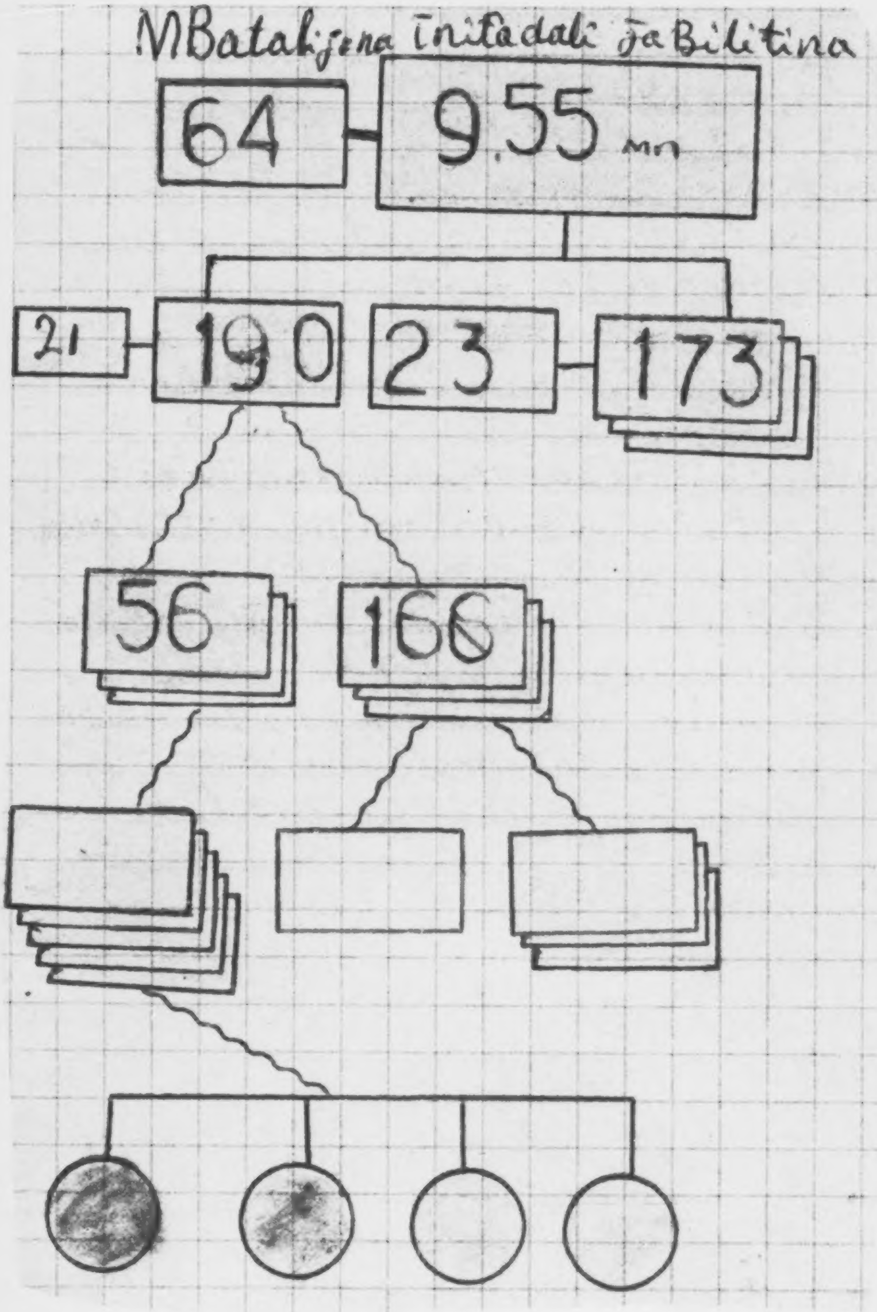
mokodadola ngidupa omuna
l kulau. Omue ojomata-
jo 51MM omasingana eli 4-
nombandjitai ~~[illegible]~~ 14 82, 9 MM
engebodisona 18 ndjenelale-
spunarte kodalala polatona,
epolatonana natu 3 nokodalala-
Sekisenajado. Atitenga-
likowuulalaitolo 120MM hai-
Oenda wakilometa 2 — Bali
Atitengangadidi misaola dili 16.
nakuluu Bali doetiwuanu 81 MM
nokulumgohotilali nasi nalimua
Oi lui lo faBilitina Oiwanu 173-
Omauna engebo Automatikadili-
140 omasinal5. emata 5-
6 do titiwuanu 51 MM
emata daeitiwuanu 81 MM-
odili 2. likonasingos 2 x 120 MM,
Omapado eladijolo.


initiadeli Kaßan:

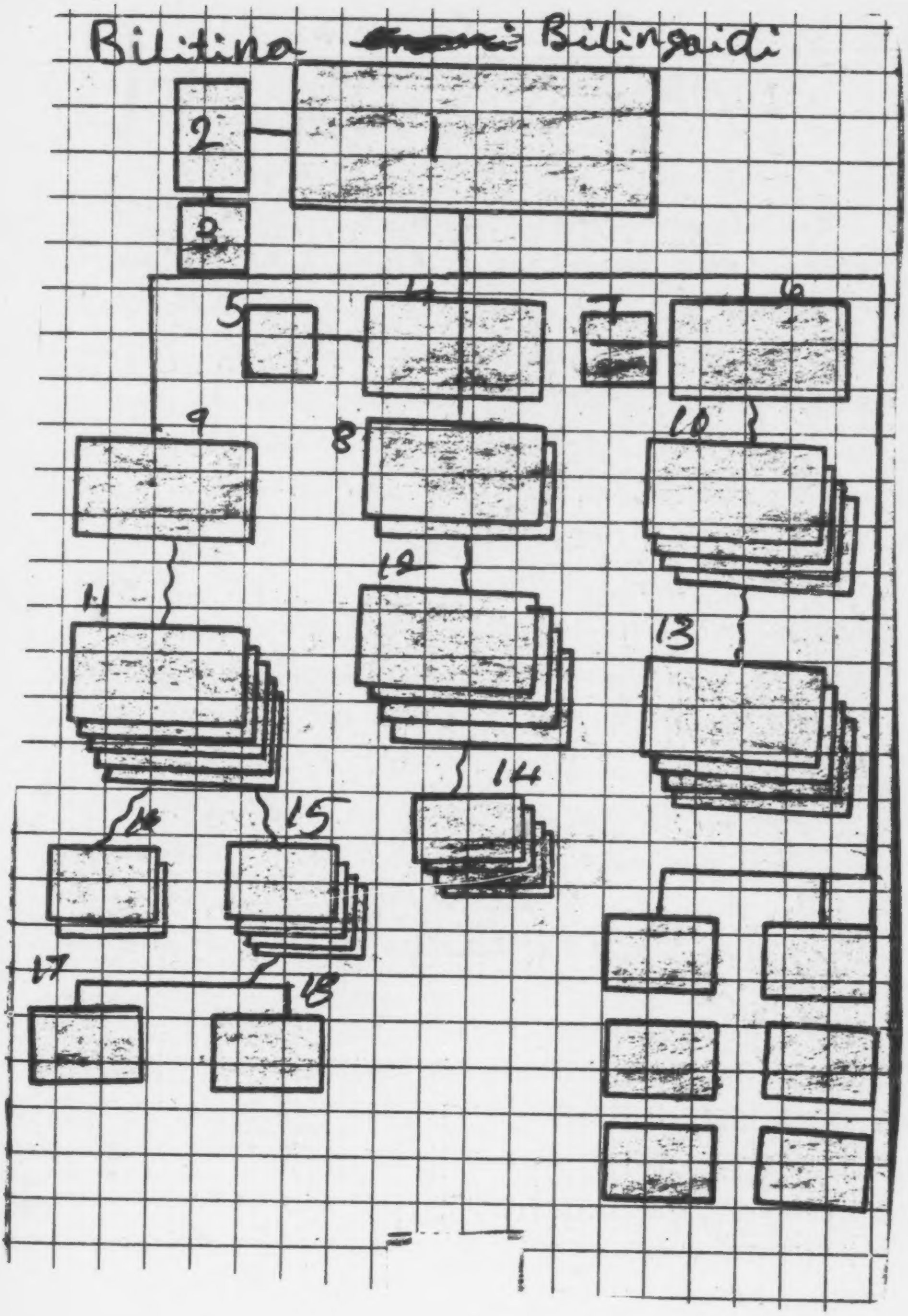


Oukwatia wawailwito jobilitisaa

Omunapisitoladili 40. 9 mm Kali
Pejamupisitola 179. Atomatika—
wuutolo dili 742. 7-62 MM.
mashingana eli 65. 7-62 MM.
omata 28 dotilitiwuoñu 51 MM
Nodaaitiwuwonu 81 MM dili 8.
nomBandjukadili 64 neBitenadili-
8. 12 MM. Atitengangadidi misaela
dili 64. Oukwatiowaailwito—
pom jaBilitina


MBatalijena inifadali ja Bilitina
9.55 mn

1 Komadila Bilingaidi
2 edikota
3 Sitali Kombani
4 tangalandjimode
5 Shitali Sikuadolona
6 Atilalilandjimode
7 edikota at Atilali
8 Shitatii Sikuadalanangkomanikae
9 Inifadali Batalijona
10 Falingi Batali wahedi Katajaja
11 Inifadali Kombani mununasitatuKoma
12 tanga Shikuadolona
13 Kodalolapalatuna enitali ngipalatuna
14 tangapalatuna ngjowaunilikii
15 Inifadali palatuna jojowanlailiki
16 enili sapotapalatuna
eninmo sekitsina dili 6


Bilitina Bilingaidi

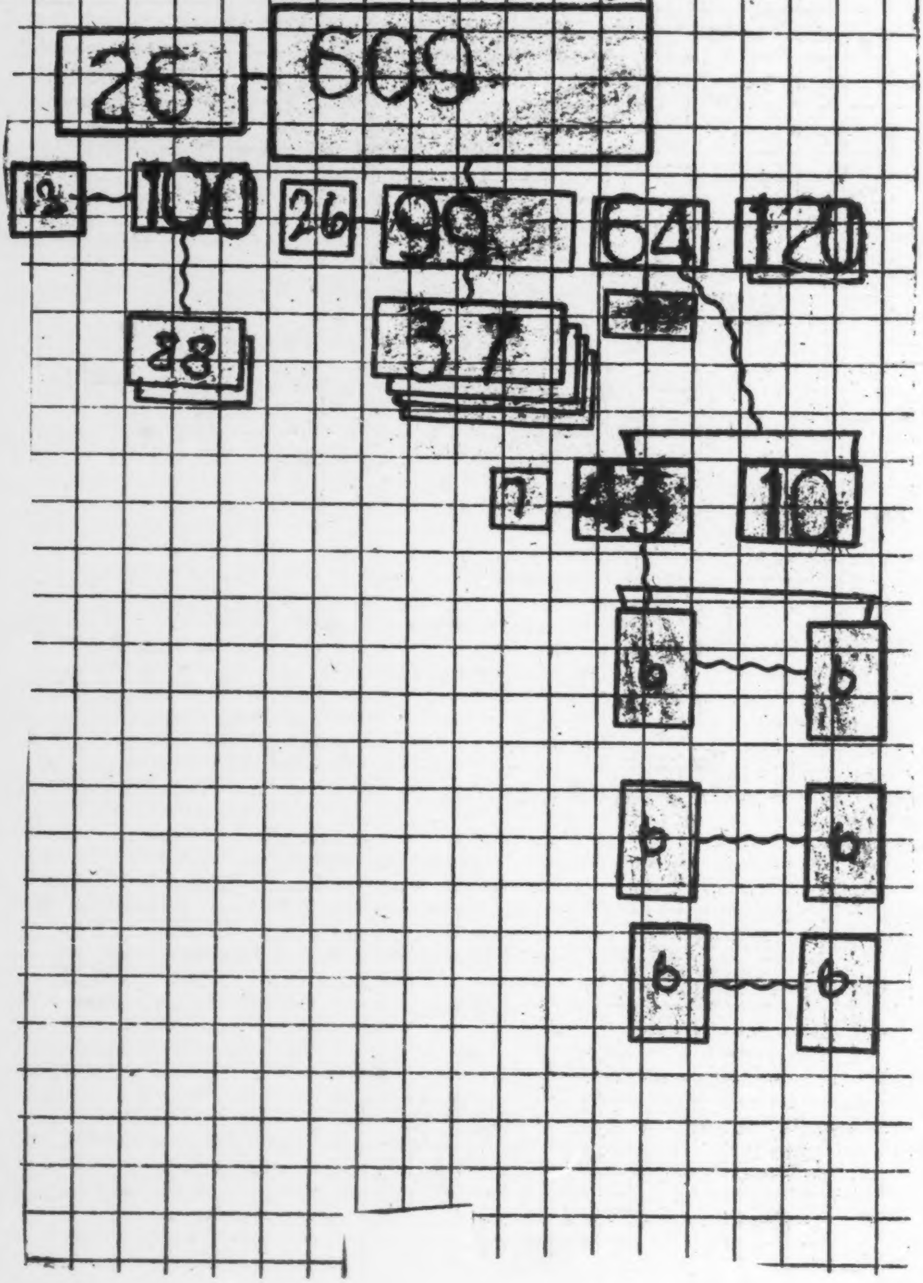
enomitenga lendjimeda

Omuna ošanu 609 etenga 53 shikwadolona tenga ošanu 99 etenga 15. makodalela ašana 26. shitatu shikwadolona 100 mn. mekadolalajejo 12. likonasisi sikwadolona omun aihauto 14. Munaoko dolalangulupa 11 mn. Opalatunajowapangeli 120 mn.

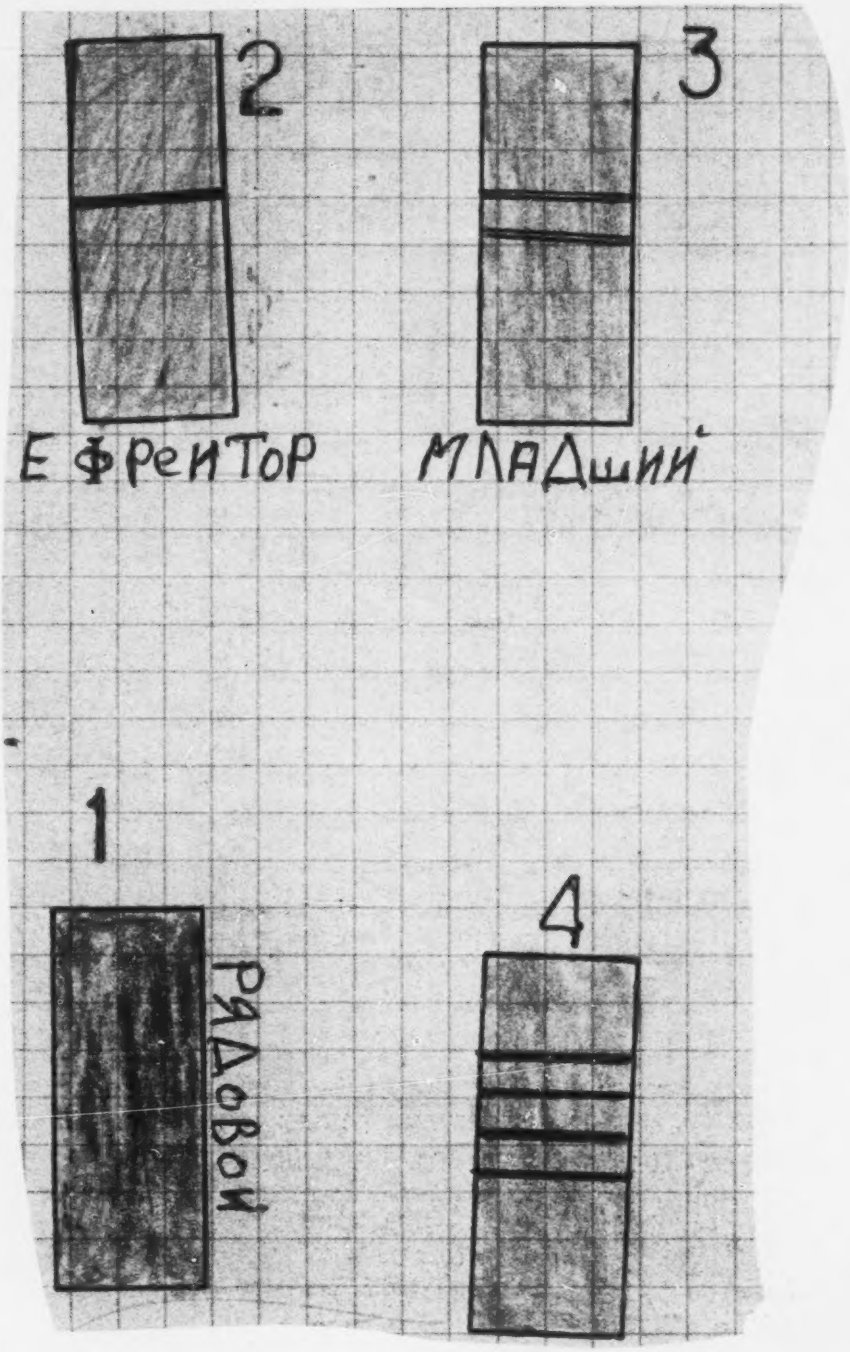
Lishiwatenga ngulupa enilondjashilika ošanu kumwe 63. londjashitika palatuna mopalatuna kesamunimwe omuna etenga nate 3. palatuna elekoputela eli 3 nevanuweli 10. likonasisi palatuna ošanu 43 mundjakondalelangulupa ašanuweli 7

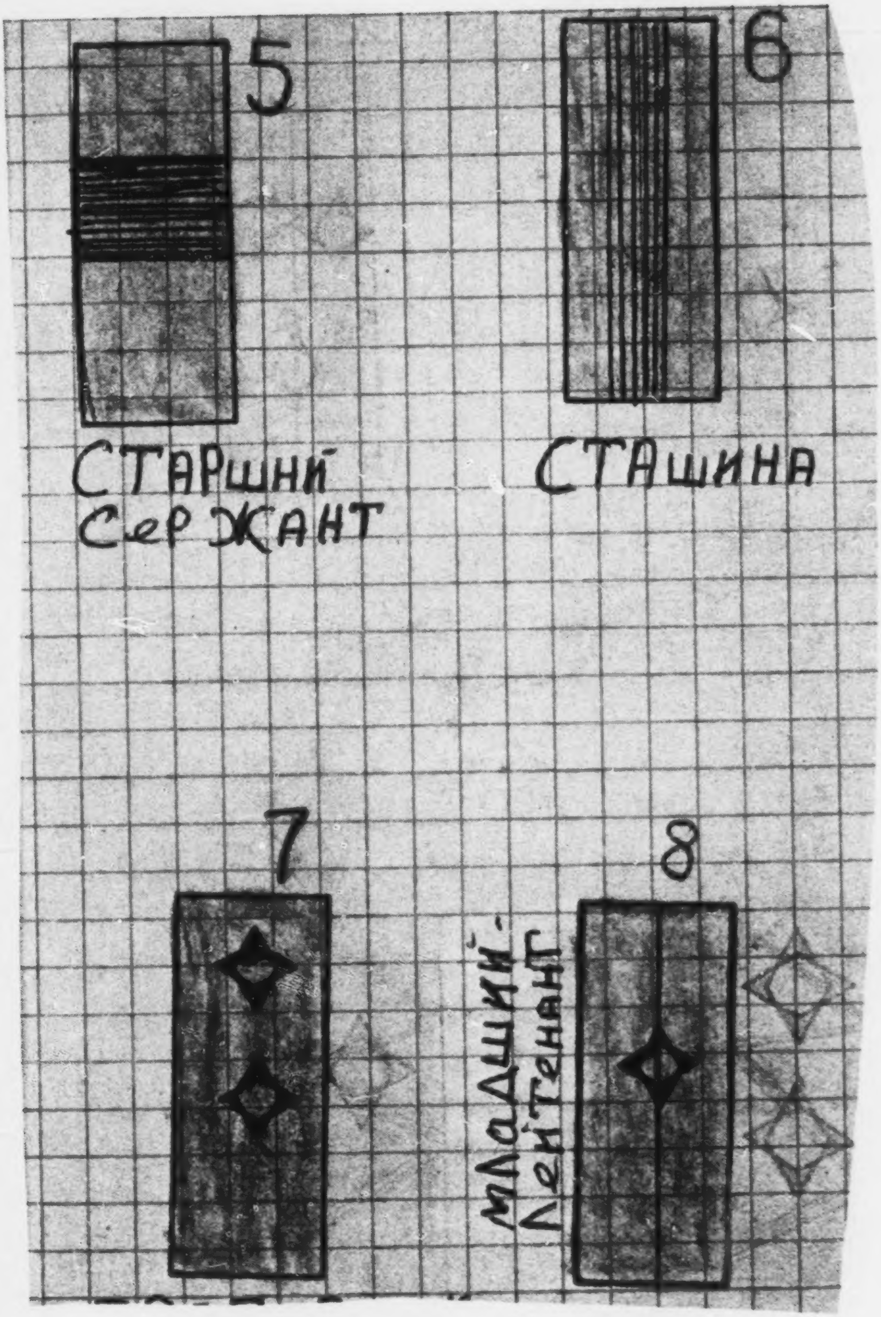
malikona sisipalatuna omomwandja esekisena homano 6 kesemose kisena omuna ošanu vahamano naihauto iwali

tengalandjimede jâBilitina

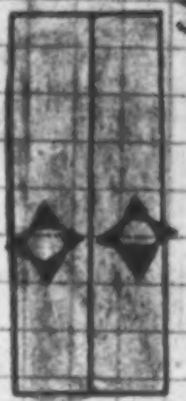

26
609
12
100
26
99
64
120
88
37
7
45
10
6
6
6
6
6
6

Shikuumaila Of —
Namibija 920,000 Sikuujaq


2
3
ЕФРеИТОР
МЛАДшИЙ
1
РЯДоВоЙ
4

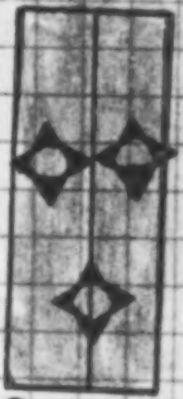

5
СТАРШНЙ
СЕРЖАНТ
6
СТАШИНА
7
8
МЛАДШИЙ-
ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ

9



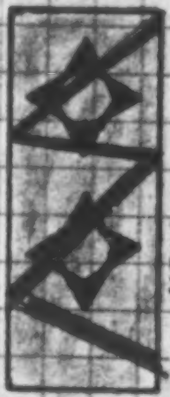
Лейтенант

10



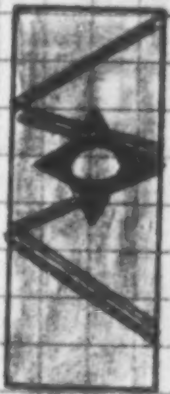
Старший лейтенант

16

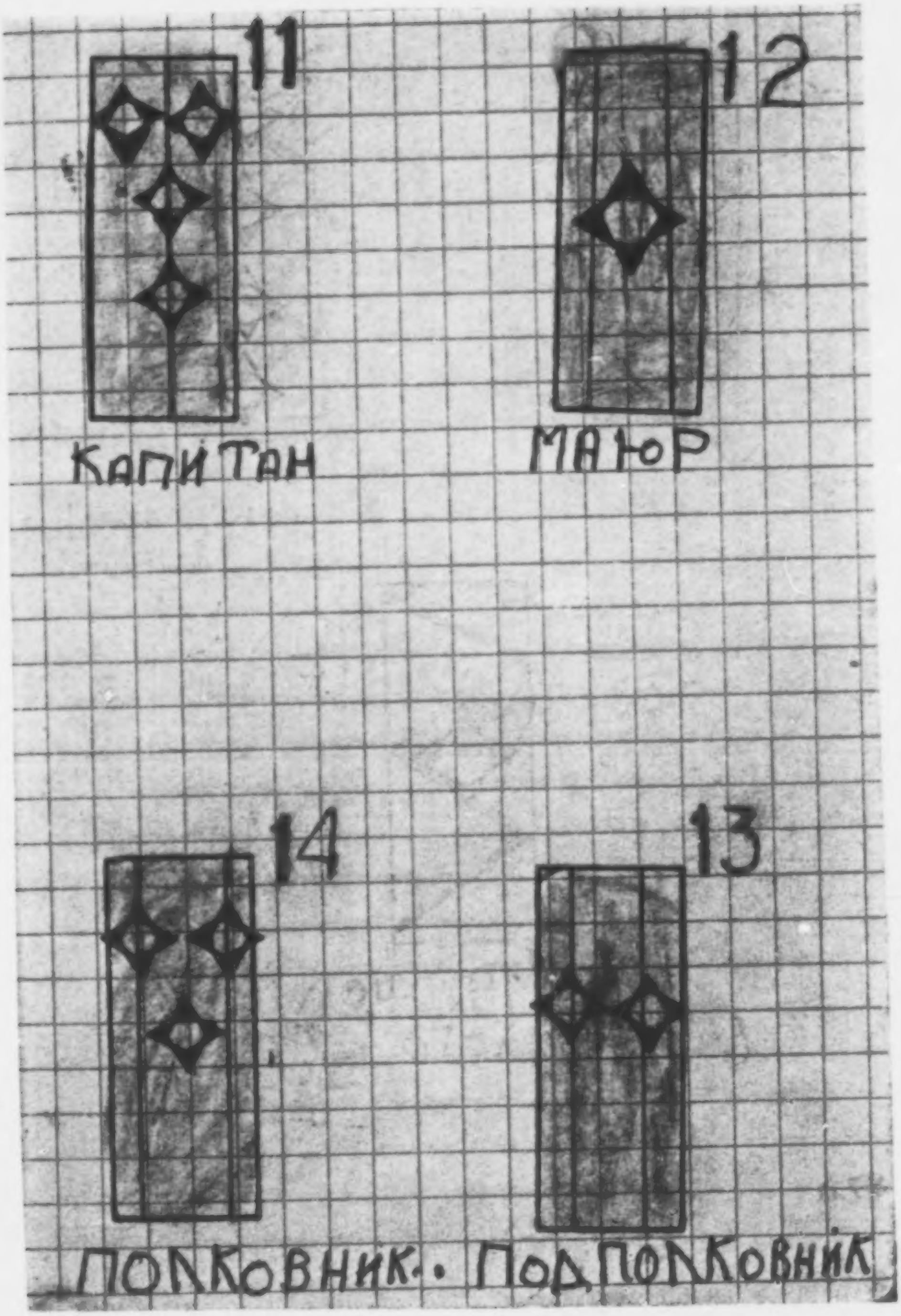


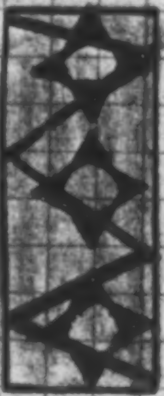
Генерал лейтенант

15



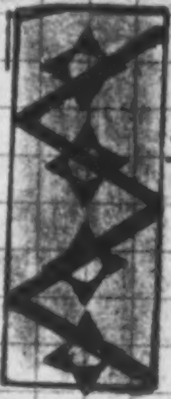
Генерал майор


11
КАПИТАН
12
МАЮР
14
13
ПОЛКОВНИК.
ПОДПОЛКОВНИК



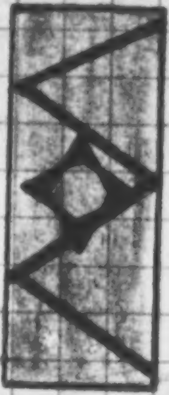
17

Генерал Полковнйк.



18

Генерал Армии.



19

Маршол Советского Союза

ten~~gaBatali~~jona

tengaBatalijona

Omuna OSanu 235

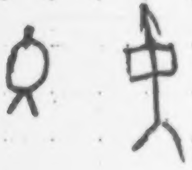
etenga 31 makabariomi
naetinga 10

Īnikadalī Batalijona
OSanu 524

eheti 3 natu
Atejakalatuta 3-12-7 MM

Atītingakanona 5-7 MM

etīta 6.



Qiluito makambari-
jobilitina

Amasina 4,

Atitengangadidimisaeladili-
16,
nembandjuka 14
~~emotadoedili 2 8 do~~ 51

Atumati kalakolo 140
masingaka 15

emotado 51 mm. dili 5
2
motaeitiureu 85 $\frac{2}{m}$ dili 2

Bandjuka 14.

Bitena. 2
likouzalalaitolo dili 2

Pijamu 27 eladiol 6

mobataljana jabilitina

pisitola 40. 9mm

pijemepisitoladili 173

Aatumatikaumeitolo dili 742

masingoma 65.

emota 51.mm. dili 28

Caetiauluana 81mm dili 8.
embandjilla 64
embitena dili 8. do 12mm
Atilaugargadidimisaela dili 64.

1. Shaki →
2. Apisalomo →
3. Loto →
4. Bango →
5. Onesimus →
6. Pedusa → Paulosa
7. hangula →
8. Rapolo →
9. mapuBa →
10. shaini →
11. Shamuel →
12. hatilali →
13. nepado →
14. manjadelo →
15. Joseta →
16. NailoBi →
17. tomas →
18. ndenga →
19. Kanjenje →

·Восход·

МОСКВА * ФИЛИАЛ № 3
Арт. 1511-р.
Цена 20 коп.
ОСТ 81-48-72

FIFTH EXHIBIT

oooOooo

SWAPO Note Book of Danger Tyapuha,
captured in SWAPO base in Operation SCEPTIC
(July 1980)

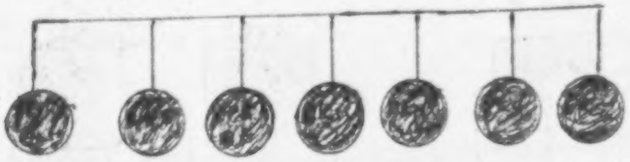
oooOooo

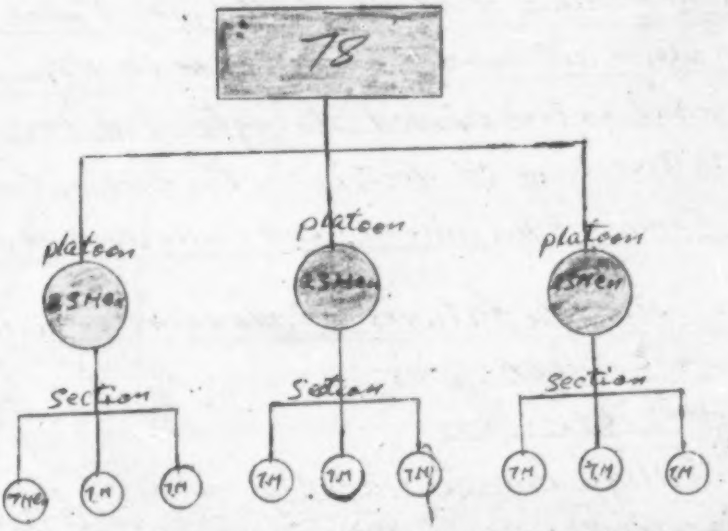
This note book contains notes on conventional order of battle, tactics, ballistic data, specifications of military airplanes and helicopters and symbols used by Soviet, Cuban, FAPLA (MPLA) and SWAPO forces in Angola. These symbols appear on the maps presented in Exhibit 6(a).

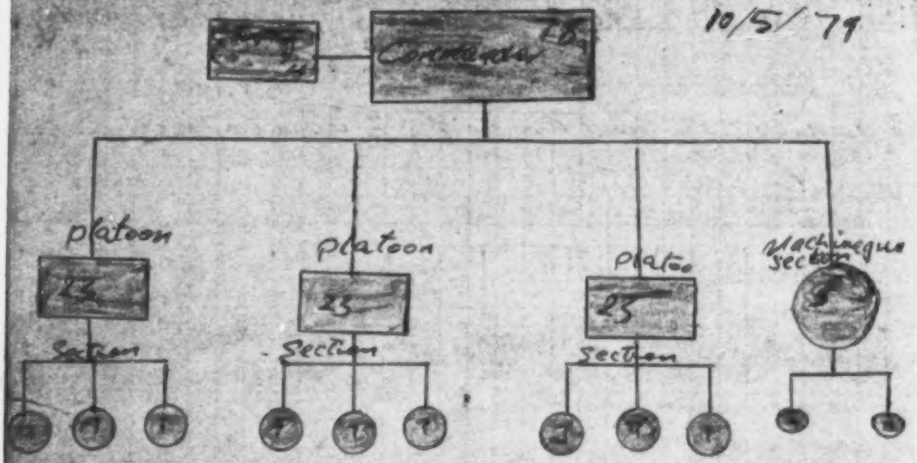
[B. DANGER Tyapura

The organization Arment of Motorised Battalion Brigade and Reconnaissance units of the friendly army.

Organisation and arms of of a motorised infantry section




78
platoon
23Men
platoon
23Men
platoon
23Men
Section
Section
Section
7Men
7M
7M
7M
7M
7M
7M
7M
7M


Commander
78
platoon
23
Section
platoon
23
Section
Platoo
23
Section
Machinegun section

10/5/79

Fundamentals of modern all arms Combat

1, Modern all arms Combat and its Characteristes

Combat is the aimed Struggle of Military Units with the aim of destroying the enemy Capturing his Combat equipment and important areas.

Characteristic fatures of modern Combined arms Combat.

= Decisivess
= High maneouvrability

= Wide scale of action

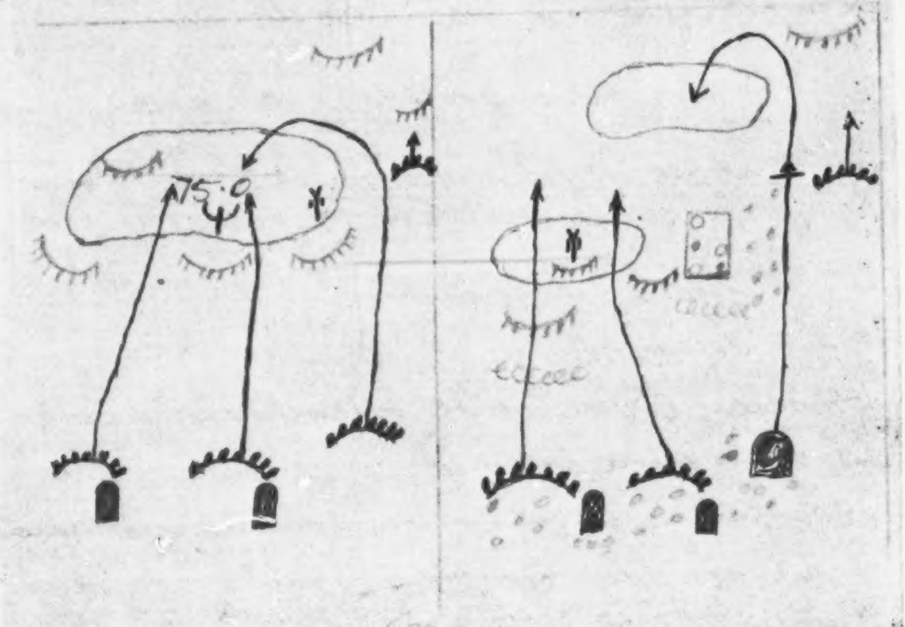
= Rapidness of action

Maneuvre by fire

1 Concentration of fire
2 Distribution of fire
3 Transfare of fire

Maneuvere by force

1 envelopment



Principals of Combat.
1) massing
2) Dispersion
3) Cooperation
4) Surprize attack

What is the attack

The attack is the Combination of fire and movement of infantry tanks A.P.C to destroy the enemy at close distance

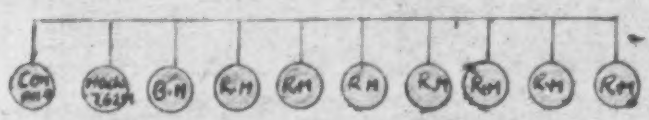
The Means and forces of modern combat

Types ~~of~~ of modern combat
1 = Offensive
2 = Meeting engagment
3 = defensive

The mean purpous of the offensive is to compri. til destroy the enemy.

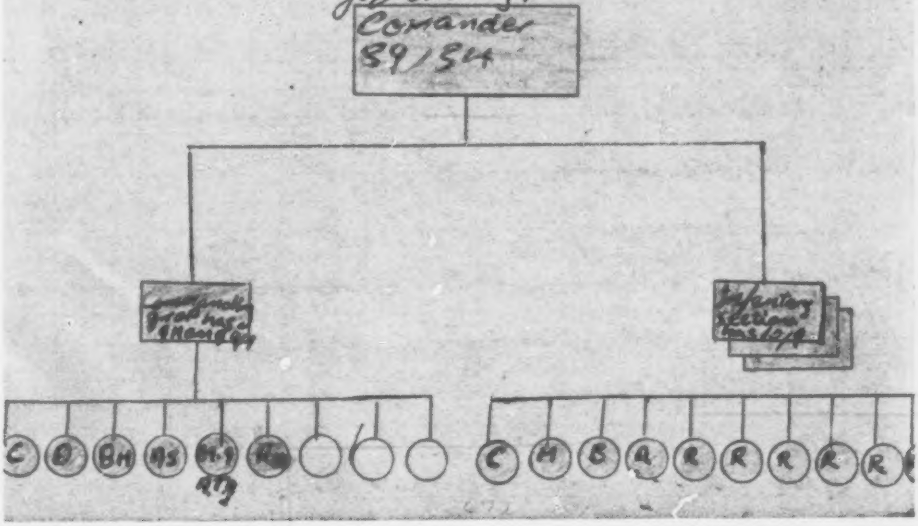
Organsation armament and tacktice Action of motori[illegible] infantry and [illegible]
[illegible] enemy's positions.

Organsation and Amament of the Motolized infantry and infentry section.


Com PM9
Mach 7.62M
B.M
R.M
RM
R.M
RM
RM
R.M
RM

The infantary section has 10 peoples(1) P.H.9MM Autreetic R. are $\overset{7}{9}$ with 7.62 MM Machingun 1 w Ant tank gun with 88.9 MM is one I motoriged infantary Section Consist 9 Man. 8 Rifls two Machinguns, one Ant tank gun, amphibia APC Trodgenis one I P.H.9 one I

Infantary platoon


Comander
89/84
group has 9 Man
Infantary Section has 10/9
C
B
BH
MS
M.9
RTJ
Rm
C
M
B
A
R
R
R
R
R

The platoon has 39 man One pistol. 4=P.M.
33=Rifls man. 3=Machinguns. 4= Ant Tank guns
I Motter. [81]

Motores Infantary Platoo

Personnel 34 man. One pistol. 4= PM. 29 Rifls
7= Machinguns. 4 Ant tank guns. One Motter. 4=AP.

16/5 ' 14

Requirements for troop control :

1, ~~Fire~~ = Firm control
2 = Flexibility of control
3. = Continuety of control
4 = [illegible] of control

Fire control include

1) Reconnaissance of target
2 Selection of type of weapon
3 Giving commands to open fire.
4 Control of spending ammunition.

Duties of Commander in Combat.

1) He must study and estimate situation

2) He must take decisions in time

3 He must unmistandlly put missions to his Subordinates:

~~Duties of~~ Commander in

4 He must personally obseve the battle field ~~and~~ and use all avialable means

5 He estimates the Situation

6 He take a disision

Methods of Controlling troops in Combat

Order of Commander's work when organizing Combat

1) after receiving a mission on the commander clarifies it

2) He determines measures to be taken during preparation for action

3. He Calculatates time required for Combat

4) He gives necessary in structions

5) He estimates the situation

7. He gives his Combat order
8 He organizes Cooperation
9, He gives in Struction ~~how~~ how to act in battle.

1, In his decision the Commander Thinks how to destroy the enemy.
2, Combat missions to his people and APC
3 Order of Cooperation.
4 In his Combat order the platoon Commander gives reference points position of the enemy Combat. Missions of the Company platoon and section and neighbours order of Cooperation time of readiness for Section his deputy.

---

1 In his decision the Company Commander ~~here~~ determins what kind of the enemy and how to destroy.
2 Battle formation
3. Combat mision to his platoon ~~s~~ and

Order of Cooperation:

In his Combat order the Campany or Btn C. determince

1, Reference paints
2) information of the enemy
3. Combat mision of the Campany or Btn
target to be destroyed by superiors
4, misions of the neighbours
5) Combat misions of the Btn or Campany
6, mission to artllery and other fire means
7) Time of rediness
8 Commander and observation posts their Composition place of Commander in combat.

17/5/79

Security of Combat actions of Units

Typs of security missions and short Characteristics

A) Security includes

1) Reconnais..

3) guarding
4) Camouflage
5) engineer Support.

Requirement fo, reconnaissance
1 Continuonty
2 Activicess
3 Timely
4 Truly

Reconnaissance man made by
1) reconnaissance patrol
2) Combat reconnaissance patrol
3 reconnaissance Vehicles
4 Obsevers or obsevetion posts

Instructions for reconnaissance

1 Tasks of reconnaissance
2 means of reconnaince
3 Reports on reconnance

Security may be

1 Combat security
2 Patrol security
3 Marching security
4 Close security

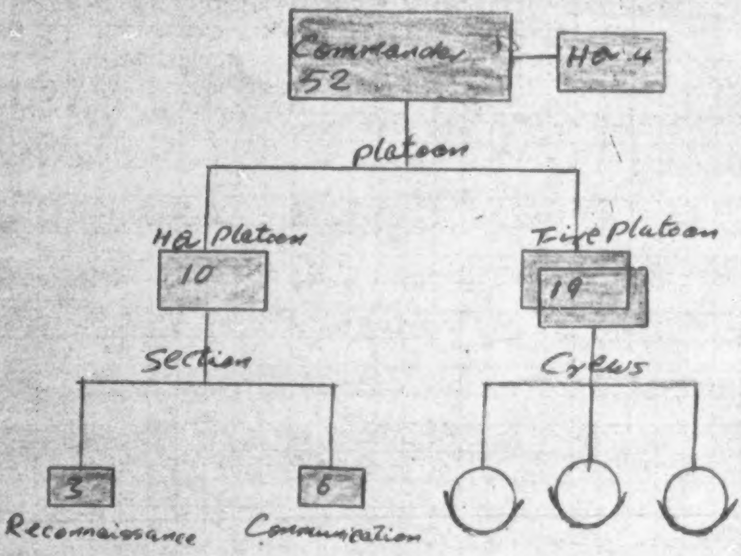
BALListic DAtE OF THE ARTILLERY GUNS

C

BALListic DATE OF THE ARTILLERy Guns

Calibre and name of the Gun	Maximum range ~~of~~ of fire Metre	Point Blank Range height of target 2.M	Practical Rate of fire rounds per minute	Weight Travelling weight of gun kg	Weight of Projectile shell kg	Time of change over from travelling to action minute
57. MM AT Gun	8400	1000	upto/10	1180	4.1	1
76 MM. Gun	13.300	600	upto/10	1125	6.5	1
85 MM. Gun	15650	1000	upto/10	1800	9.5	1
122 MM Howitzer	11800	630	upto/6	2500	21.8	1.5
82 MM. Motter	3100		upto/12	56	3.8	0.5
120 MM. Motter	6000		upto/9	600	16.4	1.5
82. MM. B10	4470	400	upto/5	86	3.89	0.5
A.T.G.M.	upto 4000					05.1
122.5 GRAD.P	11000		1	56	45	3-4
BM-21.40 Barl	21000		upto 20	13400	66.Kg	1-2 Munits
130. MM. Gun	27150	900 M	5-6 R/M	8450	46.1	4 Munits

Organasation of Battery


Commander
52
HQ.4
platoon
HQ Platoon
10
Fire Platoon
19
Section
Crews
3
Reconnaissance
6
Communication

The battery has 52 personnels=[illegible]). 82 MM motters=6). Vehicls=8). Bazooks=2). Pistol=5). Submachinguns=49). Radio=4). Rengefinder=1). Aiming circle=2). Telephons set=4). Telephoncable=6.KM).

Firing position

1) Main Firing position
2) Reserve Firing position

3) Temporary Firing position
4) Dummy False Firing Position.

Commanding posts or observation posts
1) Main observation posts
2) Flank observation posts
3 Forward observation posts
4) Reserve observation posts
5) Dummy Force observation post

Combat readiness of troops

Combat readiness is the ability of units and subunits to perform the assigned mission

Combat readiness includes.

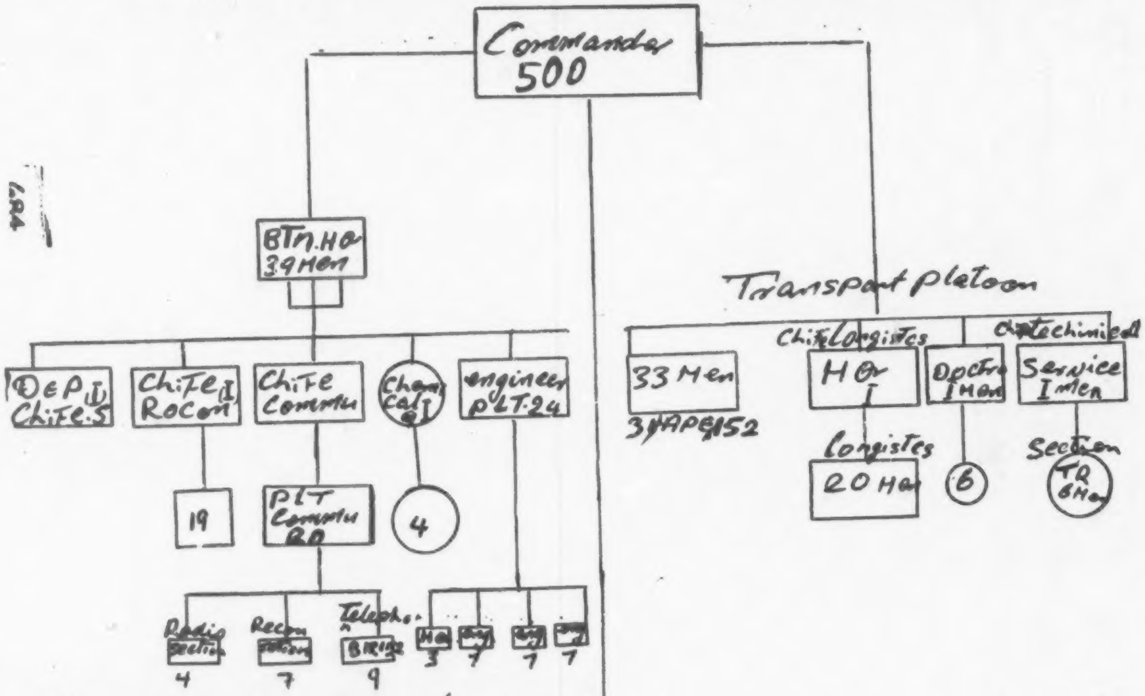
1) Full strength of units. Equipment and weapons.
2) Commanders and guerrillas must know tactis of actions and their own duties.
3) They must keep their equipment and weapons in good condition
4 Loyalty to the ~~pe~~ people.

5) Unity of action of guerrilla detachment
6) Planning and organized movement to carry out the assigned mission in case of alarm

235/14

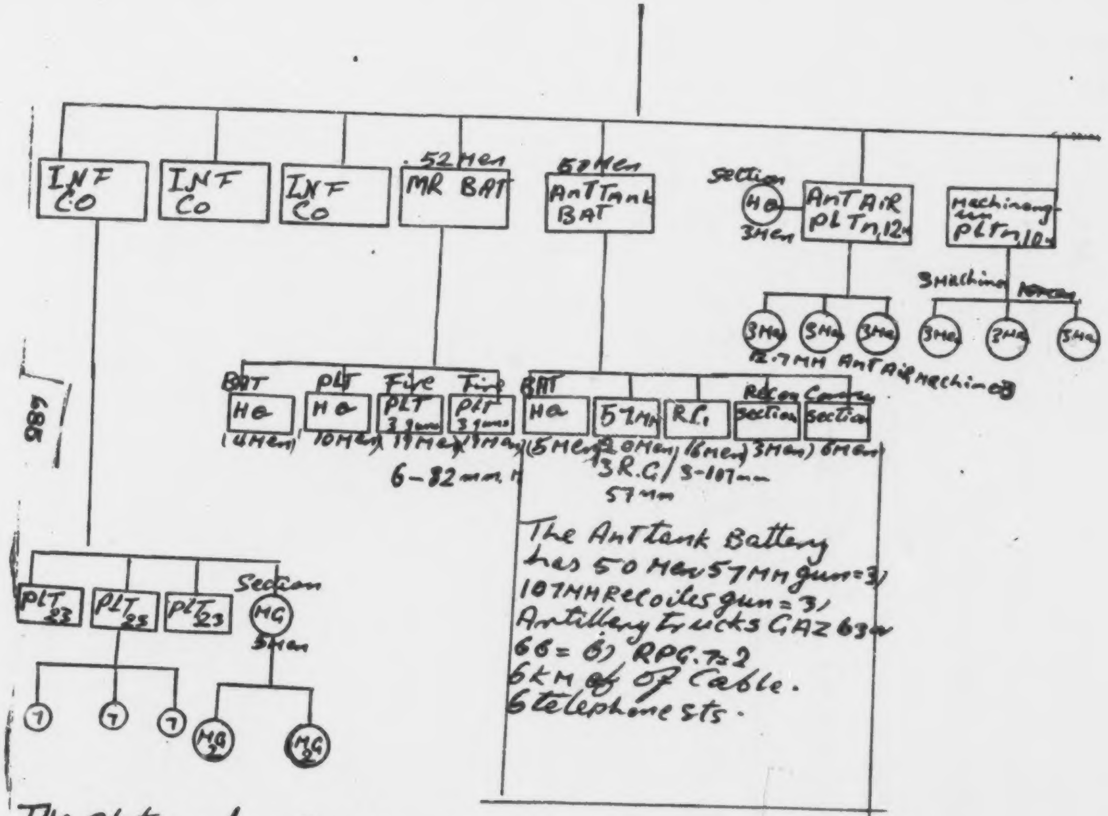
Organization and armaments of Infantry BATTalion

684


Commander 500
BTn. HQ 39 Men
①DeP. (I) ChiFe. S
ChiFe (I) RoCom
ChiFe Commu
Chemical (I)
engineer pLT. 24
19
pLT Commu RO
4
Radio Section
4
Recon
7
Telephs. BRIGE
9
HQ
3
7
7
7
Transport pletoon
33 Men
3 APC 152
Chif Logistcs
HQ I
Logistcs
20 Men
DocTr I Men
6
Chitechinical
Service I Men
Section
TR 6 Men

1st Radio Section has 4 men and. 1 fighting Vehicle .2=R. 105 or R 123. 1=APC.
Section 2). has 7 men. R104=1). R105=1) R126 or 123
Section 3). has 9 men telephon switch

685


INF CO
INF Co
INF Co
52 Men
MR BAT
57 Men
AnTTank BAT
Section
HQ
3 Men
AnT AiR PLT m, 12
Machinegun PLT m, 10
3 Machine guns
3 Men
3 Men
3 Men
3 Men
3 Men
3 Men
12.7 MM AnT Air Machine gun
BAT HQ
(14 Men)
PLT HQ
10 Men
Fire PLT 3 guns
19 Men
Fire PLT 3 guns
19 Men
6-82 mm M
BAT HQ
(5 Men)
57 MM
20 Men
3 R.C. / 3-107 mm
57 mm
R.C.
16 Men
Recon Section
3 Men
Commu Section
6 Men
PLT 23
PLT 23
PLT 23
Section
MG
3 Men
7
7
7
MG 2
MG 2

The AnTtank Battery
has 50 Men 57MM gun=3)
107MM Recoiles gun=3)
Antillery trucks GAZ 63 or
66 = 6) RPG.7=2
6KM ~~of~~ Of Cable.
6 telephone sts.

The platoon has 6 mine detectors de Sets=6 AntTank Mines=100)
Personnel mine=100) explosives=100 Kg) Rubber boats=5)

The Battery has 52 peoples; 6Mottars; 8=Trucks; 2=Bagookas;. 4=Radio sets; 1=Rangfinder DC-0; 1=Aiming CircleBAP-1; 6km of telephone Cable, 4=telephonesets;.

The personnel of Btn 500 men; 82MM Motars=6 107MM Recoiles guns=6; Light machineguns RPD=31 BazookasRPG.7=31; Company machineguns=6;. Heavy machineguns=3; Ant AiR Craft guns=3

	LiGHT. MACHiNEGun	Bazooka	Company M.G	82 MM Hotter	57MM. Gun	12.7 Stela3, MG	107MM. Recoiles Gun	Heavy M.G	Personel	
INF. PLTn	3	3							23	
Machinegun Section			2						5	
INF Company	9	9	2						78	
Mortte Battery		2		6					52	
Ant tank Battery		2			3		3		50	
Ant AiR PLT.n						9(3)			12	
Machinegun Platoon									10	
Infantary Battalion	27	27	6	6	3	9(3)	3	3	500	
H Q Other Units	4								142	

The tank B.T.n has 275=personnel, 31=Tanks
peoples

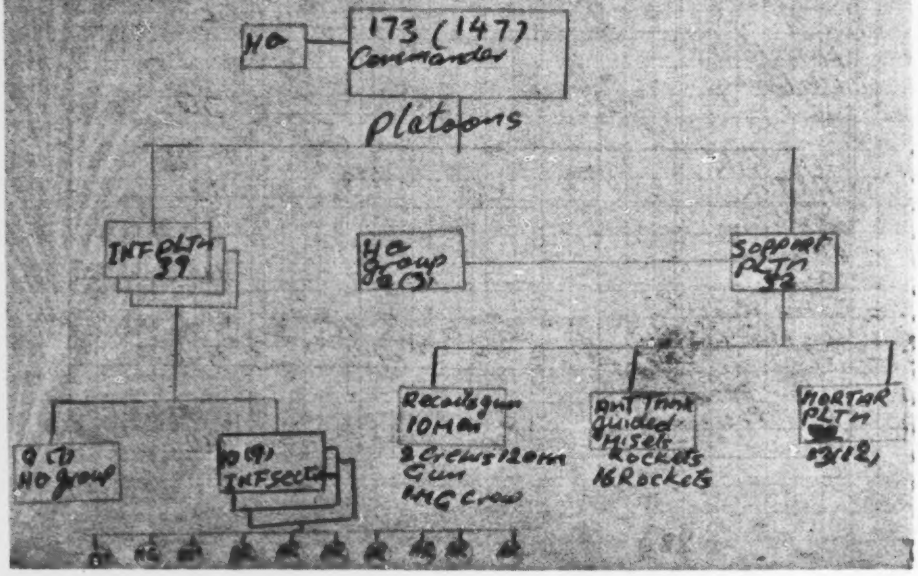
There #3 tank Companies in the B.T.n. Each Compane has 42=men and 10=Tanks Each PTn has 12=men and 3=tanks

The Crew of a tank Consists of 4=men, 1=tank Commande, 3=gunner 2=driver 4=Loade

26/5/79

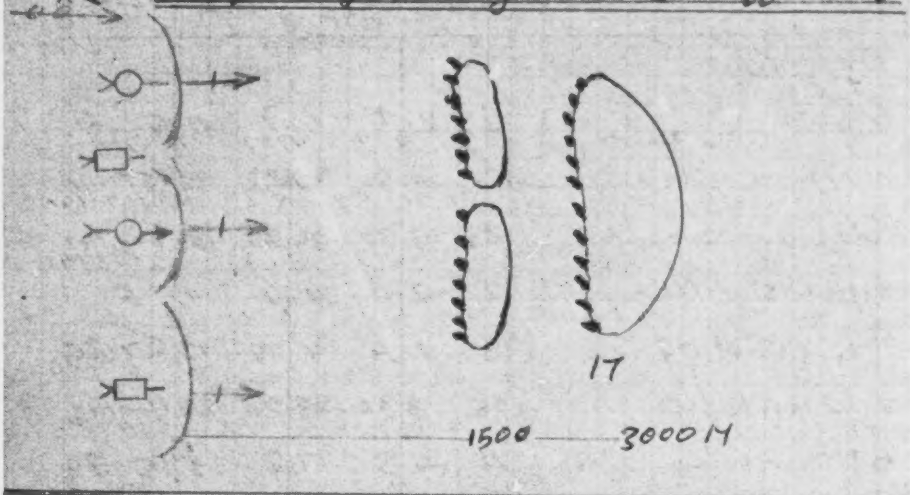
Organization armament and tactics of actions of a potential Enemy (British Company)

Organization of the British Company:

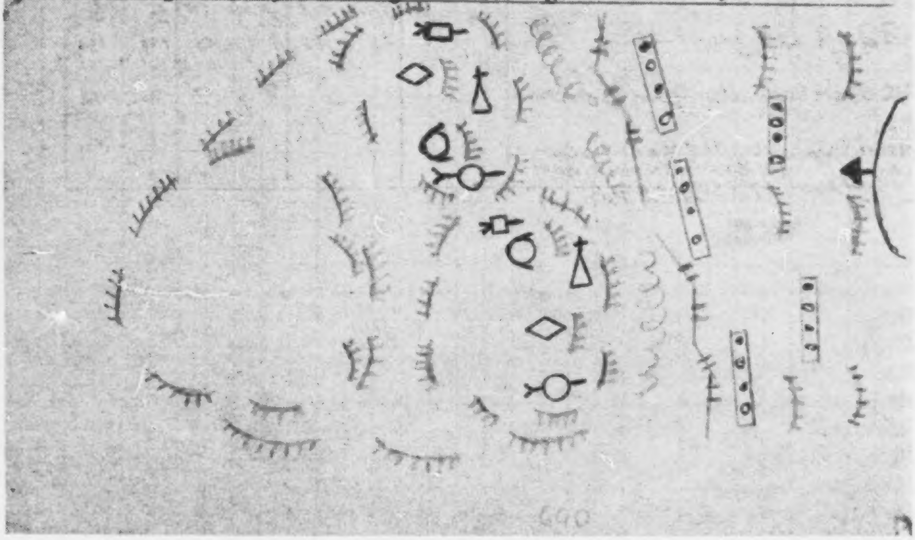

HQ
173 (147)
Commander
platoons
INF PLTN
39
HQ
Group
9 (3)
Support
PLTN
32
9 (7)
HQ group
10 (9)
INF section
Recoilsgun
10 Man
2 Crews 120mm
Gun
MMG crew
Ant Tank
Guided
Misels
Rockets
16 Rockets
MORTAR
PLTN
13 (12)

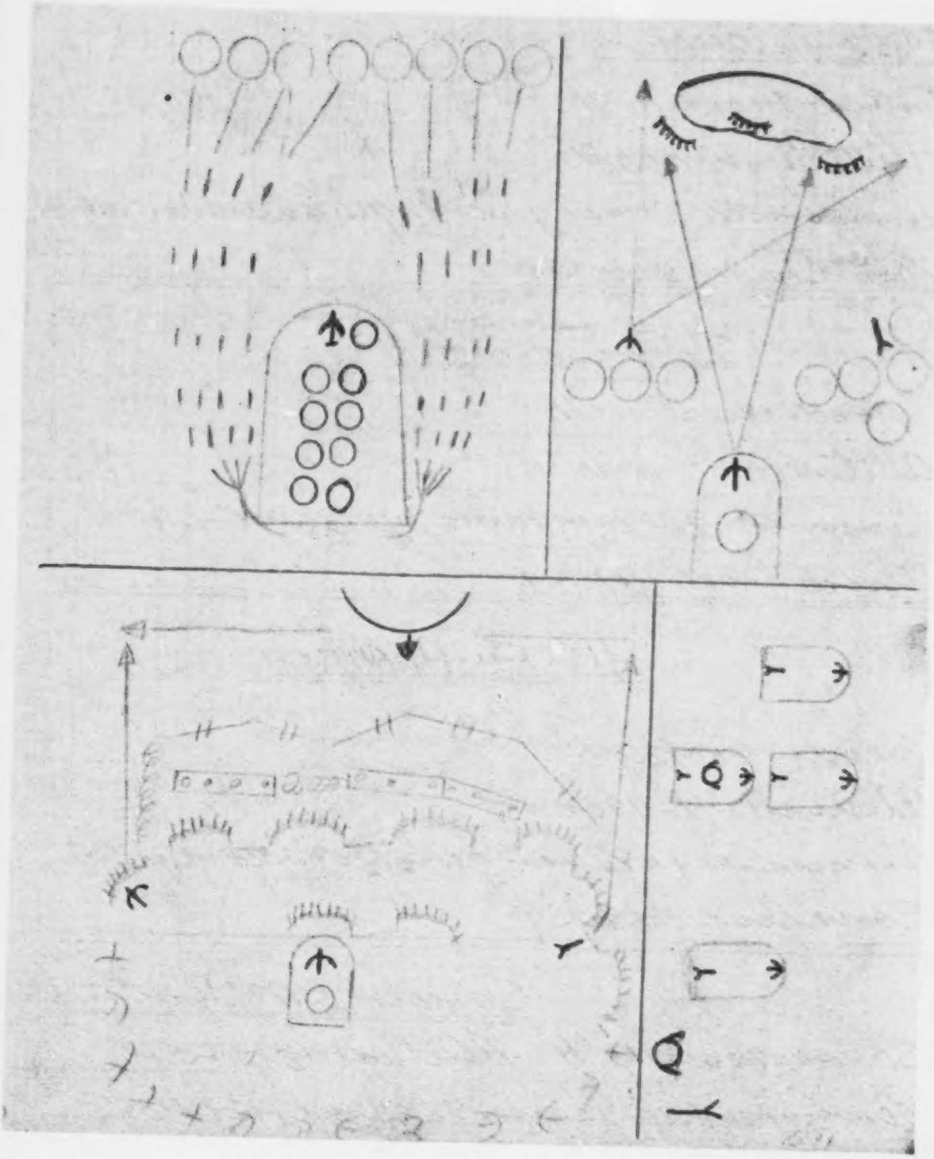
	Company HQ		INF PLTN		Support PLTN		Total	
Personnel								
Officer	2	(2)	1	(1)	1	(1)	6	(6)
Warrent officer Soldiers	21	(10)	38	(33)	32	32	167	(140)
Total armament	23	(12)	39	34	33	(33)	173	(147)
9MM Pistol MK1.	2	2	1	(1)	1	(1)	6	
9MM Pistol MG	3	2	4	(4)	12	(12)	27	(26)
7.62MM Rifles	18	(8)	34	(29)	20	(20)	140	(115)
51MM mortar	4	(4)	3	(7)	2	(5)	15	(30)
81MM	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	5	(5)
88.9 Bazookas	1	1	4	4	1	4	14	14
120MM Recoilles gun Bombat	—			—	2	2	2	2
Anttank guided Rockets armored cars ferrex AMPHIBIAAN Caterpillar A.P.C TROCen								

81MM Infantary Company on the ~~Offen~~ Offensive


17
1500
3000 M

Mortarized Infantary company in the diffensive





1) US F 14 airplane

Speed-1400 KM/H
Altitude-18000 M.
Armament-20mm guns. 4 guided missiles bomb
bomb Load-1800 Kg

---

2) French mirage-3

Speed-1300 KM/H
altitude-17.000 M
Armament. 2=30MM guns-3 guided missiles
Bomb load-900 Kg

US F4 PHANTom

Speed-1470 KM/H
altitude-A-19000 m.
Armament-1=20mm guns. 8=guided missiles
Bomb load 7250 Kg

Cambero RAF Britania

Speed 940 KM/H. Altitude 18000 M
Armament-4=20mm. 2=guided missiles

Bomb load 3600kg

F.104 Star Fighter NATO

Speed 1470 KM/H
altitude - 17680 M
Armament-1=20MM. 4=guided missiles
Bomb Load 2200kg

F=15 US

Speed=1470KM/H
Altitude=21000m
Armament=1=20mm gun. 4=guided missiles

Helicopter alutte F.

Speed= 200KM/H
altitude 2000 M
armament= 1. 7,62mm M.G.
Maximum load 500kg or 4 Soldiers

Helicopter Cuper Frelon.F.

Speed=240 KM/H
altitude=3100 m

Armament: 4 =Roektes
Maximum Load=2500 Kg or 20 Soldiers

S A330 Puma Helicopter .F.

Speed= 280 KM/H
Altitude= 4600 M
Maximum Load=2500 Kg or 20 Soldiers

US Iroker Helicopter

Speed= 190 KM/H
Altitude= 3800 M
Armament= 2=7.62 MM. 6 Guided missiles
Maximum Load=1360 Kg or 15 Soldiers

ZCU-I

Weight=220 kg. Combat rate of fire=180 R.P4 minets. Horizontal distance=2000 M.
Vertical distance=1500 M
Horizontal angle of firing unlimited
Vertical angle of firing from=25 up to 90
Cartridge box capacity=70 rounds .N.

Weight of Cartridge = 200 gram. Weight of box = 19 kg
Caliber = 145 mm
Crew = 5 men

30/5/79

The main aim of the offensive is to destroy the enemy and Capuere en important area.

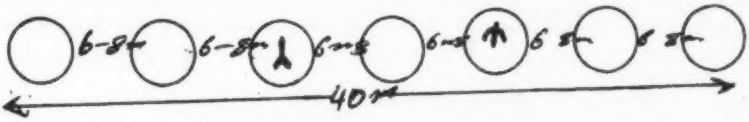
Methods of Changing over to the offensive
1) When in Close contact with in the enemy
2 From the march

The combat mission of the unit in the offensive depends on,
1) Nature of enemy defences.
2) Seippression of the enemy
3) Terrain features

In the offensive the section is given an object of attack and direction of further advance.

Battle formation of a section in the offensive is a skirmish line. The distance between

two Soldiers is=6-8 metters or 10-12 steps
attack frantage up to metters



Procedure of the Commanders work on the organization of Combat

(1) Siz up the mission

1) ~~Clarify~~
1) Clarify the mission of the Company
2) Clarify the mission of the Section
3 Time of readiness to accomplish the mission

Estimate the Situation

1) Strength position and nature of the enemy action.
2 Probability of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy and ~~measu~~ measures to be taken to protect

from them.

3) ~~Strength~~ Strength of the section and attacked / supporting means, their position manning status, possibility and security. Mission of the adjacent units and their influenge on the accomplishment of the Combat mission, organization of Cooperation among them.

Terrain vantage routes of aproach natural and man made obstacles Conditions for obgervation and delivering fire protective and camouphlage properties. -

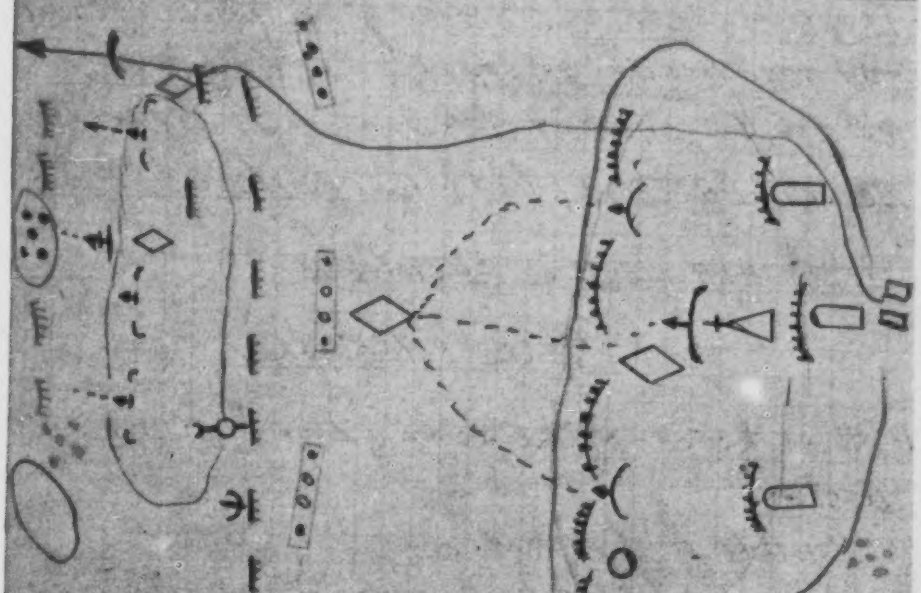
Time and weather Conditions

8. Take a decission

1) What kind of the enemy and how to destroy
(2) Battle ~~f~~ formation
3) Mission / to the sections and attached means.

Issue the operational order
Organize Cooperation

The points
1. Reference points
2. Position of the enemy and the Character of his action
3. The mission of the Company platoon



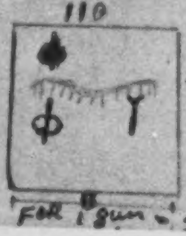
Theme Types of artillery fire 16/6/79

1) Characteristics of targets
2) Mission of artillery force
- Neutraligation - 20 - 30 %
- Anihilation - 50 - 60 %
- destruction
- harraging.

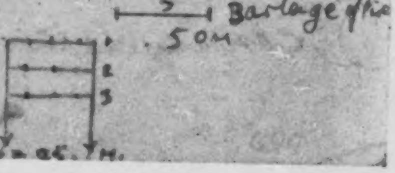
Types of artillery fire

	of F	H.eng	def
- Fire against sparate Target	+	+	+
- Conserated fire	+	+	+
- Stattonary barrage fire	−	+	−
- Moving barrages fire	+	+	+
- Progressive consentration of fire	+	−	−
- Curtain fire	+	+	+

IS serparated
Separated target



- Conserated fire



Barrage of fire

Conventional symbols

ommand post(C.P) of BRIGADE

▷=Command observation post(COP) of BTN

△= EMPC. Cop of Company Comander

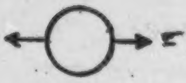
△, MIP- COP of platoon command

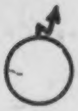
▲, MIbN- Observation post

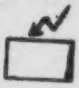
▲= observation post letter in side Chemical E- engineering, and so on,

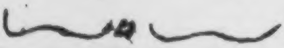
○

○= Communication assembly

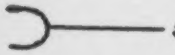

=Point of collecting data reports

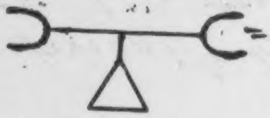

=Radio set figures inside the symbol type of of radio set,

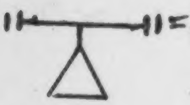

= Receiver

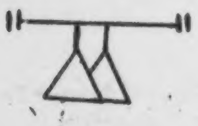


=Field cable figure- number of wires

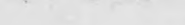

=Telephone set

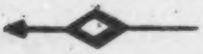

=Mobile radio set

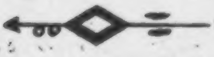

=Radar

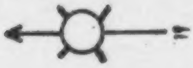

=Radar post on position

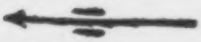
Marche reconnaissance protection

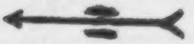

=Motorized infantry platoon on march coy - 2 lines bn-3 lines bratoillent Wheels,

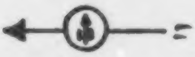

=TANK PLAToon on MARCH (Coy-2 lines: Bn-3 lines)

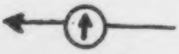

=Motorized infantry column with tanks and artillery

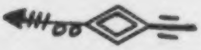

= Column of rocket subunites

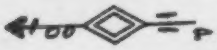

= Column of artillery

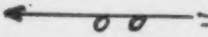

= Column of ant tank reserve

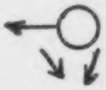

= Column ant air graft ~~arty~~ arty


= Column ant airgraft Rocketarty

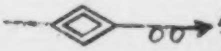

= Advanged detachment reinforced infantry


= Advansed party reinforsed platoon

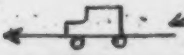

=R~~econnaissance group~~

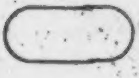

= ~~Air~~ ~~blow~~ Reconnaissance group

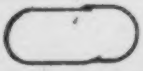
air blow

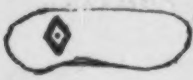

= ~~Logistical~~ subunities colomn

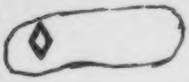
logistical subunities colomn

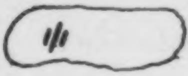

= ~~Location and Combat Actions~~

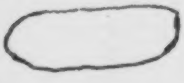

=Area occupation by motorized subunits


= Location and combat action ~~Area occupation by motorized infantry Detachments~~

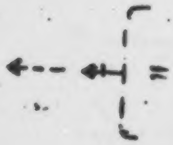

= area occupation by motorized inf tank ~~Area occupation By tank subunits~~

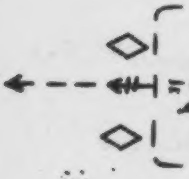

= Area accupation by ~~artillery~~ tank subunits

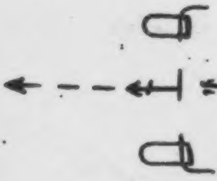

= Area occupation by Artillary

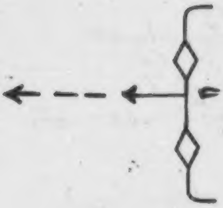

= Area accupation by special subunits

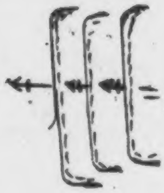
← - - - - - - Dirrection of attack

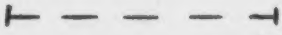

= Combat mission platoon Ant tank

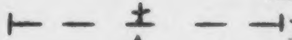

= Mission combat when it is reconnaissence by tank

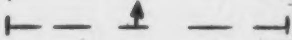

= Combat mission of mission platoon while attacking on APC

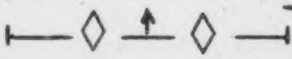

= Combat mission of tank platoon on offenceve

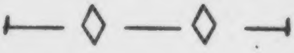

= position of subunits to artain time

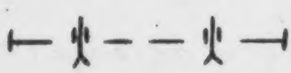

= initial line position

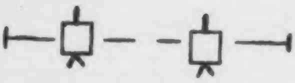

= line of deployment into Cobinds of plTx

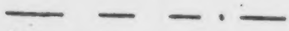

= line of attack

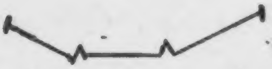

= line of attack for tank sub-units

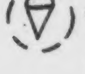

= fire line position for tank subunits

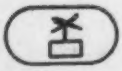

= Fire line position for Anti-tank reseve

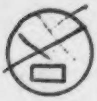

= -"- for anti-tank guided missiles

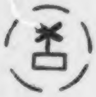

= Line of putting mines

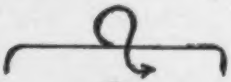

= Line of safety Position

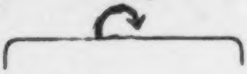

= Area is appointed (ordered) for airborn troops (paratroopess

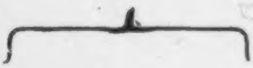

- -11- on helicopters

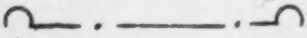


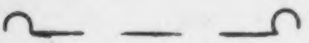

=The same helicopters

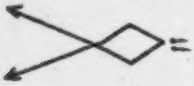

=Retreat

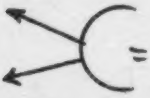

=attack in Repulsed

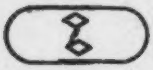

= Conduct of fire combat in the line


=Boundaries between brigads

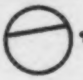

=Boundaries between battlion

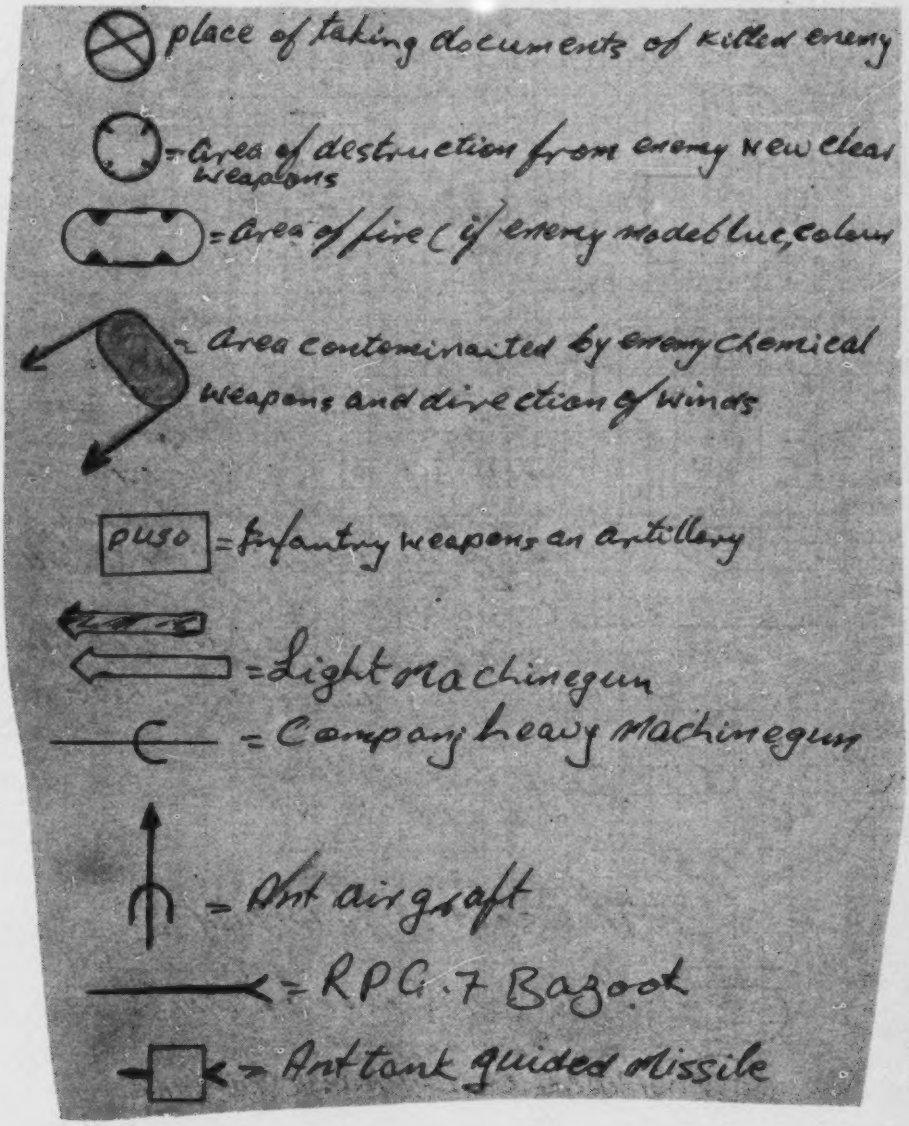

= TAnk in AMBUSH


= TAnk section in AMBUSH


= Assembley AREA OF TAnks

1ST MI BN
50016.5


= PlACE OF CAPTURinG THE WAR PRISONER wich subunits AND TAnk



place of taking documents of killed enemy

= area of destruction from enemy new clear weapons

= area of fire (if enemy mode blue, colour

= Area contaminanted by enemy chemical weapons and direction of winds

= Infantry weapons an artillery

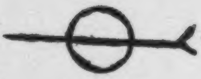
= Light Machinegun

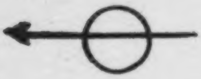
= Company heavy Machinegun

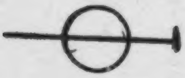
= Ant airgraft

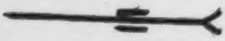
= RPG.7 Bazook

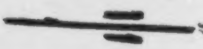
= Ant tank guided Missile

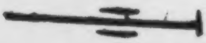

= Ant tank Recouless gun

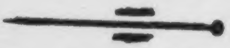

=Light slance chrower

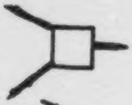

=Heavy machinegun

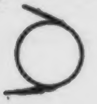

Ant TAnk gun

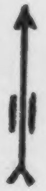

=Gun Calibre up to 100 Aim

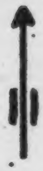

Gun Calibre over

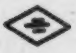

Howitzer Calibre 122 up to 152

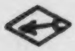

=Combat vehicle Vechiole of Reactive ~~ant~~ arty

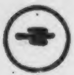

= Mortar

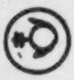

= A.A gun

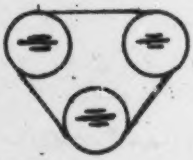

= arty column on march

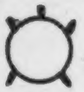

= ~~Sef~~ Self propelled gun mount

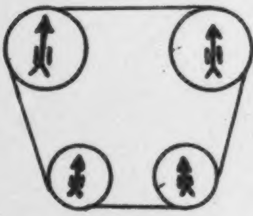

= Self propelled AA gun mount


= Artillery battery

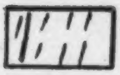

= mortar battery

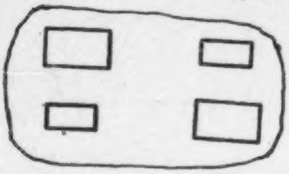

= artillery Battalion

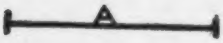

= Nuclear weapon at a firing position


= The area of fire positions of the A.A Brigade

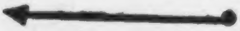
= Area of concentrated fire

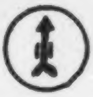

= Area of concentrated fire of Reactive missile artillery

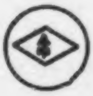

= Areas of concentrated fire

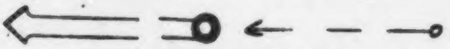


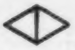
= Sector of barrage fire

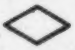

= Sector of fire

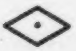

= AA Battery

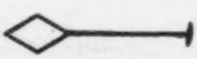

= A position of self propelled AA

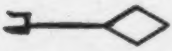

= additionac sector of fire

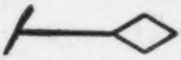

= a light-gun tank

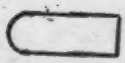

= a medium-gun tank

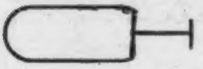

= a Heavy-gun tank

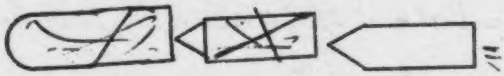

= floating tank.

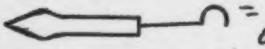

= mine sweeping tank

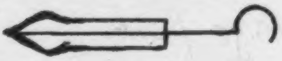

= a tank with a dozer

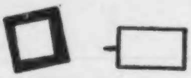

= APC

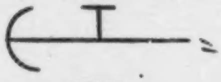

= floating apc

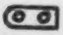

= a car or tank

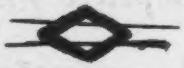

= a vehicle for evacnation of damage vehicle

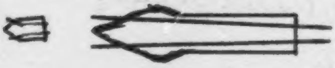

= a trucked vehicle for towing

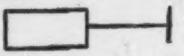

= a trailer

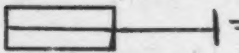

= a motor cycle

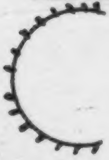

= mine-laying vehicle

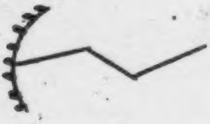

= armoured bridge laying vehicle

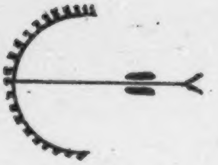

= a truck laying vehicle

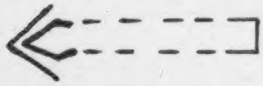

= Carterpillar floating APC

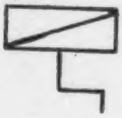

= Carterpillar self propelled ~~for~~ ferry

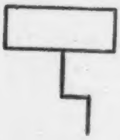

= a position of section

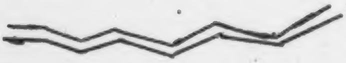

= a position with a slit cover and communication trench

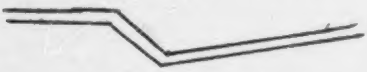

= a gun at a fire emplacement

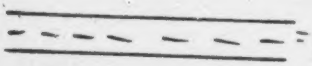

= a vehicle shelter

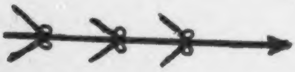

= a dugout

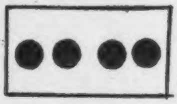

= a light-type shelter

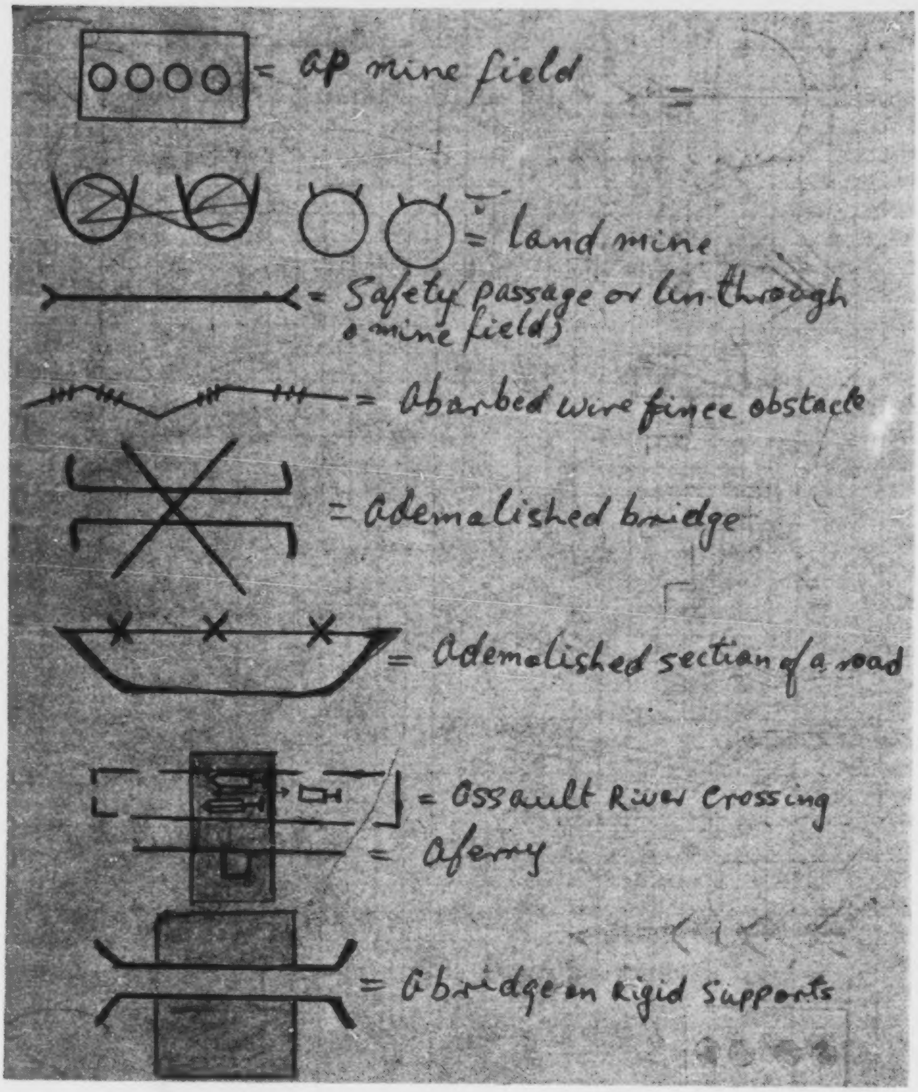

= escarp (counterescarp)


= a slit


= Anti tank ditch (ditch)


= a mined abbatis


= at mine field



= AP mine field

= land mine

= Safety passage or lin. through a mine field)

= A barbed wire fence obstacle

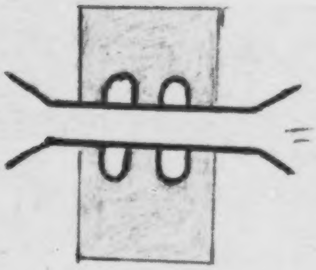
= A demalished bridge

= A demolished section of a road

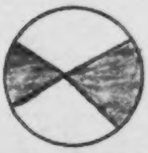
= Assault River Crossing

= A ferry

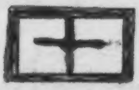
= A bridge on Rigid Supports



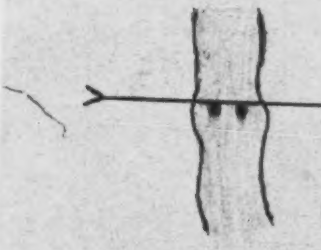
= a pantoon bridge



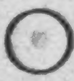
= an assembly vehicle point of damaged



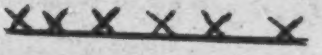
=Regemental medical point



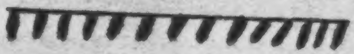
a ford



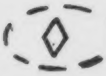
= water supply point

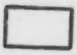


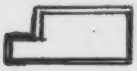
a camouflaged section of road

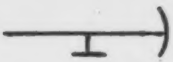


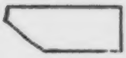
= Antiradar screen

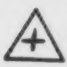

= a dammy area of troop location

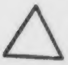

Bgd ammunition and arty depot or
or dump


= a special anto-transportation
Battalion (Btn)



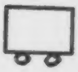

= a pantoon vehicle

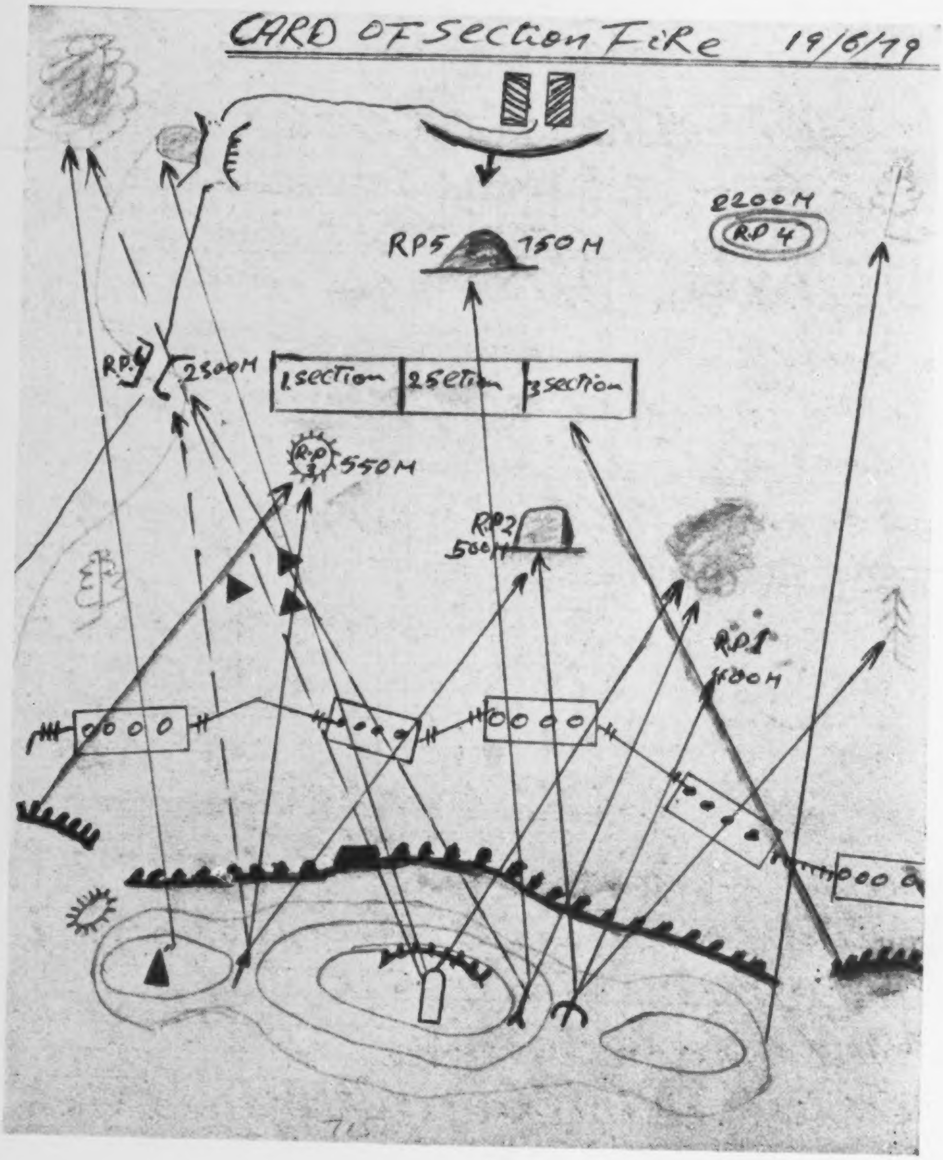

= Battalion medical point


= observation post or ammunition supply
point

= Army Road

= Column Routes


= Repair vehicle of a Btn


CARD OF Section FiRe 19/6/79
2200M
RP4
RP5
750M
RP.4
2300M
1 section
2 setion
3 section
RP3
550M
RP2
500M
RP1
400M
715

Range card indicates 19/6/79

-Refferende points and distances to
-Section position and Zone of fire
-Locations of APCs ~~and~~ machinegun
-Rocket laungher operation and thier setion of fire
- Position of adjacent section and thier Zone of fire
-Consentrated fire Zones for platoon & and section

Command of the secend section
Range

Section in defence 20/6/79

Aims of defence
1 Inflict maximum losses to the attacking enemy
2 Repulse enemy attack
3 Hold defending position
4 Crieate valuable conditions for offence

Conditions of transferring to defence

1 Close contact with the enemy
2, Without ~~of~~ close contact with the enemy

Fire control of units 19379

Command to ~~op~~ open fire

1 To whom
2 Place and type of fire
3 Sight
4 Point of Aiming
5 fire

Grenade launcher in front of you is car Sight 4 aim to the centre fire.

Assingnment of fire mission

To whom
place and type of target

destray:"
grenade launcher
in forint of you is car
destray::

Control of fire includs
target designation and th their estimation

1 ~~go~~ ground reccommaisance
2 Giving the command and assignment of fire missions
3, Manoiurre by manpower and fire means
4, adjustment of fire
5 consentration of fire
6 destribution of fire
7 shift or lift of fire
stop of fire

#9 19/8/1979

Approved:
By Commander of the 1 Detachment
Rank Name
December 1979

PLAN

For the conducting of a lesson on fire training with the group of the 2 B Detachment platoon on the 9th January 1979

Theme 3: AKM Materiel

~~Lesson II: Desigtion~~

Lesson I: Designation. Characteristics. general construction and the seguiense of partial Disassembly and assembly of the AKM. Notion ~~on~~ on the ~~opre~~ operation of the MG. To study the Designation. the Ea Characteristics and the general construction of the AKM to train the trainees to carry out a partial

Disassembly and assembly of the AKM. To give the trainees some information on the Operation of the MG. ~~2 Hours~~

Time. 2 Hours

Place. Classroom

Method. Explanation Demostration exercises

Materal provission – AKM Machine guns in complete set. estimated 1 MG for 2.3 trainees:

Dummy ~~and~~ Cartridges posters stands.

Manuals and Text Books: Instructions on small

~~1. Introduction~~	Time Min	Method of training and Brief Descriaption of Contents of the study question	actions of Trainees
I Introduction	5 Min	1 Check The presence of the personnel thier, out ward appearance and material provision 2 inspect The guns and ~~the~~ bunny cartridges. 3 Sound the theme. contents and the purpoese of the Lesson.	
Main Part Review of the Previsions lesson	80 Min 10 Min	Call the trainees to answer the Following questions. to name sure the Topic is well Digeted Designation of the Characteristics of the	
1 Designation and combat Characteristics of the HMG	20 Min	Speak on the Designation of the HG its main combat characteristics and Write on the Blackboard	

Topic N 7 17 10 79

Combat employment of artillery in defence Btn or. Co:

1, Tasks of atillery in defence.

1, Arty prevents the opproach of the enemy from afar.
2 Arty prevents the organized deployment of the enemy for offensive.
3 Arty prepares fire and covers up gaps and flanks of defending troops.
4 Arty destroys tactical force of the enemy

② Deployment of arty and its system of fire

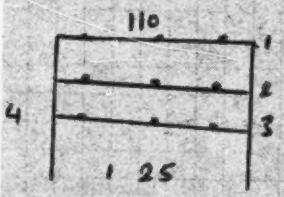
The system of fire is organized fire of all fire means taking into account terrain features. Its elements

1 Small arms fire
2 antitank fire
3. arty fire

The system of antitank defence includes:

1 Co. strong points with antitank means
2 Tank ambushes
3 Strong Point of the Btn reserve.
4. Antitank obstacles

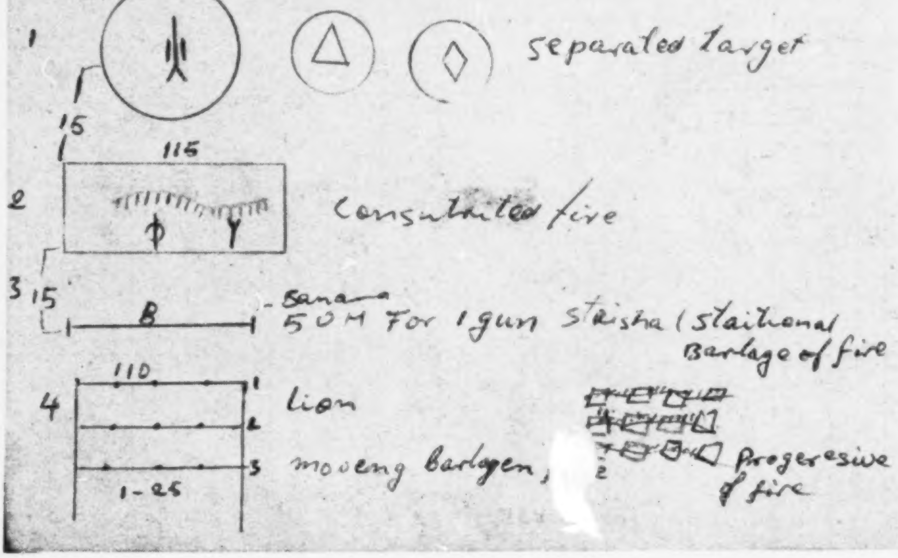
3
B

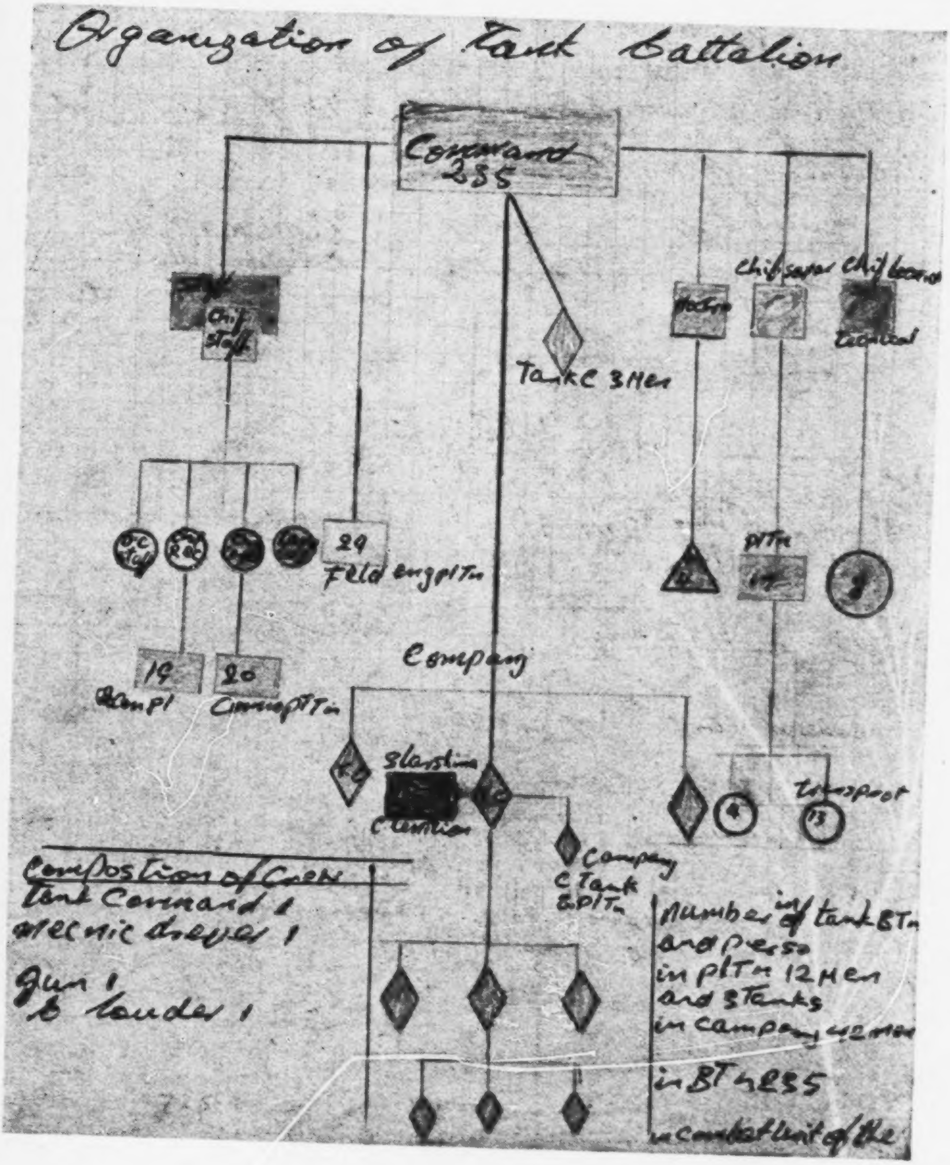

110
1
2
4
3
1 25

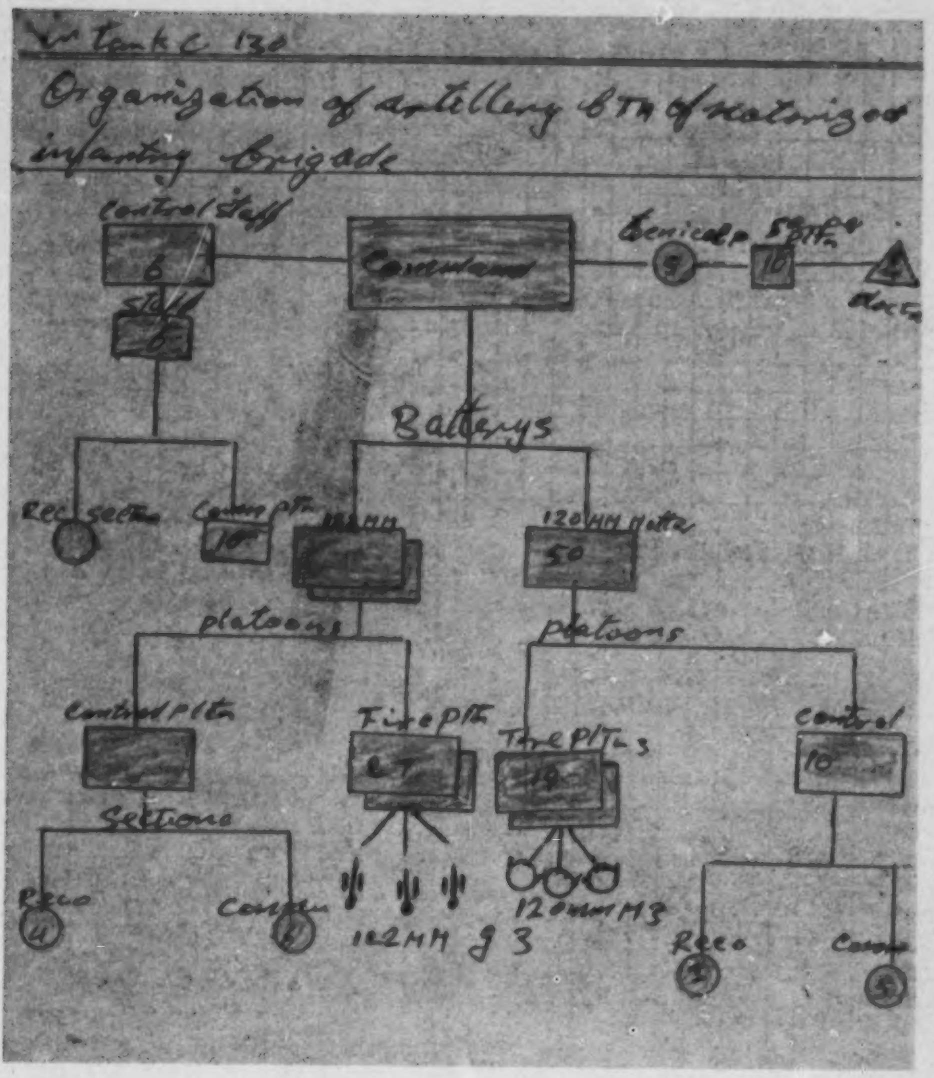
Orgaxization and Weapons of Motorized infantry brigade of studied army

Motorized infantry brigade consists of:

- Staff and servicing units.
- 3 motorized infantry battalions.
- 1 tank battalion
- 1 artillery battalion
- 1 anticircraft battalion
- 1 antitank battery

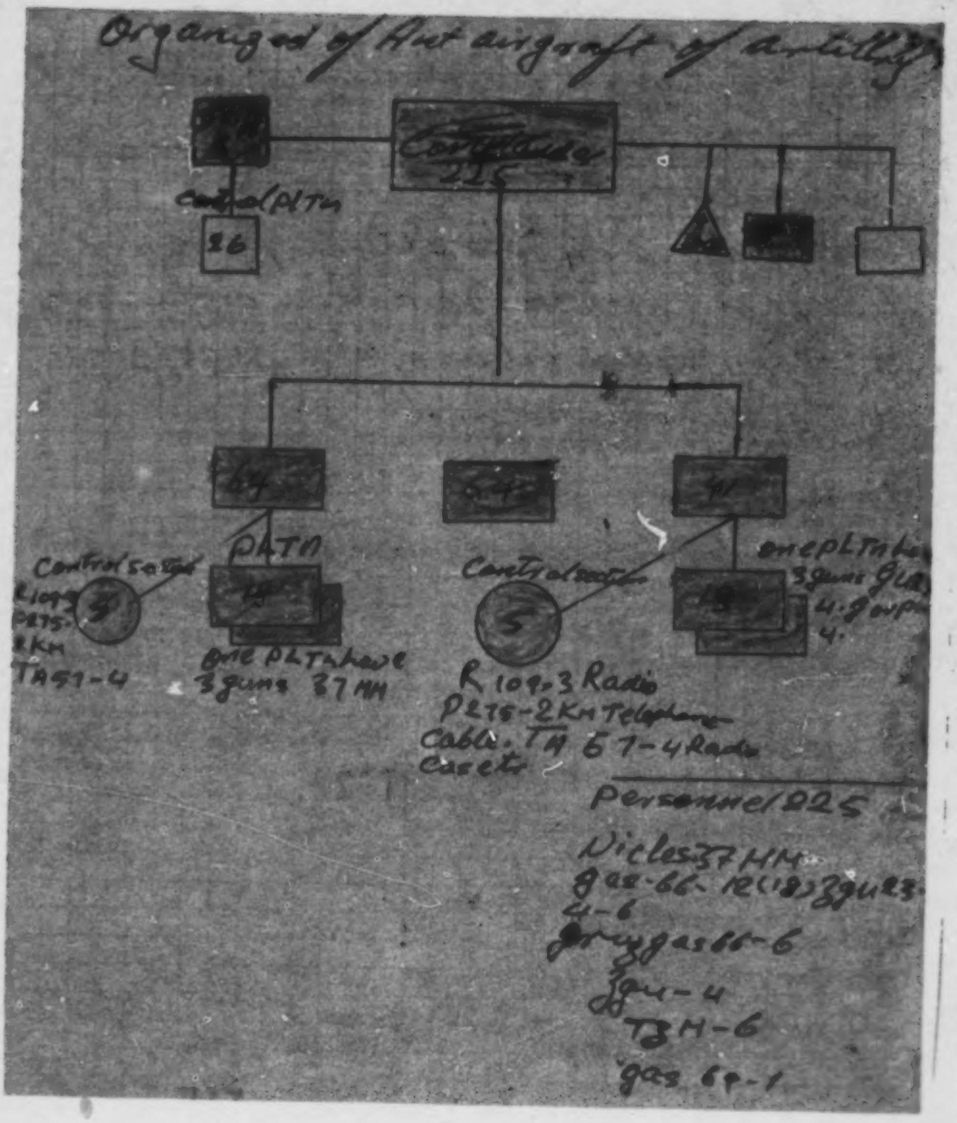

1
separated target
15
115
2
consentrited fire
3
15
B
-Sanana
50M For 1 gun staisha (staitional Barlage of fire
110
4
1
2
3
lion
mooeng barlagen,
2
1-25
progeresive of fire


Organization of Tank Battalion
Command
235
Chif Staff
Tank C 3 Men
Chif sapor
Chif tecnic
Doctor
Tecnical
O.C. Staff
Rec
29
Feld eng plTn
plTn
19
20
Com pl
Commu plTn
Company
K.C.
Slastion
C Station
Transport
4
13
Company C Tank & plTn
Compostion of Crew
tank Command 1
mecnic dreyer 1
gun 1
& louder 1
Number of tank BTn and perso
in plTn 12 Men and 3 Tanks
in campany 42 men
in BTn 235
in combat unit of the



Organization of artillery BTN of Motorized infantry brigade

tank C 130
Control Staff
6
Staff
6
Commander
Chemical p
9
Supply BTn
10
4
Electr
Batterys
Rec section
Comm pltn
10
102 MM
120 MM Motta
50
platoons
platoons
Control pltn
Fire pltn
27
Fire pltn 3
19
Control
10
Sections
Reco
4
Comm
6
102MM g 3
120 mm M3
Reco
2
Comm
5



Organized of Ant aircraft of Artillery

Coryllause
225
control PLTn
26
64
64
41
PATN
Control section
R109
P275-
2Km
TA57-4
3
14
one PLTn have
3 guns 37 MM
Control section
5
R 109-3 Radio
P275-2Km Telephone
Cable. TA 57-4 Radio
Casets
one PLTn have
3 guns 9L
4. 9 or
4.
18

Personnel 225

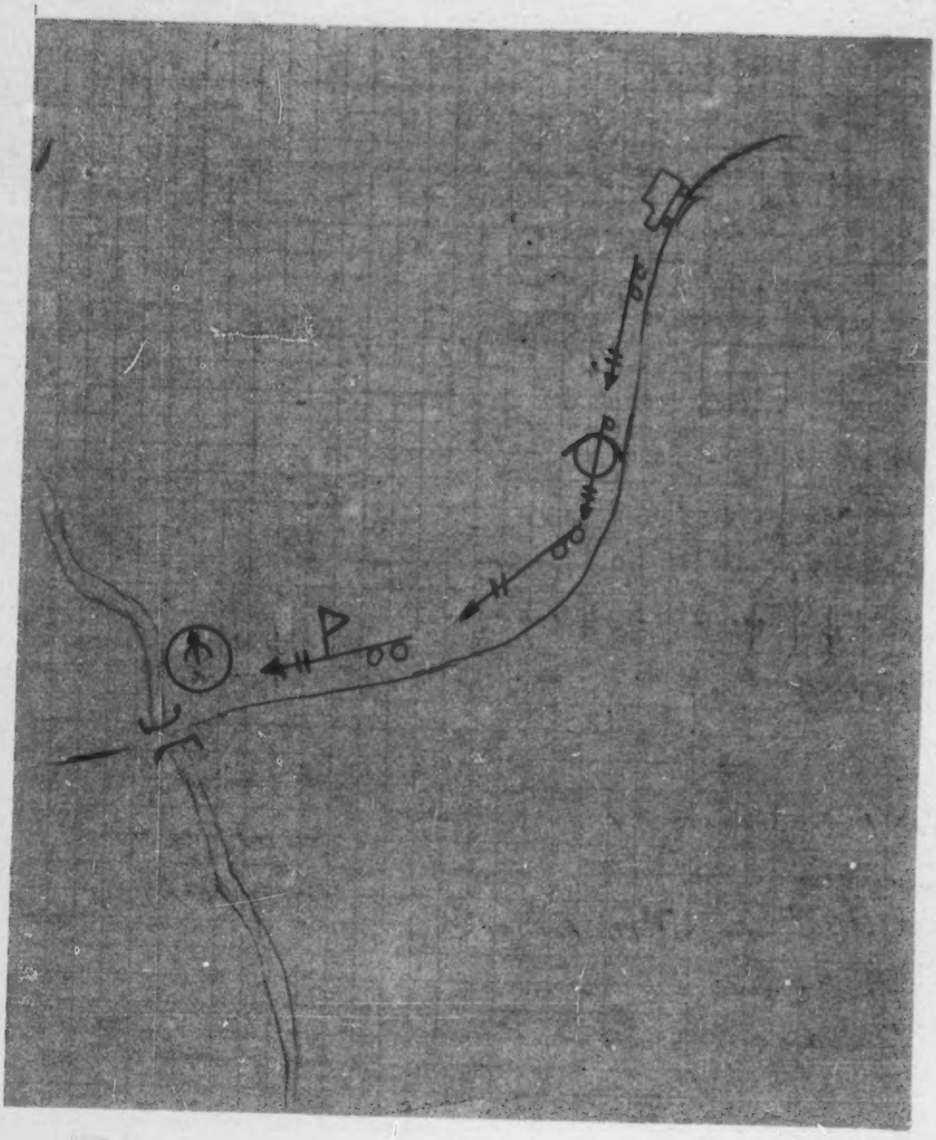
Vicles 37 MM
gas-66- 12(18) 3gu 23-
4-6
gas 66-6
3gu-4
T3M-6
gas 69-1

29, 9 79

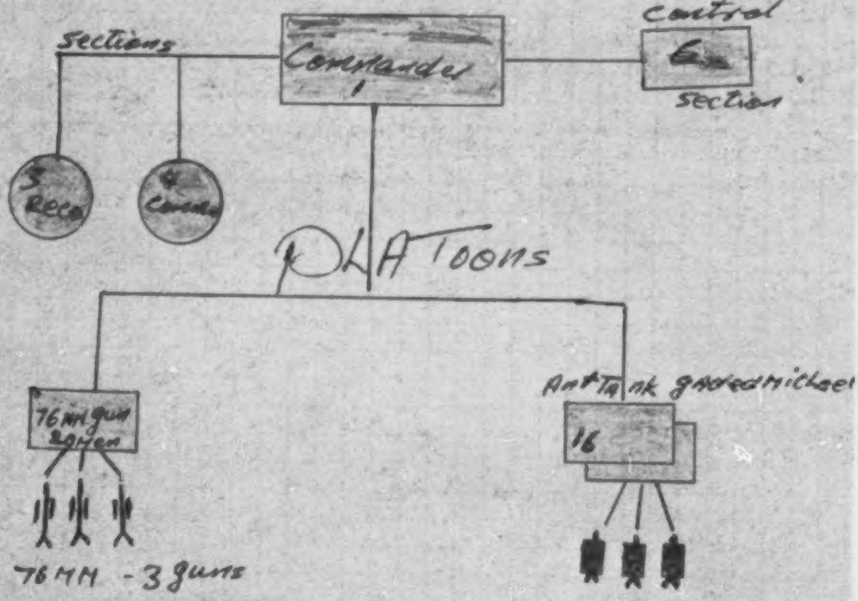
Combat Employment of Artillery in meeting engagement from march

1) Requirements for march.

The average speed of movement for mixed columns at night is 15-20 Km/h. in daytime 20-30 km/h. for wheeled columns at night 25-30 km/h in the daytime 30-40 km/h



Organyzed of AntTank BATTERy


sections
Commander
1
control
6
section
3
Recce
4
Comm
PLATOONS
76mm gun
20men
76MM - 3 guns
AntTank gaded michael
16

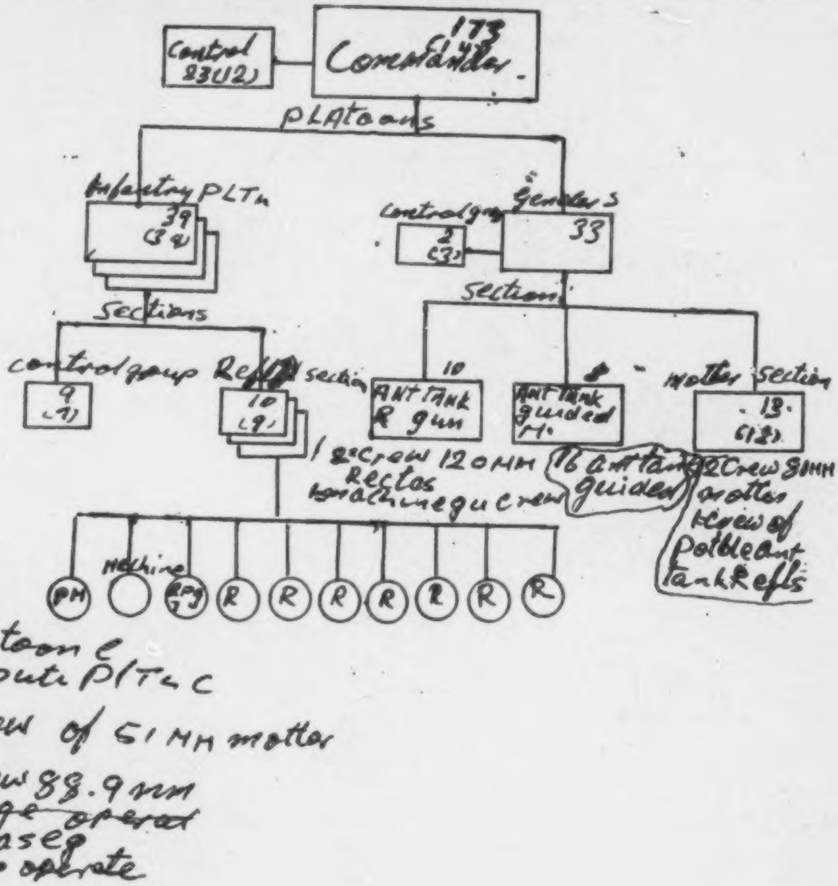
3 Rogers in one platoon
RPG 2
Radio setts 4
Telephone 4

Personnel=57
76 mm guns=3
ANTTANK GURDED=3
Ricowers - 4
Cars = 4

6/7/79

Orgatigation of motorized infantry battlion of English Army

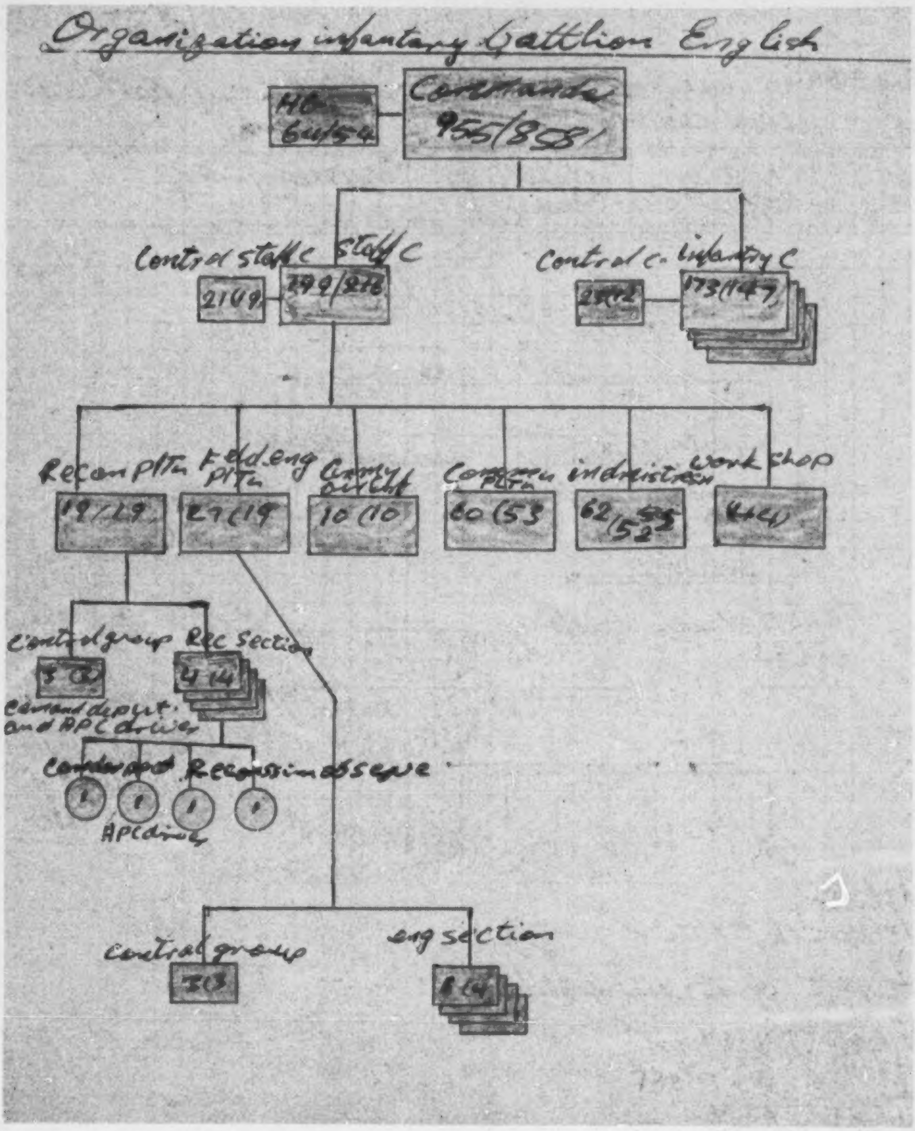
Organization infantry company or motorized Company


Control
23(12)
173
(4)
Commander
PLAtoons
Infantry PLTn
39
(34)
Control group
2
(3)
Genders
33
Sections
Sections
control group
9
(7)
Refl section
10
(9)
1 2 crew 120 MM Rectos
1 machine gu crew
10
ANT TANK R gun
8
ANT TANK guided M.
16 ant tank guided
motter section
13
(12)
2 Crew 81MM motter
1 crew of potble ant tank Refls
PM
Machine
RPG 7
R
R
R
R
R
R
R

1= Platoon C
1= deputi PlTn C

2 Crew of 51 MM motter

2= Crew 88.9 mm
~~1= large operat~~
2= maseg
1= Radio operate


Organization infantary battlion English
HQ 64/54
Commande 955/858/
Control staff C
Staff C
21(19
199/216
Control C.
Infantry C
25(22
173(147
Recon pltn
Feld.eng pltn
Army [illegible]
Commu pltn
indmistrain
work shop
19/29
27(19
10 (10
60 (53
62/55 (52
4(4)
Controlgroup
Rec Section
3 (3
4 14
Command deputy. and APC driver
Comdr
Recossimasseue
1
1
1
1
APC driver
Control group
eng section
3(3
8 (4

Platoon in advance:

Advance is the main type of Combat actions. Having decisive maining in achiving victory over the enemy.

The main aim of advance is the full destruction of the enemy and Captur. Capturing important region.

Content of offensive Combat comprisea in destruction of the enemy by all firing means, means; in delivering sudden and rugh attack

Offensive actions of infantary platoon can ~~be Conteeutt from~~ be Conduct form:

- the close contact with the enemy
- the march, moving from the depth.

Work of the platoon Commander after receiving mission for attack.

1) Organizer the attack (specify ~~th~~ the mission appreciate the situation take dission and give the combat order. Organize the cooperation

2 Specifying the mission the commande, specifies

- the mission of the Company
- Place role and mission of platoon in the mission fulfilled by the company
- the Time of readiness for attack

3 Appreciating the situation the platoon Commande studies

- the enemy
- His ~~Subdi~~ Subunits
- Neighboring units and their mission.
- Ground taking into consideration time and condition of weath

In the decision the commander ~~determinet~~ dermines;

- What enemy and how it should be ~~routel~~ routed.
- Combat formation
- Combat mission to section and attacked means
- Order of co operation

In combat order the platoon commande says:

- reference points
- ~~enemy~~ enemy situation and character of his actions
- Combat mission of Company and platoon
  Mission of neighbouring units
  Combat mission to sections
- time ~~of~~ of rediness to fulfil mission and signal.
- deputy
- Organize co operation

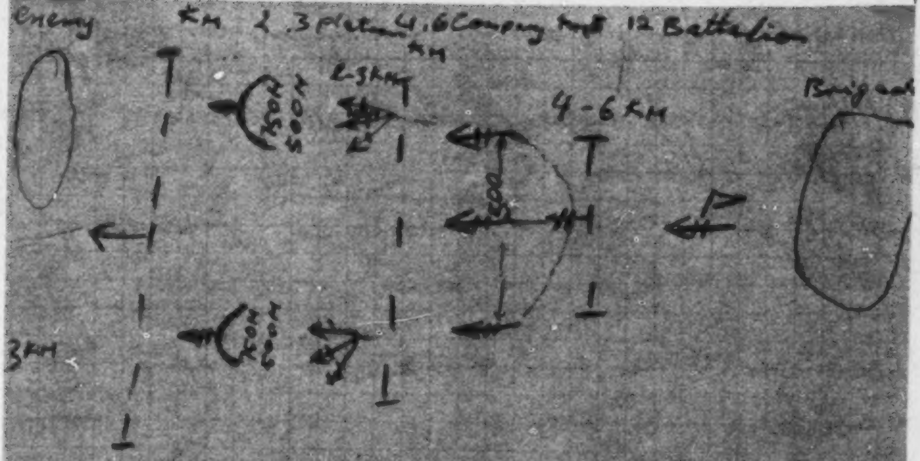
Actions of artillery in offence:

Are devided into three periods:

- Art preparation
- Art Support
- Art Accompanying of attack

1. Artillery perparation is, beforehand organized; Cover courefully planned artilly fire against the enemy, ~~det~~ delivered ~~bx~~ for a short ~~tima~~ time directly befor the attack. During antilly perparation all roconnatred targets are destroyed for the whole depth of the enemy defense

2. Antilly support of the attack is progle-ssive destruction of the enemy Mans own ower and fire means at the whole depth of the defense to create the Conditions for non ~~Stabo~~ ~~sta~~ stopping advance of


Enemy
KM
2.3 platoon
4.6 Company KM
8 12 Battalion
2-3 KM
4-6 KM
Brigade
3KM
500
1500

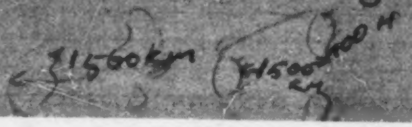
1/8/79

Gun platoon and battary in offence:

1 Mission of gun platoon and Battery in offen

Combat actions of artillery are divided into three Types:

- - 11 - 11 - Support
- - 11 - 11 - perparation
- - 11 - 11 ~~Suppool~~ Support
- - 11 - 11 accompany


±1500km
±1500 KM
00H

Combat employment of AA means in offence

AA means of infantery ⓑ battalion
inifahtery ballalion ЗГУ-I = 3 peices
Cosiste in 5 men Commander Gunner
Platoon Consiste in 6 men

Tactical Characteristics of ЗГУ-I
Calibre 14,5 mm
Weight-220 Kg
Combat rate of fire - 100R per Munit
Mozzle Velocity - 1000 M per sec
range of fire 2000 M
Maxmum hight - 1500 M
Horisontal angle of fire - 360°
Angle of elevation - 35° + 25° + 90°
capacity of cartridge box - 70 cartridge
Weight ~~of~~ of cartridge - 200 g

2 Missions of AA means in offence

(3) measures taken to decrease effectiveness of air strikes.

~~continuous~~ 1- Contineous conducting of air recconasance

2-Warning at the time

~~Timely~~ assing assigng missions to AA platoon

3-Timely assing assigning missions to AA Platoon

4-Setting of the same warning signal to every body.

5-Good camauflage and dispession of units

6-Using of small arms against air enemy

750 form warning post

~~2~~(4) Instruction of Battalion commander for AA defence.

1 Battalion commander assigns the mission to AA Platoon commander

Missions of AA unit during defferent stg stages of combat.

1- Activity

2- Raut of march

3- Place in collum

4- Areas of fire positions and times be ready to open fire

5- Possible Manouvre during combat

6- Control and co-operation signals

Gun platoon and Battery in defence.

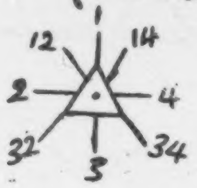
3 10 79

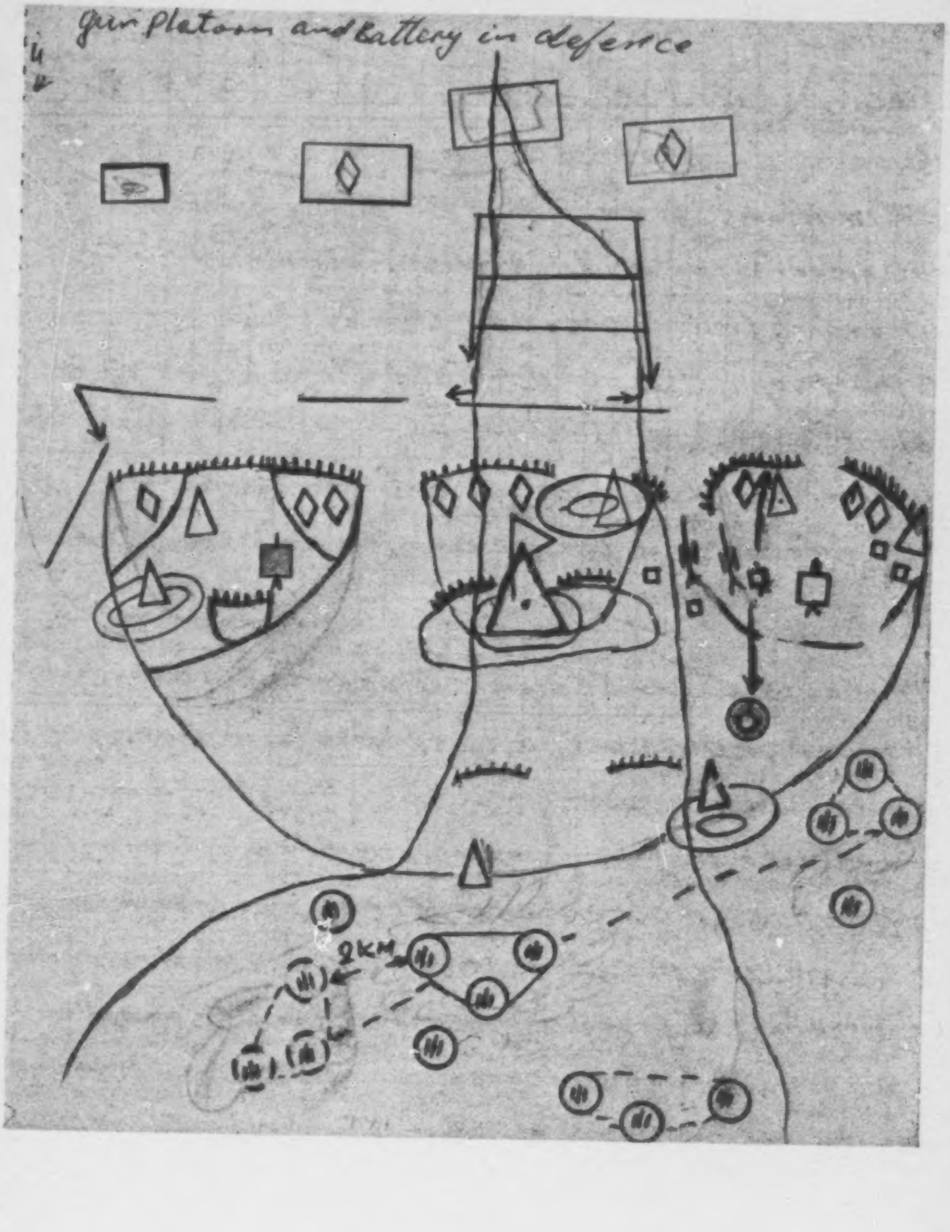
Actions of AA means when defending land forces on the march

P8
18/10/79

Combat employment of stn anti Air means in defence

1) peculiarities of anti air means in defence.





Gun Platoon and Battery in defence

20/8/79 Io

P~~ecu~~ilarities of night defense combat.

1 Organization of editional Okwetef ~~of~~ observation.
2 Fire means for elthibonelthibo periodic fire of the ground.
3 Personnel on duty ($\frac{1}{3}$ of personnel).
4 Keeping light and sound comauflage.
5 ~~For~~ Preparation of data and weapons for fire ~~ch~~ at night.
6 Order of illumination of the ground.
7 Special elthilthiliko sign for personnel and pass word.

1/9/79

location and security at hàlt. or stop

Having reached the assigned area the platoon commander should:

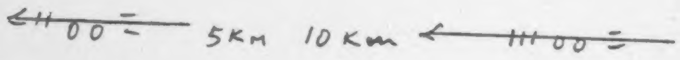
- indicate places for section, APCs
- organize observation of company commander signals xplain order of actions on them.
- Organize digging of trenches for personnel and APCs and comauflage. ——

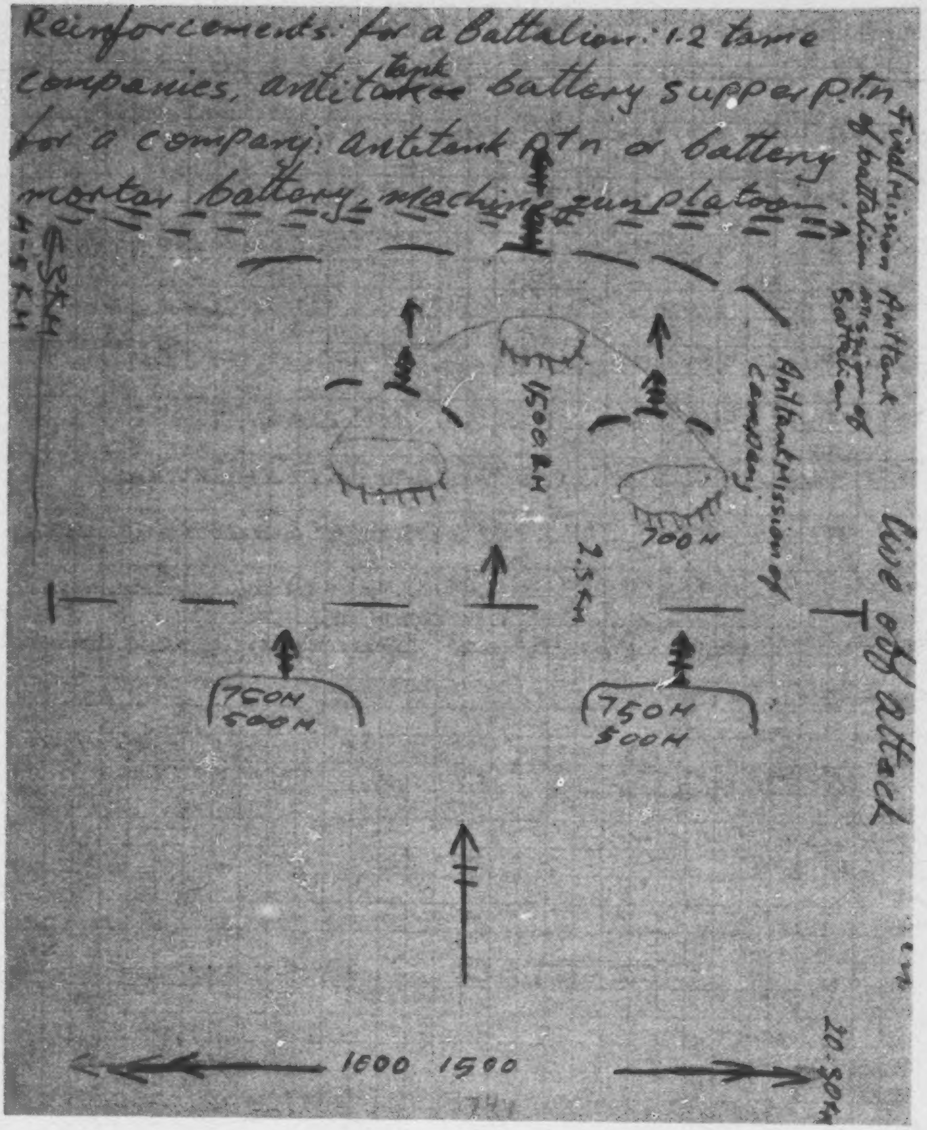
Infantary platoon can be detected for cecurity party with the mission to descover the enemy at the time, warn the guarding troops and defend occupied position if the enemy attacks; platoon has cecurity line with the width of up to 2 KM and main position can be prepared on the frontage of 500M. cecurity post (section) is sent at the distance of up to 1,5KM

commander of the platoon detected to cecurity part and having received the mission, leads the platoon to the ~~d~~ indicated place, makes recconnaisance, takes dicision and gives ~~combat~~ combat order.

Fundmentales of company: Battalion 4/9/79 offensive combat.

C





Reinforcements: for a Battalion: 1-2 tank companies, antitank battery support ptn
for a company: antitank ptn or battery mortar battery, machine gun platoon

Final mission of battalion
Antitank mission of Battalion
Antitank Mission of Company
Line of attack
5 Km
4-5 Km
1500 KM
700 M
2.5 Km
750 M
500 M
750 M
500 M
1600 1500
20-30 Km

5 9 79

Organization and conducting offensive combat by Company and Battalion.

2, Ways of offensive: (1) offensive from march:
(3) offensive from close contact with the enemy

Work of Company Commander for Organization offence.
1, Specify the mission.
2, Cal.culate the time.
3, Appreciate the situation
4, Take the desision
5, Give oral combat order
6, Give instruction to ~~org~~ organize co-operation

6/9/79

There 5 combat implayment of artilley during - advance of company and Battalion

1) possible reinforcement of company and Battalion with antillery company

1 up to art Battery
2 up to mortar platoon
3 up to anti tank art platoon
4 up to tank platoon
5 Field engineer section
6 Chemical recconassence man

Battalion

1 1-2 art battalions
2 up to tank company
3 up to field engineer platoon
4 chemical recconassence section

8 9/79

Tactical situation at 9.00 29/9/79:

The 2nd enemy Brigade asecitens strong defense in the area hill 501.8, Zarechnoe, hill 477.5. The enemy stopped. the attack of the Battalion by strong resistance and couter attack the 2nd infantry battalion is in watting area where it has the mission to Replace the 1st B.Tn. during the night and begin at the morning in the direction hill 522.1 hill 456.5. ~~Our P.ST infantry~~

Our P. st infantry company attacks in the 1st echelone at the platoon has the mission to attack the enemy at 1,00.0 and destroyed the enemy in the strong point located to the south ~~from~~ from the road. reach the stream and further and advance the direction of hill 2m actions of the company is supported by the 1st Battery of artillery Btn.

11 .9 79

Combat order.

The enemy FIBA runs, on south easten slopes of hill 5018 Shed stream, road, tower and after that along the road

This mainpower and fire means are descoved on hill 501.8 - platoon strong point on hill with Burial - up to platoon strong point

There are antitank and antpersonnel mine fields at the FIBA.

2, 2nd infantry company with tank platoon recaillesgun platoon from the initial position of joint of trench with road-Bush attacks and ~~des~~ destroy the enemy in strong point on the hill with Burial and captures the line bush, exclusive shed and further andvances in the direction of Burial +2

Combat formation ~~of~~ of the company is line platoons.

3, The main power and fire means of the

enemy are destroyed and anihilaled by artillery fire during fire praperation in the strong point on the hill 501,8 and in the hil With Burial.

From the right the 1st infantry company destr oyes the enemy in strong paint on the ~~bu~~ hill From the left the 4th infantry company destroys recoillesguns of ~~fier~~ firing position and group of infantry.

The 1st infantry platoon together with tanks N3 and 312 destroys enemy mainpower and firing means on the hill with Burial an further andvances in the direction water service

The right flank is ~~suppl~~ supported by machinegu fire. 2nd infantry platoon with machinegun section and tank 513 destroys group infantry and recoillas gun and further andvances in the direction of burial.

The 3nd infantry platoon destroys group of infantry with machinegun andfurther advances in the direction of Bushes.

For recoilles gun platoon: fireposition for the 1st gun is 30M to the right from tow tower 2 recoilles gun near bush 3th gun curve of trench during fire perparation destroyed heavy machine gun 50 m to the left from reference points recailles gun 50M clocer point 2. During attack destroye new descovered targets. Be ready ~~to~~ to repulse count attacking tanks from hill 477.5. the battery of 122 mm Howiter after the begining of attack be ready to supres. enemy in area of the hill with burial and water source prevent enemy approach from direction hill 473,9 water source hill 4775 hill 5221.

5. readiness for attack is 6.00 704

6. CP is located 50M to the west of hill 4801 further location is burial+2

7. Deputy is 2nd infantry platoon commander

22, 9, 79

The offensive of the infentry company in town.

A town my be seized by envelop and by pas when a town is strongly defended the assault part and assault group my be formed for capturing big buildings and other targets.

The assault part consists of rainforced btn or infantry company; the assault group consists of infantry platoon.

In town the infantry company attack along one street.

Company assigned the assault part. may be rainforced by tank platoon, engineering platoon, artillary (motter) battery, platoon of havy caliber machinegun.

The assault part (company) has mission to seez one big or two and more small buildings.

The depth of mission is 400-600 m.

elandulathano
Procedure of the company commander work.

1 Clarife the mission
2 determinethe masures to be taken beforthe attack
3 Culculate time
4 gives preliminanery indication
5 estimate the situation
6 take a ~~dis~~ dicssion
7 issu the operation order
8 gives indications to organize reconnaissance and political work
9 Cheik thepreparation of unit for attack
10 report to the Btn comma commander about readness for attack

~~Th~~
The operation order

1 Reference points.
2 Information about enemy
3 The mission of the assault part and targets and objects destrayed by the means of senior

commander

4,The mission of neighbours

5,The mission for the assault groups

6,The mission for artillery and tank, Units

7,Time of readiness for the fulfilment of the mission and signals to be used

8,The place of commander and his deputies

25, 9, 79

Infantry company or Btn on the offensive in mountains.

The Btn. can advance as a part of the Briga or indepently and also act as an enveloping detachment.

The immediate mission of a Btn is to destroy the enemy in the platoon strong point, the next mission is to capture the company strong point.

The Btn battle formation can be in one echelon,
skirmish line
two echo echelons or + three echelons.

The Btn frontage of attack ranges from 1000 m to 1500 M.

The Btn or company acting in dependently my be reinforced by artillary light cannons and mortars, an engineer platoon and supported partially by the brigade artillary

26 September 1979

The offensive of Btn, Company, in desert

Combat mission of the Btn company in the course of advance

The Btn can in desert

1 As part of the brigade main body.
2 Independently at same directions.
3 As enveloping detachment.

The company can advance

As part of the Btn
2 As enveloping detachment.

If the Btn is to act independently it is assigned: (a) Primary mission (b) Direction of further advance.

In this case the primary mission is greater in
distance for rear
depth than usually.

If the Btn is to operate as part of the Brigade
– epatalyongas
its frontage of attack remain the same as usual. if the Btn is to act independently its frontage of attack becomes longer than usualy

The Btn operating at a separate direction or acting as an enveloping detachment is reinforce by arty tanks and sapper units and supported by aviation.

When preparing and organizing offensive in
– put Hoyec
a desert the commander, in addition to solving common problems is obliged to:

1) point to the azimuth of advance.

2) Envisage the use of man made reinforce points in his rear in the cantse of advance

3) Supply arty, pieces, tanks APCs and other equipment with means of camouphlage.

4 Increase number of fire means, to fight low flying aircraft and helicopters of the enemj.

5 Supply his units with sufficient amount of water and take under control its consumption

6, Take measuies to secure 8th ~~flanks~~ flanks and rear.

-[illegible]

7 Take measures to improve trafficability of wheeled vehicles.

8 Organize guarding of ~~aviab~~ avialable water supply. points

Infantry (Btn or Co) on March.

27/9/79

March is an organized movement of troops in columns along road and off them with the aim of timely arriving at a desigated area in full combat readiness to carry out the assigned mission.

The average speed of movement of mixed columns along good road ranges:
from 25 to 30 km/h in the day time
15 or 20 km/h at night.
When moving on foot the average speed of movement both in the day time and at night ranges ~~for~~ for from 4 to 5 km/h.
When marching on foot the covered distance can be 30-45 km perday with a view of 9 hours of movement.

The interval between each two vehicles in 25-50 m.

The Btn can make execute march as part of the brigade or assigned on march security (advance guard, flank guard, rear guard, or independently the company can make march as part of. the Btn or assigined on march security (advance part, flank part, rear part ~~can~~ be When on security mission the Btn or Co, can ~~be~~ Be ~~may~~ reinforced

5 / 10 / 79

Fundamentals of march and meetingengagement.

meetingengagement is the type combat in ~~to~~ which both sides carry out assigened mission by attack

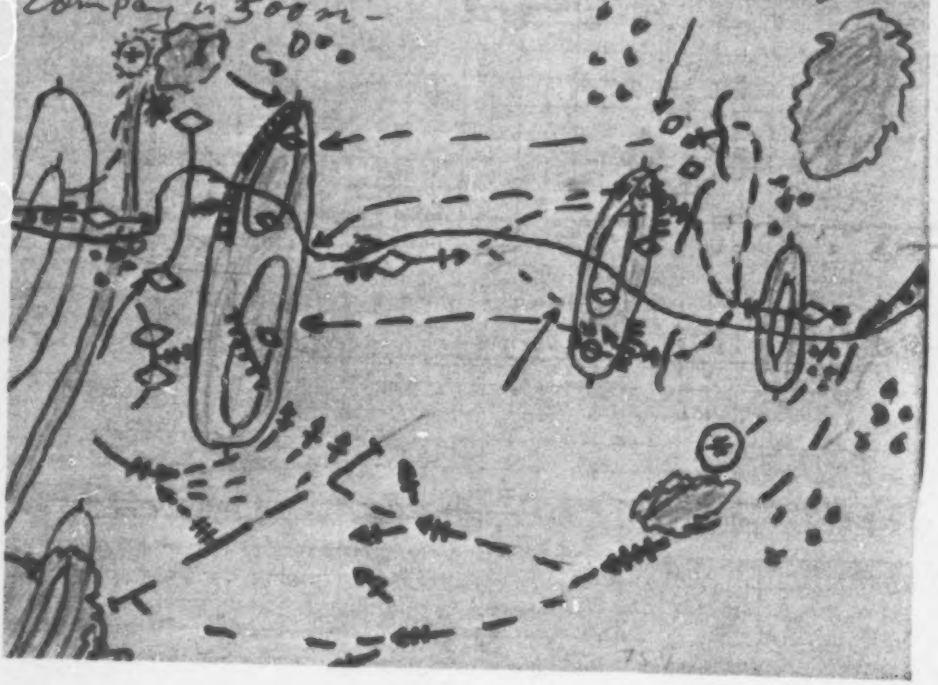
meetingengagement is characterized by:

1) Fast ~~eo~~ enclause of ~~f~~ sides
2 Not guite clear situation quick changes of it.
3 Short duration of combat actions
4) Tense fight to gain time
5 Deployment of combat actions on wide front line
6 Freedom of manoeuvre
7) Predence considerable gaps ~~and~~ and of enflanks

8. Organigation of combat in short time limits.

Inicial mission of a Btn (company) is the destruction of opposing enemy by fire of all means and to seige a line which provides favaurable conditions to manoeuvre and deal a blow by main forces of Brigade Btn at enemy main forces flank and rear. Depth is 2-3 km.

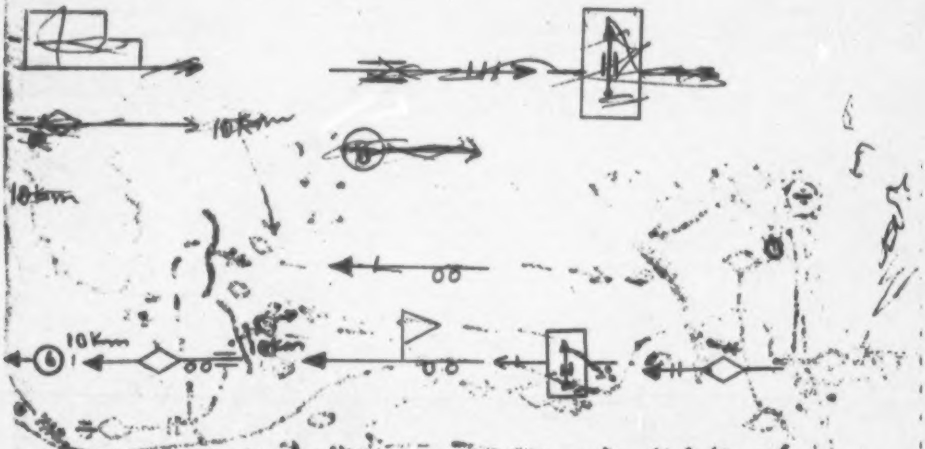
flont line of attack of Btn is 15 km of company is 500 m -



~~[illegible] situation~~ 8/9/79

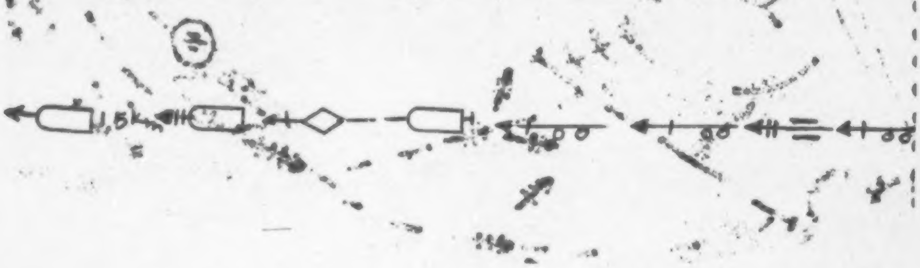
~~The [illegible]~~

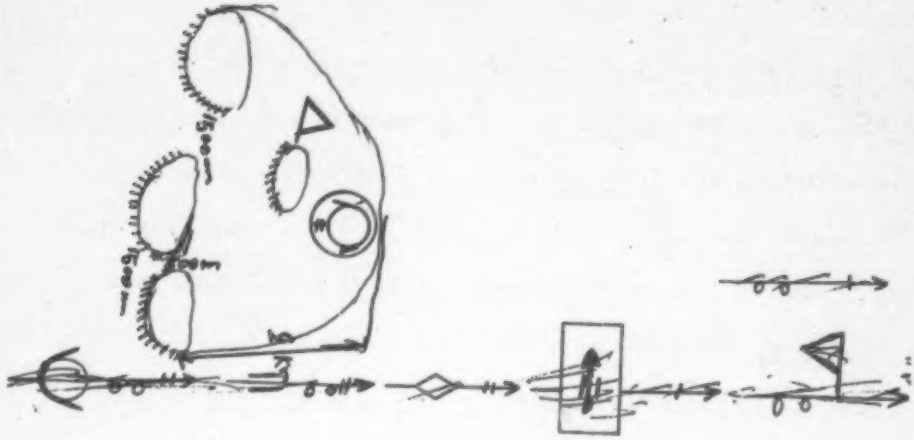
~~[illegible] yalta, kerch [illegible]~~

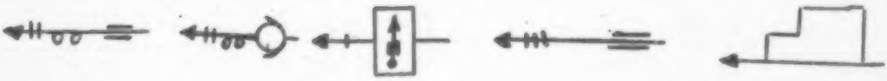

10km
10km
10km
10km

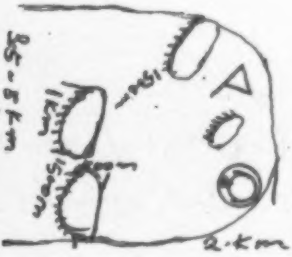
4/10/79

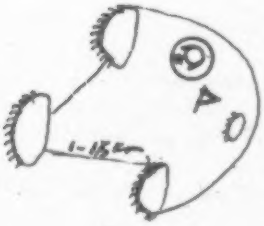
Advance part of company on march

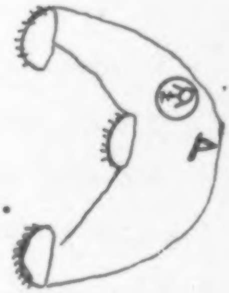



1500m
1500m
200m




3.5-5 km
1.5km
1km
1500m
200m
2 km


1-1.5km



17 10 79

Infantry Btn. or Company on Defensive.

Battalion can deffend while on the first, second or in reserve. The Btn deffence is called Btn area deffence. The frontage of the Btn is 3.5–5 km. and the depth is 2 km. Combat formation of the Btn can be one or two echelon. The first echelon have two or three campanies. second echelon have one campany. Reserve has one reinforced platoon.

Btn on defence can be reinforced:

1 Tank campany
2 Antitank Battery
3 Artillery Battery or group for support

Campany:

1 tank platoon
2 mortar battery
3 Anti tank platoon
4 Artillery Battery or supporting group.

Company defend strong point with the frontage of 1 Km and the depth of 500 m ~~Cont formation~~ Combat formation of the company in one echelon.

24 / 10 / 79

Order and contents of the Btn or Co. cmdr work when organizing defence

After changing over to defence the cmdr. does the following work.

1, Clarifies the mission and calculates time needed for defence.

2, Estimates the situation and takes a dicision on the terrain or the map.

3 Gives instructions organize reconnaissance

4, Makes reconnaissance in order to specify the decission

5 Issues his combat order

6 organizes cooperation

7 gives instruction to sepport combat actions and organize a strong points.

When clarifying the mission the cmdr musts

1 ~~the mission~~ understand the mission of higher headquarters

2, mission of the co. place role of it in the Btn

mission at the primary or secondary direction, frontage and depth of defence
3 Order of applying arty. and mortar fire in the interests of the company
4 time of readiness. system fire in defence

When calculating time required for defence the commander must know:
1, the time when he received the mission
2 the time of readiness of the system fire.
3 Total time for defence.

Estimation of the situation includes:
1 studying of the enemy.
-What enemy units are defending before frontage of the 2 colocation of enemy strong points and fire means in the nearest depth.
3 availability of enemy reserves and possibility of their employment.
4 After estimating the enemy the comdr makes a conclusion: 1 in what sector of defence main

ef

3 What forces the enemy can use for advance
4 battle formation

Estimation of friendey forces includes:
1 moral and political state of the co, its experience and strength, combat possibilities.

Estimation of neigbours.

3 ~~esta~~ estimation of chemical and radiation situation
4 estimation of of the terrain
- nuture of the terrain
- Presonel of road
- conditions for observation

for his decision the co. or Btn cmdr determine
- What to kind of the enemy by what means and methods to destroy
2) battle formation of the pltns and attached

Combat order includes.

1, ref. points

2, information of the enemy, his position combat actions of the enemy preparing for advance, likelly direction of the main blow and use weapons of mass destruction. approximate time of changing or over to offensive -

3 miss ion of the co. nuber of the unit co strong paint forward edge, other streng paints and trenches succession of destroying the befor the forward, edge and at the assault bd line. manaeuvre with the aim of destraying the penetrating enemy.

4 missions of the neighbours

5 Combat missions of the co and attached means

time of reade. readines and control signals

1

platee of the Comdr and his deputy

13 11 79

The Btn or co. in defence of town or other ~~build~~ built-up area

'As a rule the Btn defends several residential blocks, the co. defends several buildings, and the pltn. one or two houses.'

Firm corner buildings are used for organizing strong points in town.

The strong points must be prepared for all-round defence, ~~care~~ covered by fire and have stocks ammunition, food stuffs, medicines and drinking water.

preparation of building for defence:

When defending building it is necessary to:

1 Block windows and doors with bricks or sand bags

2 make firing ports and ambrasures

3 Drill holes in floors of the building

4 Use cellars stone buildings as a shelters.

Befor combat antitank means occupy waiting positions and firing positions are preparation

~~for~~ prepared. withe a view of delivering fire along broad and long streets squares.

@ The artillery delivering indirect fire is located in yards, vegetable yards, gardens, squares, stadiums:

14 11 79

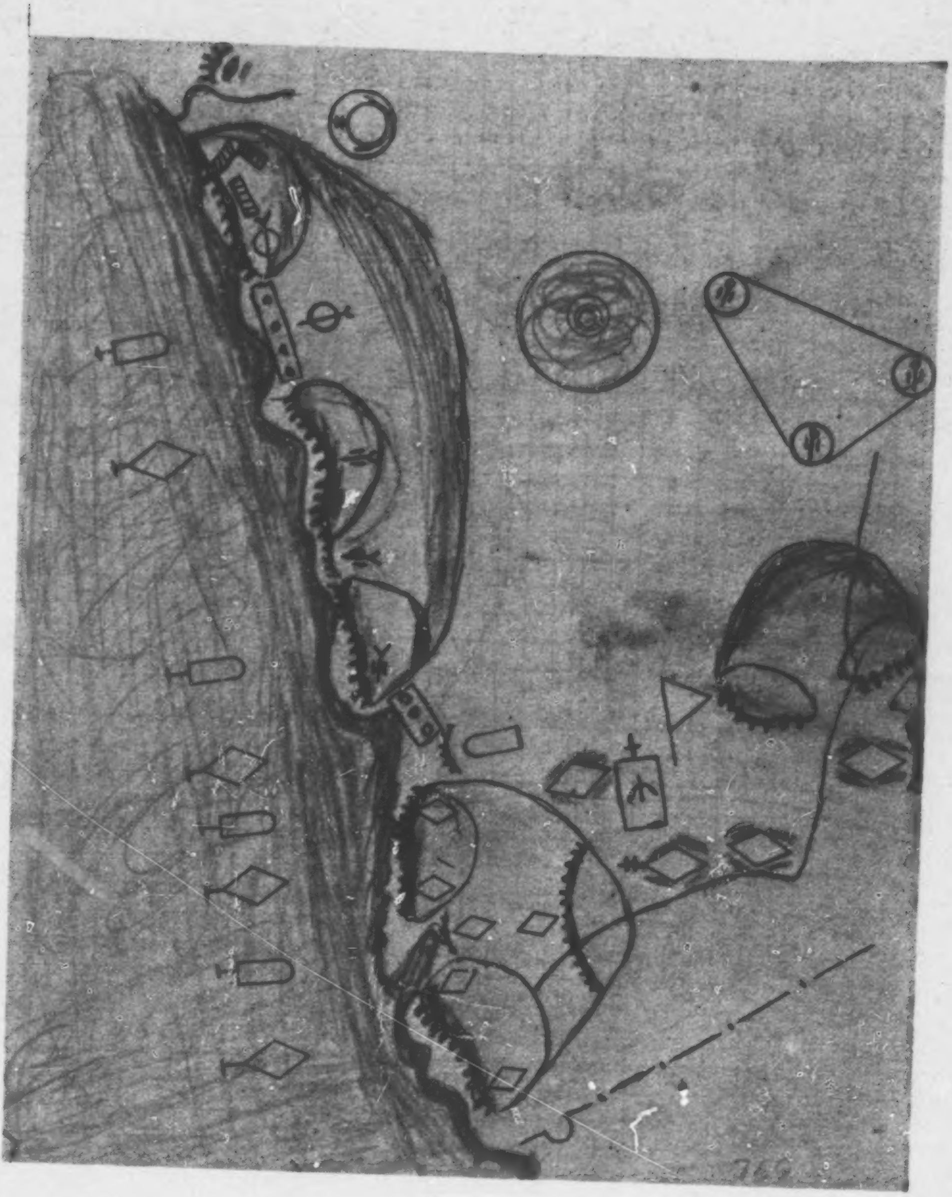
Defense of Sea ~~Cost~~ coast:

The reinforced B^tn is brought to the coast on 8-30 ships in 4-6 groups (in waves.)

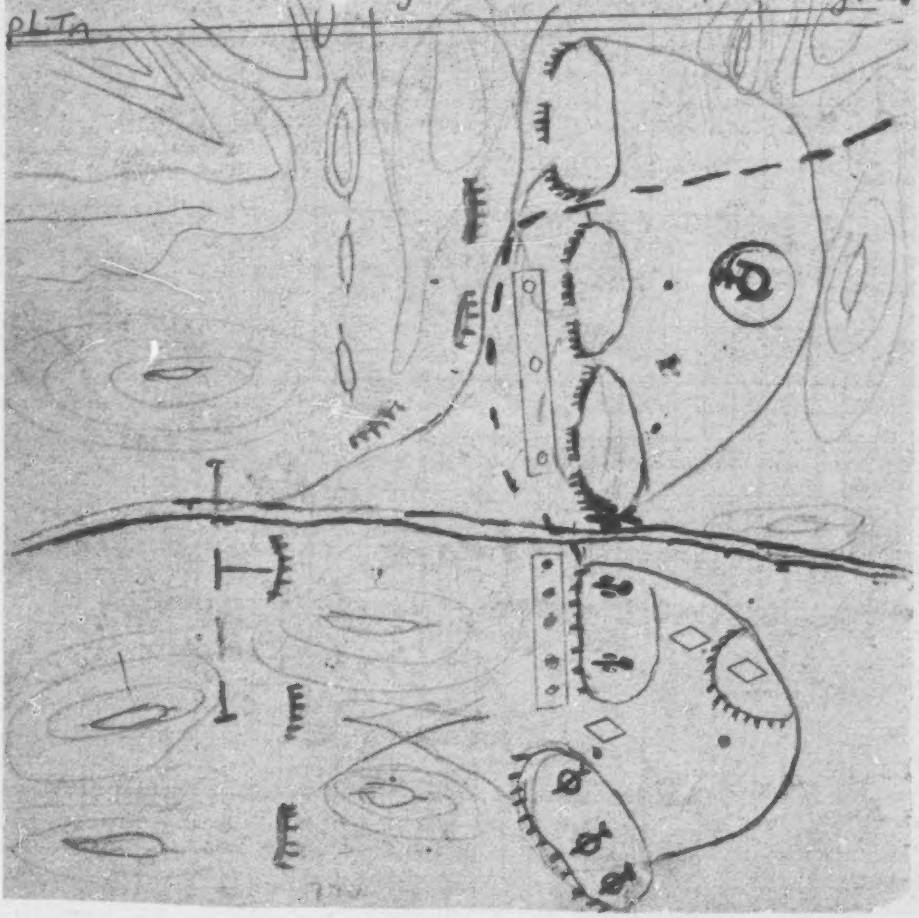
okalenuka

is disembarked within 1 hour.

The distance between the ships is from 400 to 500 m

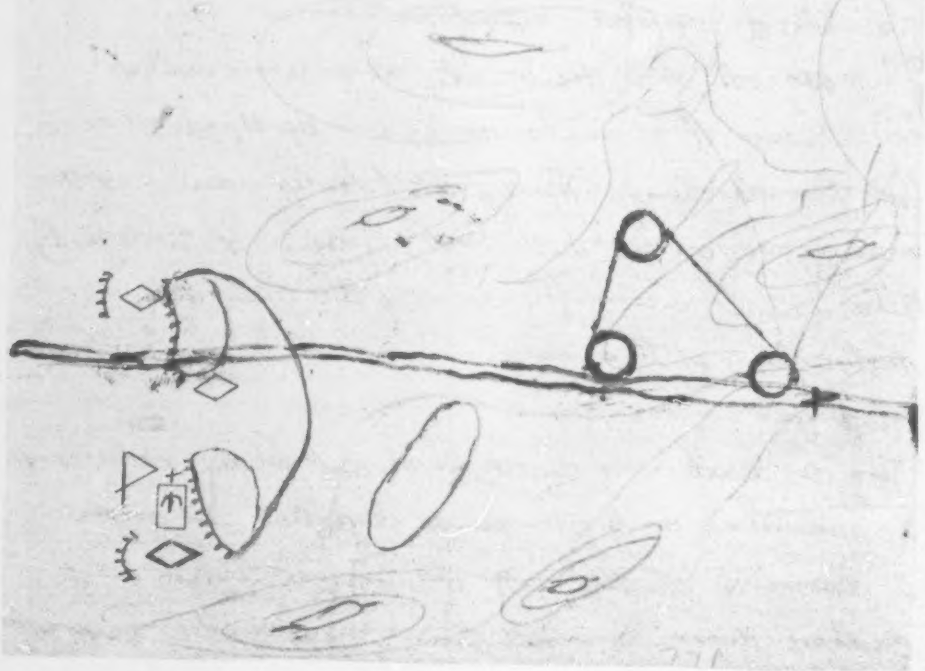


The Btn has 2 companies in the 1st echelon. one Company without a pLTn. in the echelon and one pLTn in the reserve. The Btn is reinforced with a tank CO. arty Btr. anti tank pLTn, engineer pLTn



Defense in Mountains 15 11 79

The defens in mountains is designed for protecting roads paths. valleys, mountain passages, river, crossings forest edges. The defense is made up of separate strong points, The Btn frontage of defence reaches 5 Km and that of the Co. up to 2 Km - The Btn battle formation consists of 1 or 2 echelons with a reserve to dig trenches in mountains use is made of explosive charges



During defense in a forest ~~of~~ or jungles the Btn battle formation may consist of 1, 2 or 3 echelons with ~~a q~~ a reserve pltn; the co: battle formation is 1 echelon and a reserve section.

23/11/79

Guerilla ~~f~~ warfare is one of the forms of the armed struggle of the Namibian people.

methods of guerillas combat actions.

The ambush: is a deliberate and concealed location of guerilla units in vantage places for conducting combat at likely routes of the enemy movement with the objective of suddenly attacking him. The aim of the ambush is destroying of the enemy manpower and combat equipment.

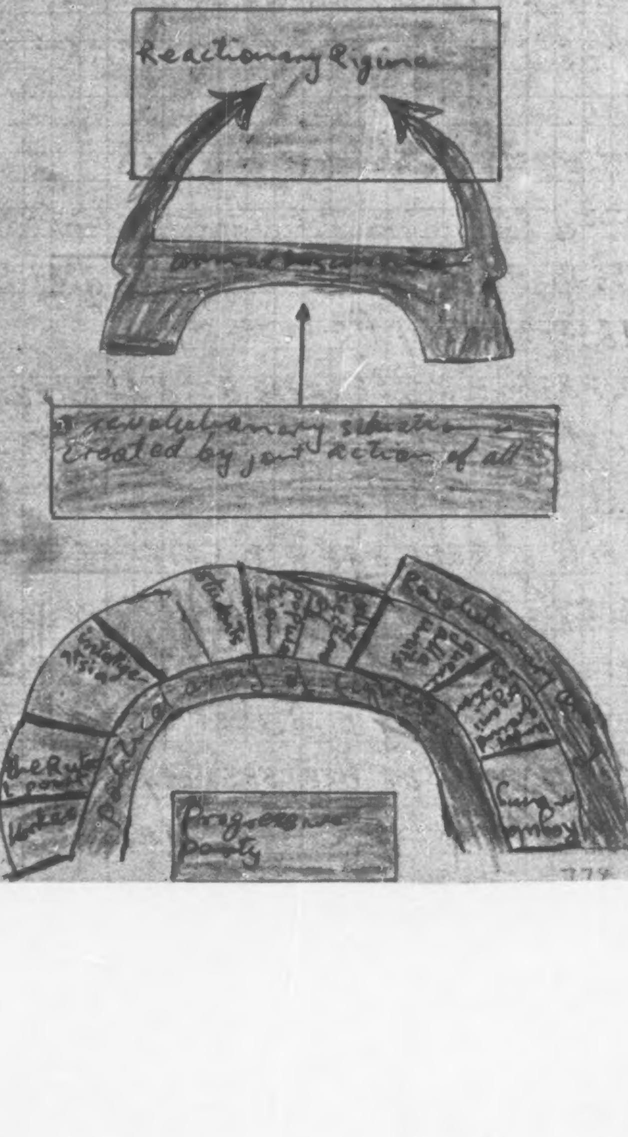
The assault is a sudden short blow delivered by guerillas on the enemy objectives in order to demolish, destroy ~~or~~ or destruct them and capture arms, ammunition, new combat equipment

documents, prisoners of war and food stuffs.
The raid is an organized and fast movement of a big guerilla detachment in the enemy rear at a long distance from the base in order to performe the following mission:

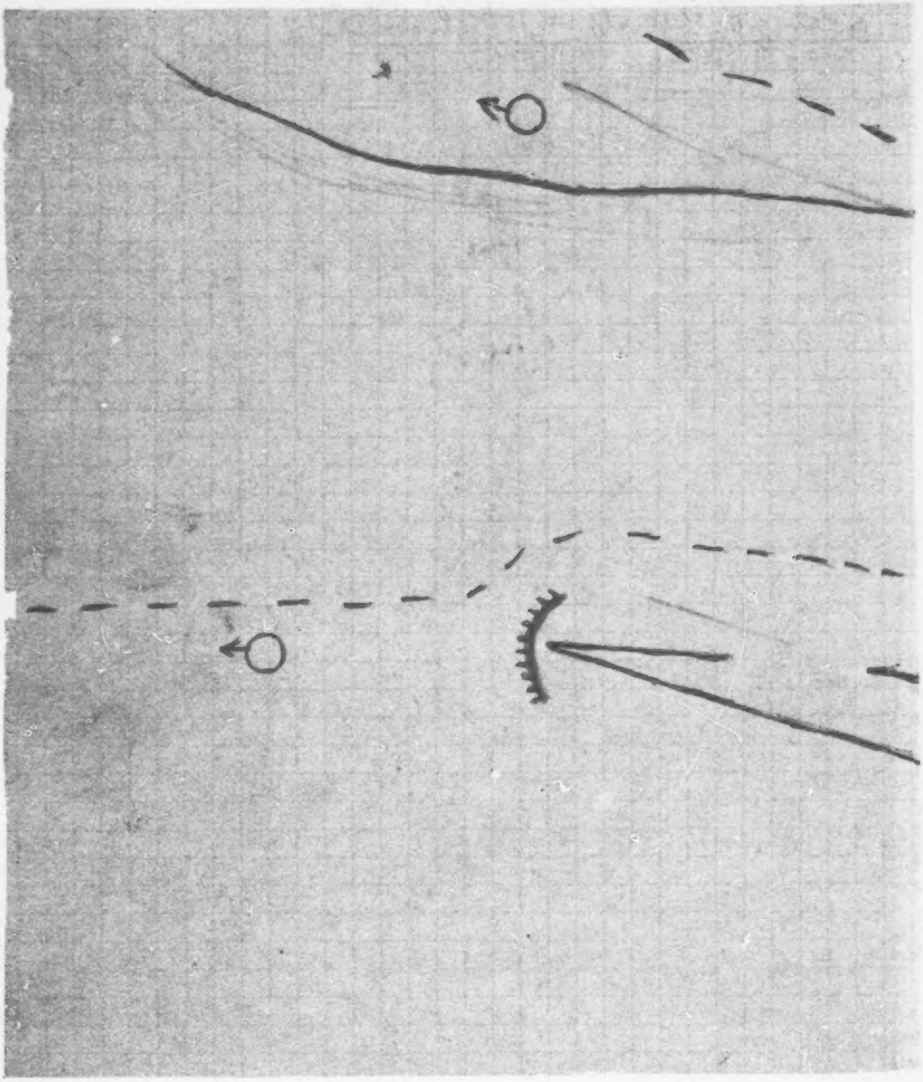
- ①Development of the guerilla movement in new areas.
- Political work with local people
- ①Delivering blows on the enemy important objectives and destruction of small garnisons.
- Reconnaissance of the enemy
- Killing reactionary leaders and traitors
- Withdrawal of a guerilla detachment from the envelopment incirement

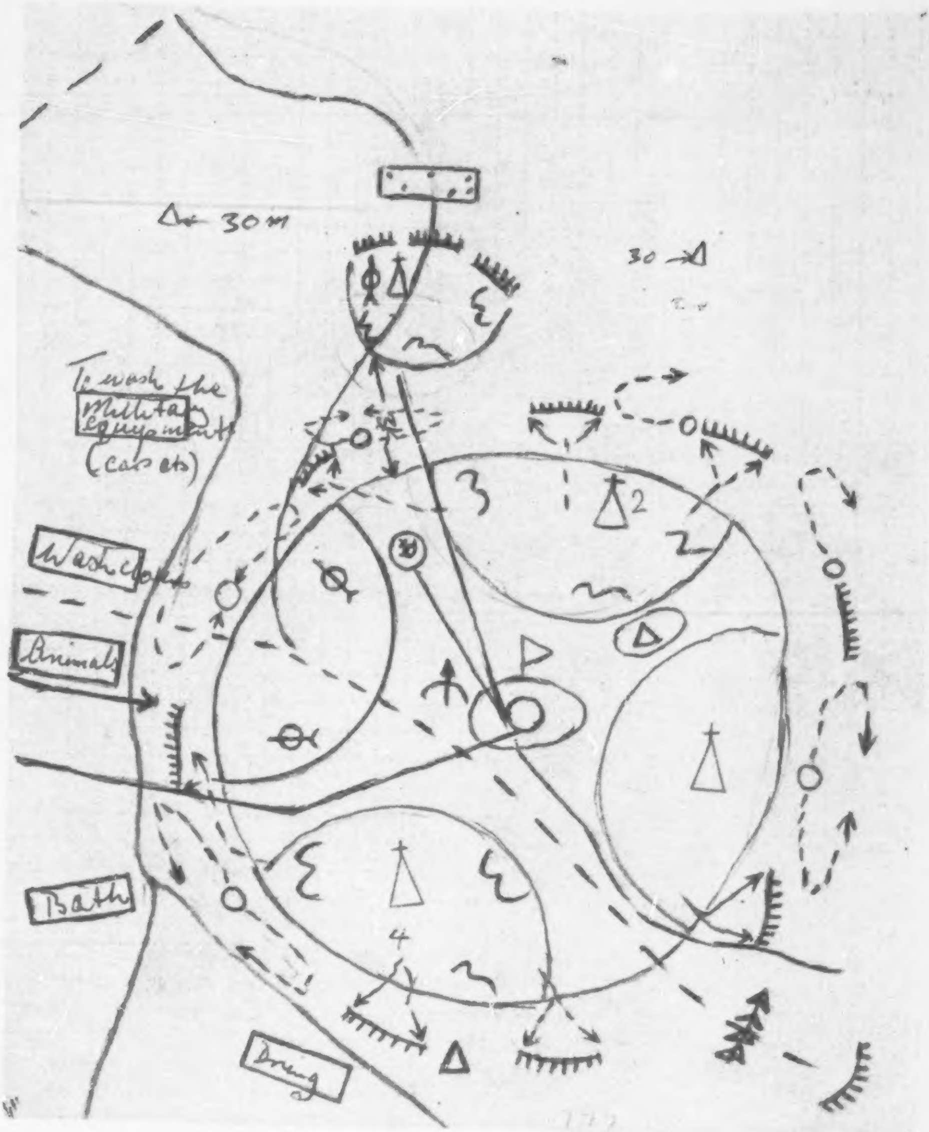
Guerilla acts of sabotage are carried out by small guerilla groups or separate guerillas against well-guarded enemy objectives by blowing up, setting on on fire damaging material means. The aim of sabatage is to put the enemy objective out of service for a long time. In certain cases the guerillas can conduct offensive op or defensive actions.

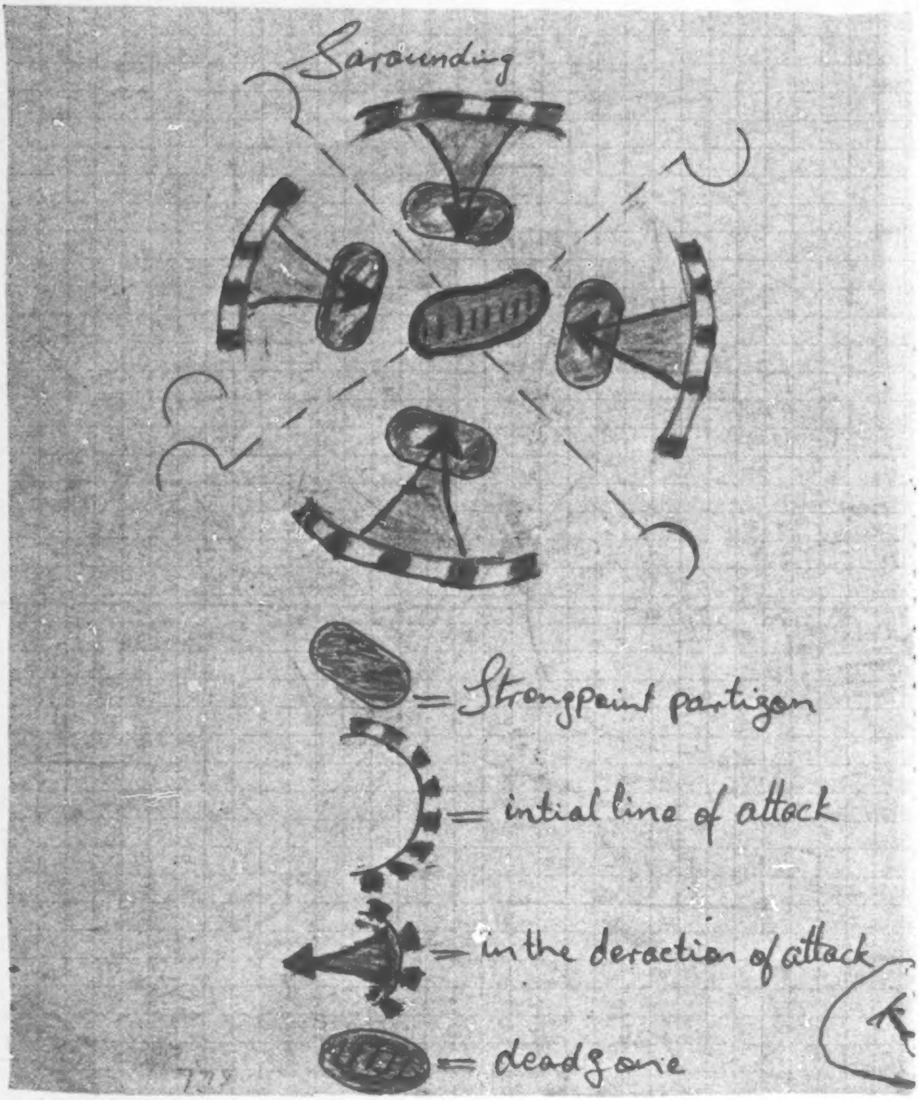
The significance of guerilla warfare for the national liberation movement

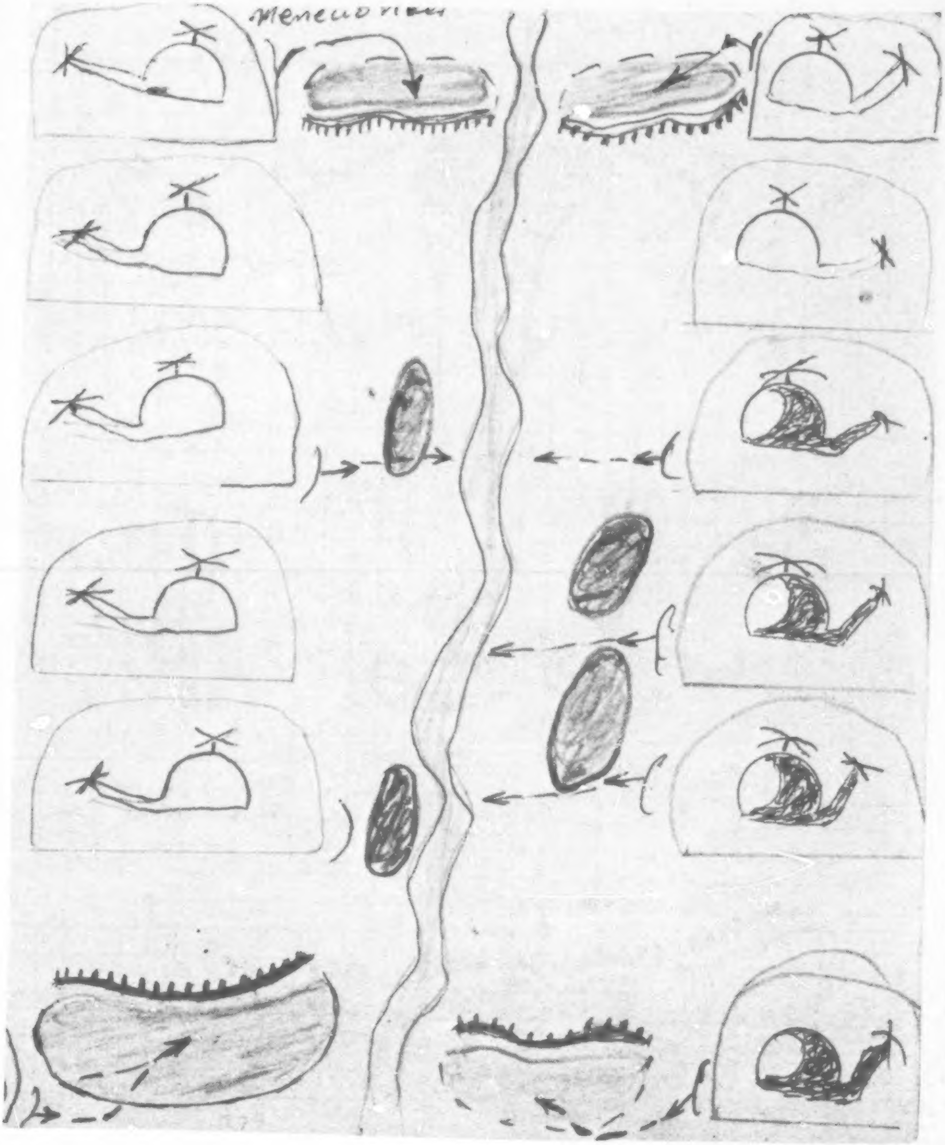

Reactionary Regime
armed struggle
revolutionary situation created by joint action of all
Intelligentsia
Students
Revolutionary army
The Rural poor
Workers
Political army of workers
Progressive party

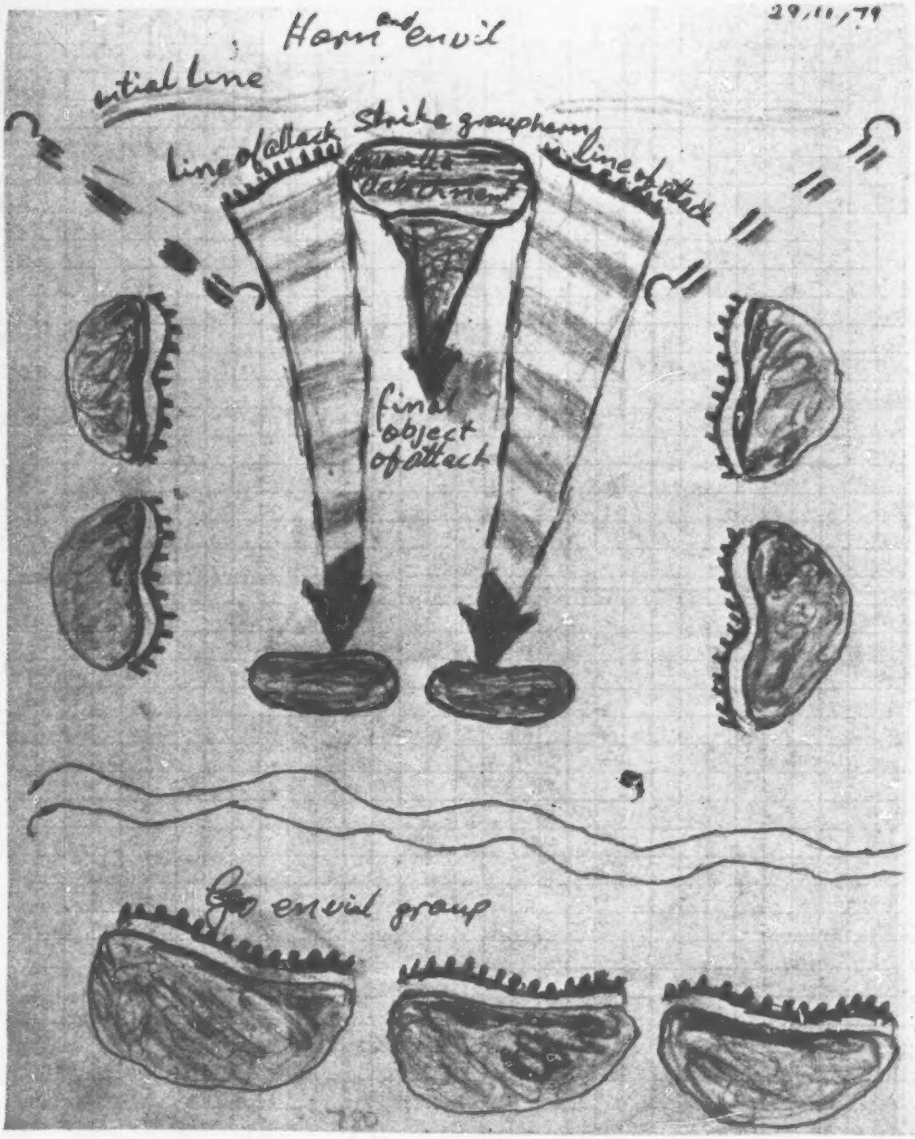
Basing of Guerilla Detachment 27/11/79



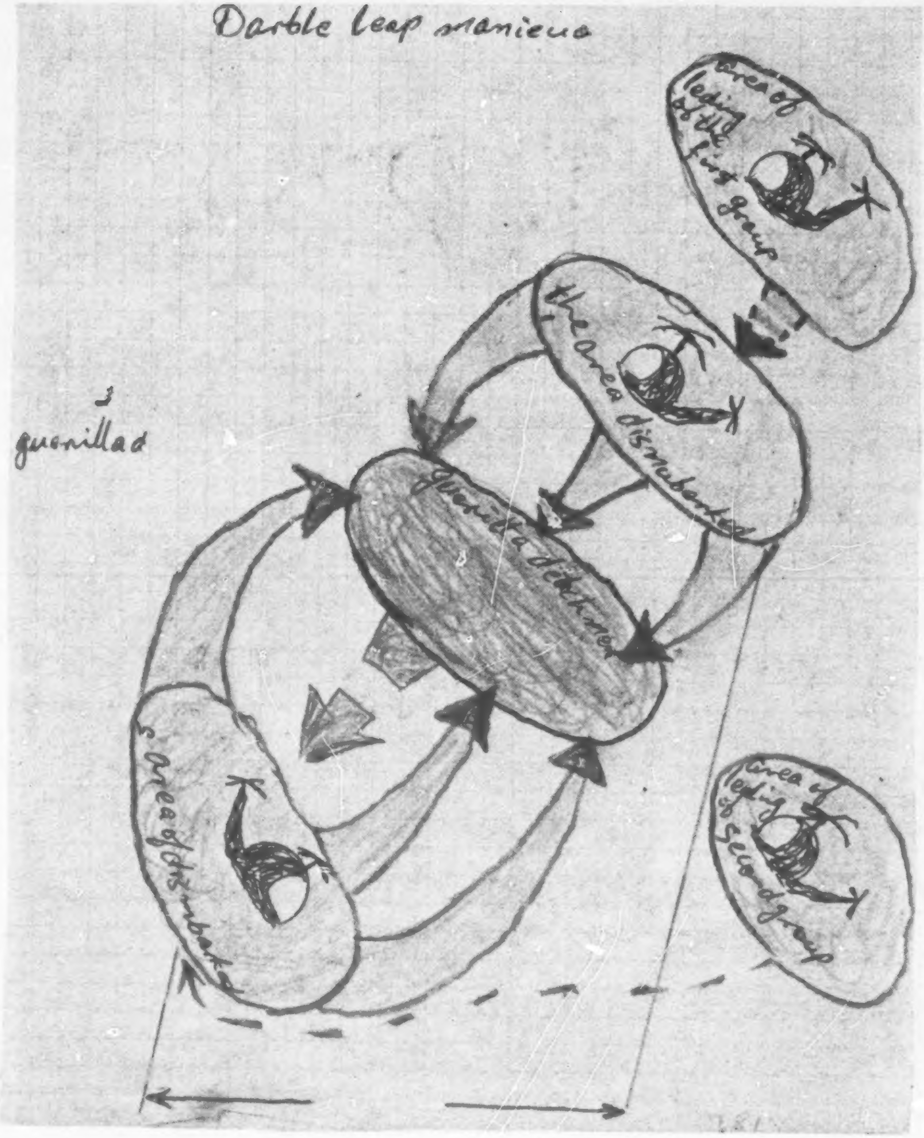

Δ← 30 m
30 →Δ
To wash the Military equipments (cars etc)
Wash clothes
Animals
2
4
Bath
Drug


Sarounding
= Strongpoint partizon
= intial line of attack
= in the deraction of attack
= deadzone
775


железо пищи

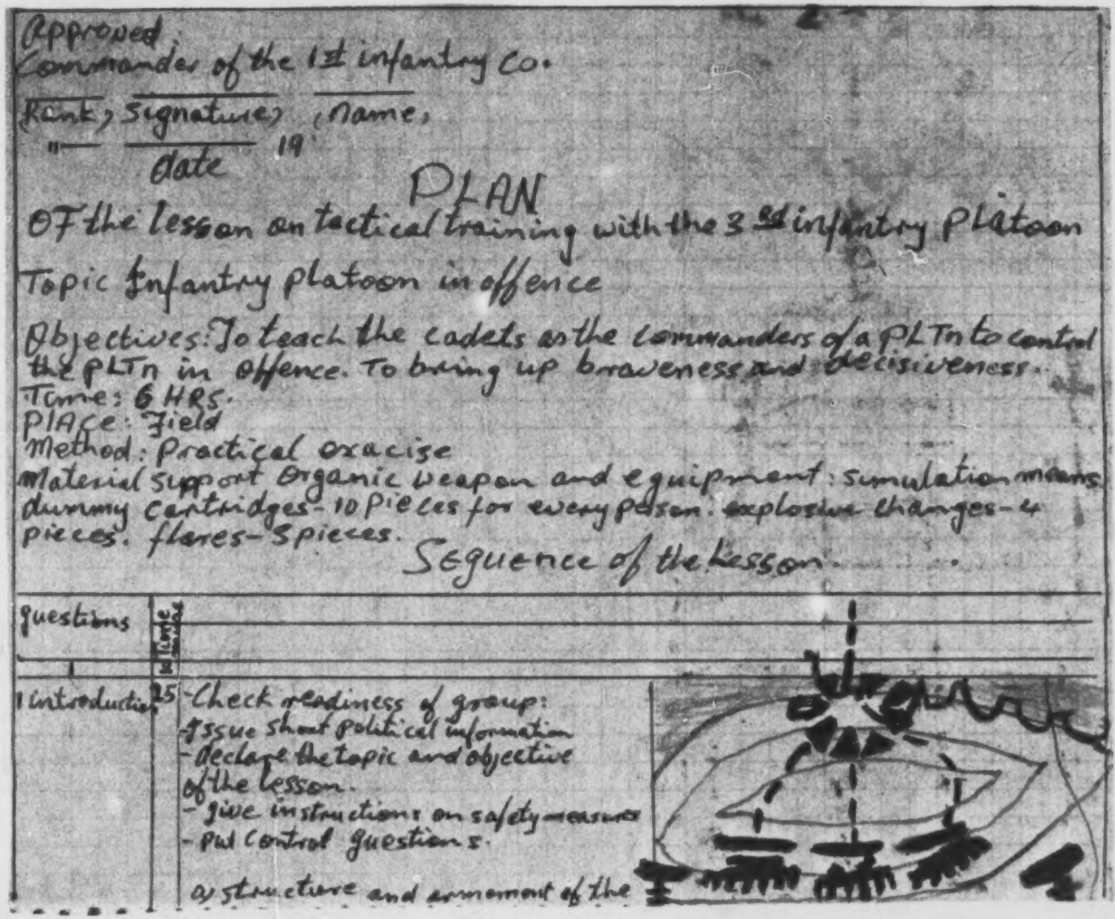

Harm and envil
utial line
line of attack
Strike group harm
guerilla detachment
line of attack
final object of attack
envil group

29,11,79



Darble leap manieua

area of leding of the first group
the area dismabarked
guerilla detchmen
3 guenillas
s area of dismbarked
area of leding of second group



Approved
Commander of the 1st infantry Co.

Rank, Signature, Name,
"— date 19

PLAN

Of the lesson on tactical training with the 3rd infantry platoon

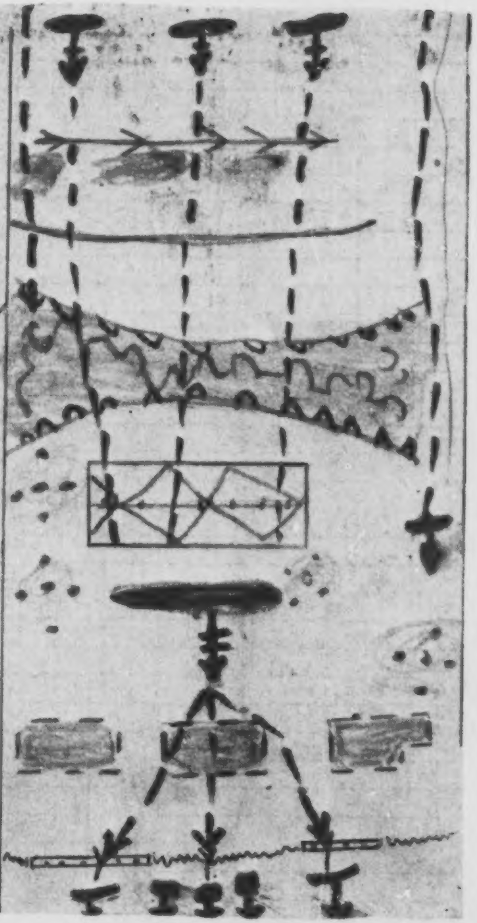
Topic Infantry platoon in offence

Objectives: To teach the cadets as the commanders of a PLTn to control the PLTn in offence. To bring up braveness and decisiveness.
Time: 6 HRS.
Place: Field
Method: Practical exacise
Material support Organic weapon and equipment: simulation means dummy cartridges - 10 pieces for every person. explosive changes - 4 pieces. flares - 5 pieces.

Sequence of the lesson.

Questions	Time	
1 introduction	25	-Check readiness of group: -Issue short political information -Declare the topic and objective of the lesson. - give instructions on safety measures - Put Control Questions. a) structure and armament of the

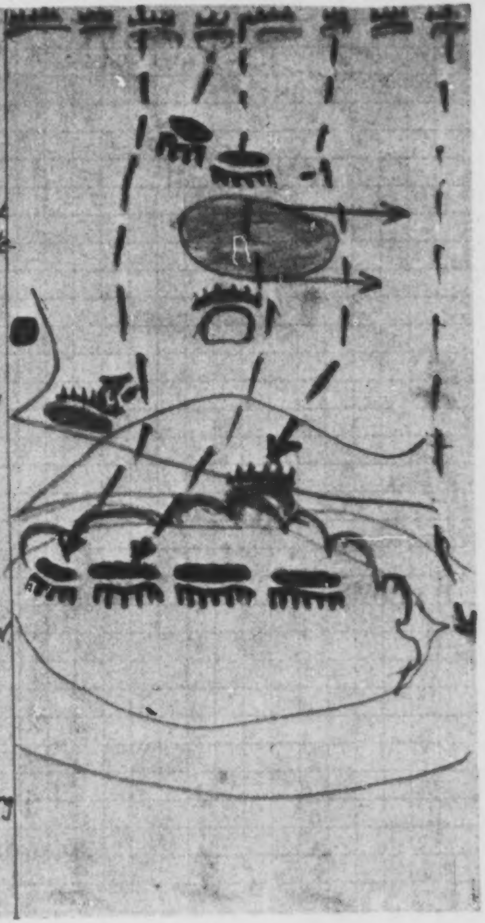
		freedly matoriged inf PLTn. 8) froentage of the PLTn attack and the mission of the motorized inf PLTn. in offence.
mainbodie	295	Introduce tactical situation appoint a cadet to Report topographic orienteins after the combat mission is received. I cleanfy my combat mission and issue combat order for my PLTn. Listen to the combat order of the section leader.
		Put some sequestions to the Soldiers to check if they understand their missions. give the signal to show enemy front line and to simulate antillery fire ~~pamp~~ preperation.
	100	Check the actions of the section leaders and privates.
		give the signal - prepare for attack check the actions of the section leaders and privates.
		give the signal: attack forward: pay attention to sumallanious jumping out of the trench. correct deployment. keeping the skirmishline and destance between sections firing on move, throwing granades in time and fast attack of the enemy front

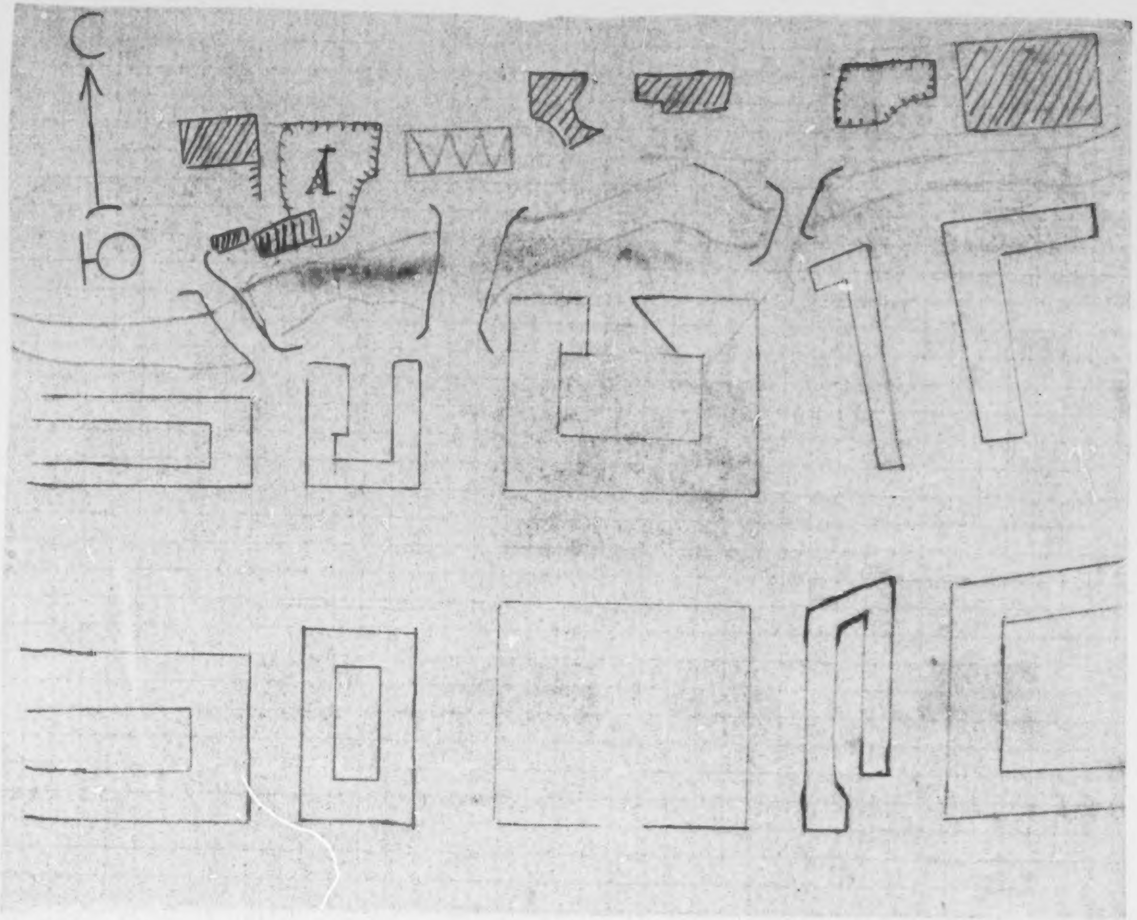


line. Take into consederation continuos obesarvation of the enemy and destruction of new targets as well as control of pLTn fire and action of the pLTn during the attack.
give signal for the enemy counterattack
Take decision to repell enemy counterattack.
give words of command to repell enemy counterattack using part of the forces for manoeuvre.
After the pLTn passed the law barbedwire obstacle. give signal to use the smoke grenades.

take decision to over come the contaminated area
give words of commang taking into conceediration emplyment of the gas masks control actions of the section leaders and personnel

20 Remind the Topic and objectives of the lesson.
analize actions of the cadets
answer the questions.
give questions to be studied during selfsudy hours.




С
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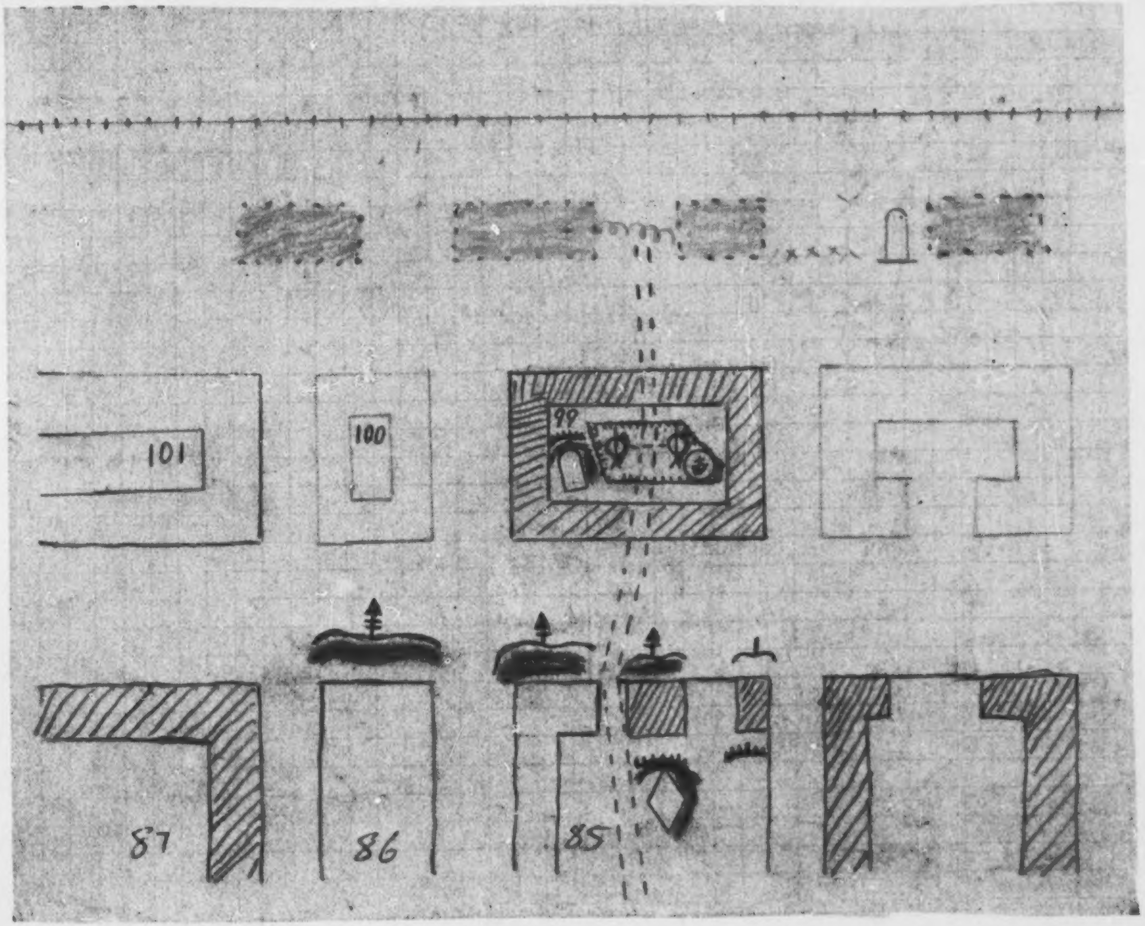
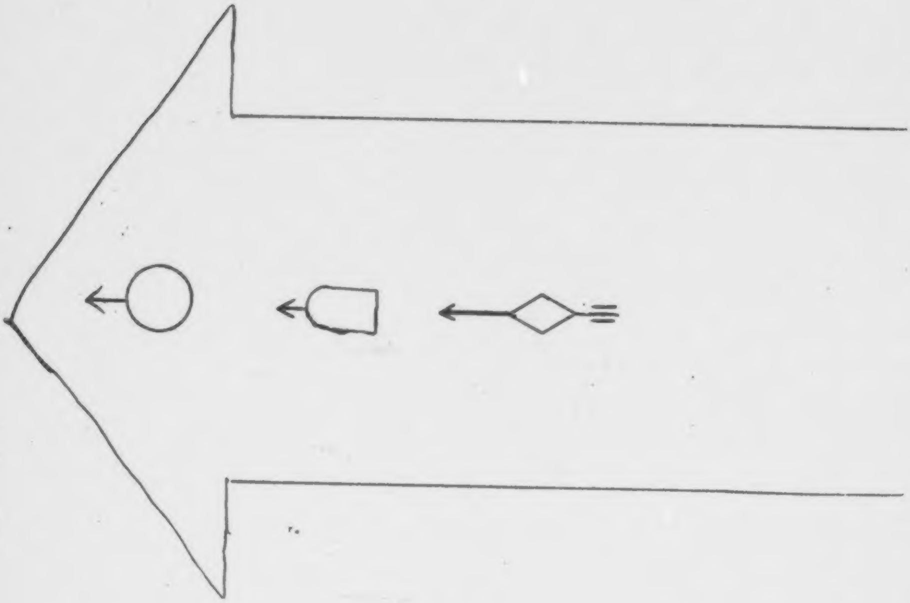
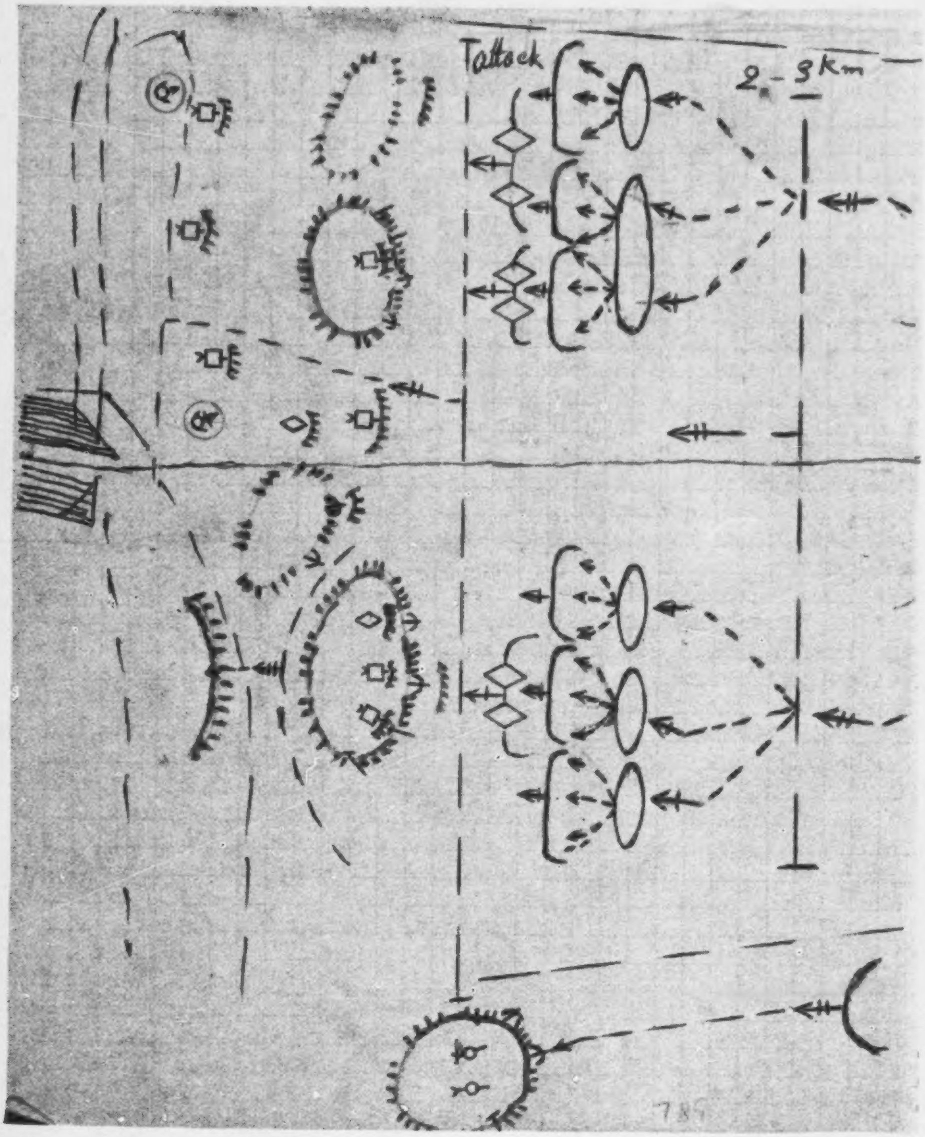
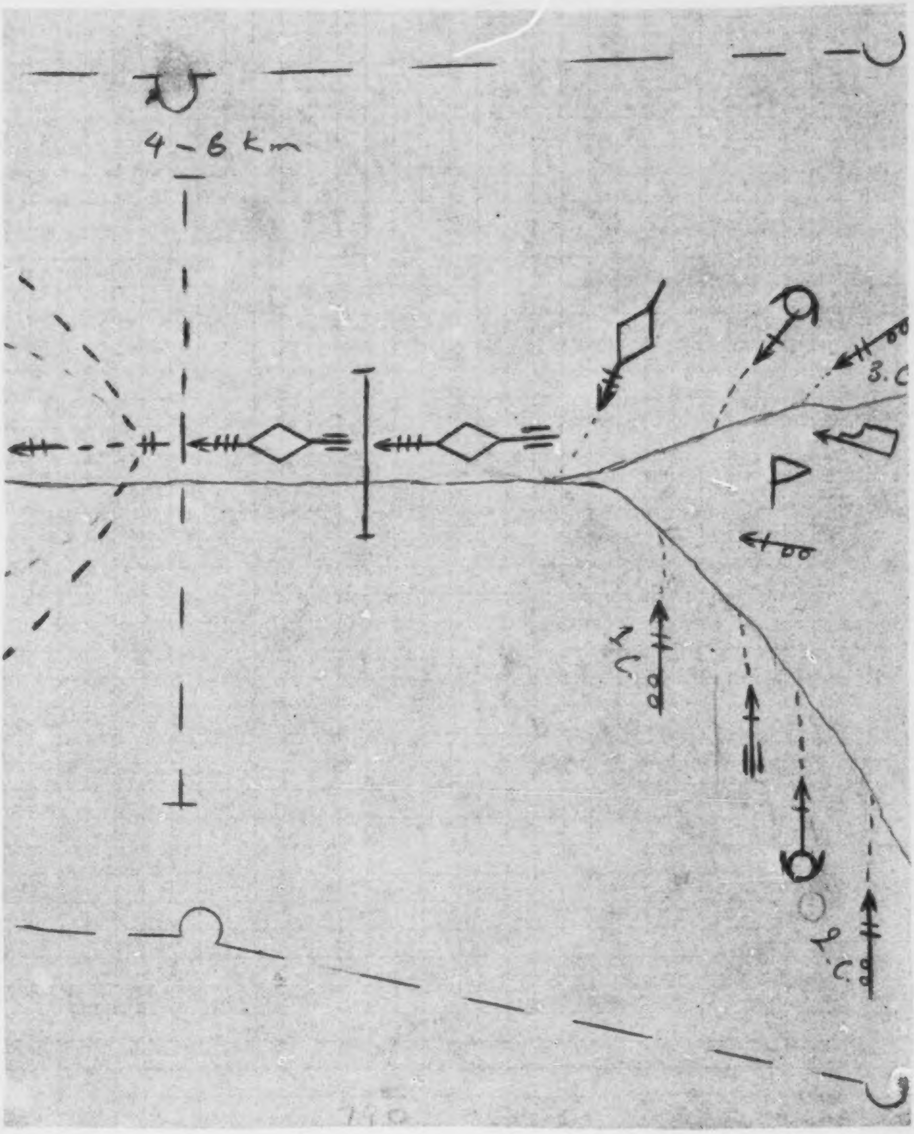

101
100
99
87
86
85




Tattack
2 - 3 km
789


4 - 6 km
3.C
P
1.C
2.C

AKM

1 aiming range 1000 m.

2 Magezine capacity 30 roimals

3 Weight of Akm 3.6 K.g

4, Cyelic rate of fire 600 raimals per munite

5 Practical rate of fire single shot 40 R.p.M

6 Rapid fire 100 R.p.M

Construction

Akm consists of the following main part

1 Barrel with the receiver aiming sight and butt

2 Trigger mechanism

3, Receiver cover

4, Balt carrier with gas pistan

5, Balt

6, main spring

7, gas pipe with hand guand

8, Forearm

RPG.7

Bazooka RPG.7 is designed to destroy enemy armered targets APC's tanks and also infantry in light shelters

caliber 40 mm, Aiming range 500 m,

combat rate of fire. 4 - 6 - R.P.M

Weigtht Weight without sight - 6.3 kg

Principal parts of bazooka

1 Barrel with open sight
2 Trigger mechanism with safety
3 Firing mechanism
4 Optical sight

Caliber of shell 70 mm
Weight of shell 2.2 kg
muzzle velocity of shell flight 120 m p. sec
maximum speed, 300 m per second
Weight of powder charge 200 grams

Weight of bag with 3 shells 9.3 kg
Weight of bag with 2. shells 7.1 kg

RPG.7 Optical sight P.G.O. 7
magnification 2, 7x
Field of vision - 13
Weight 05 kg

The sight consist of:

1 Body
2 Optical system
3 mechanism of verifying the sight
4 sight reticle illumunation device
5 Eye protector

SIXTH EXHIBIT

oooOooo

Photographs and Documents captured during Operation PROTEA (August 1981)

oooOooo

These documents provide evidence of direct Soviet involvement in combined operations by FAPLA (MPLA) and PLAN (SWAPO) forces.

EXHIBIT 6(a)

oooOooo

Five Maps prepared by Soviet Military Advisers attached to the 19th Infantry Brigade in Xangongo, Angola

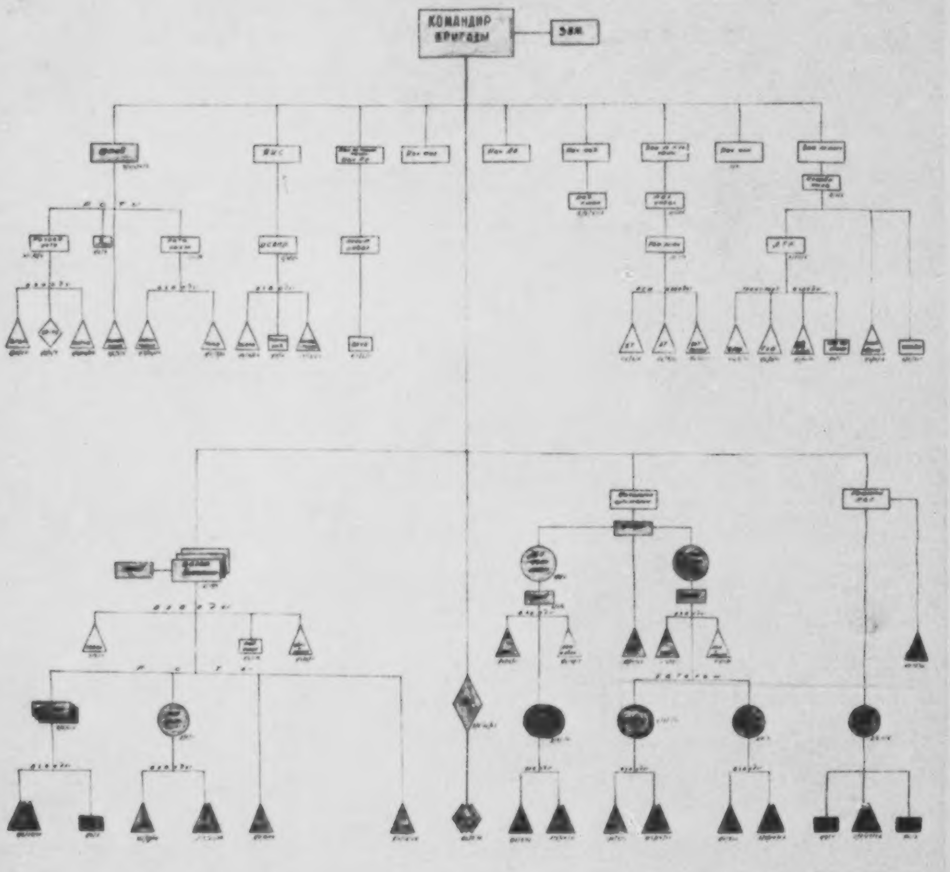
EXHIBIT 6(a)(i)

oooOooo

Organization of the 19th Brigade at Xangongo

СХЕМА

ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ 19 ПБр.



№		Личный состав						БТТ					[illegible]					[illegible] ПВО			Стрелковое вооружение						[illegible]					Средства связи												Инженерная техника					Автомобильная техника			[illegible]				
		офицеры	[illegible]	[illegible]	всего	служащие	всего	[illegible]	[illegible]	БРДМ-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ЗУ-23-2	[illegible]	Стрела-2М	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	СВД	ПМ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Р-131	[illegible]	Р-109	Р-126	Р-311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Р-105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Легковые	Грузовые	Специальные	[illegible]	ПК-4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Управление	41	4	8	53	10	63														19					41	14	14																											
2	Подразделения боевого обеспечения	15	40	134	189		[illegible]		2	5	3	10								2	[illegible]	2		3		18	7	7				2	3	3	3				1	10	18	32	3	1	6	1	1	12	8	16	7					1
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
4	Подразделения обслуживания	19	28	80	137	2	[illegible]														118					19																								29	22	8	4	1	1	4
5	Всего	[illegible]	390	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	10	2	5	3	10	8	12	18	4	15	6	12	14	[illegible]	3	18	84	27	[illegible]	137	[illegible]	27	15	12	2	9	3	3	45	15	36	2	22	93	[illegible]	8	1	6	1	1	12	8	215	54	13	9	6	1	21

EXHIBIT 6(a)(ii)

oooOooo

MPLA/SWAPO Deployment at Xangongo

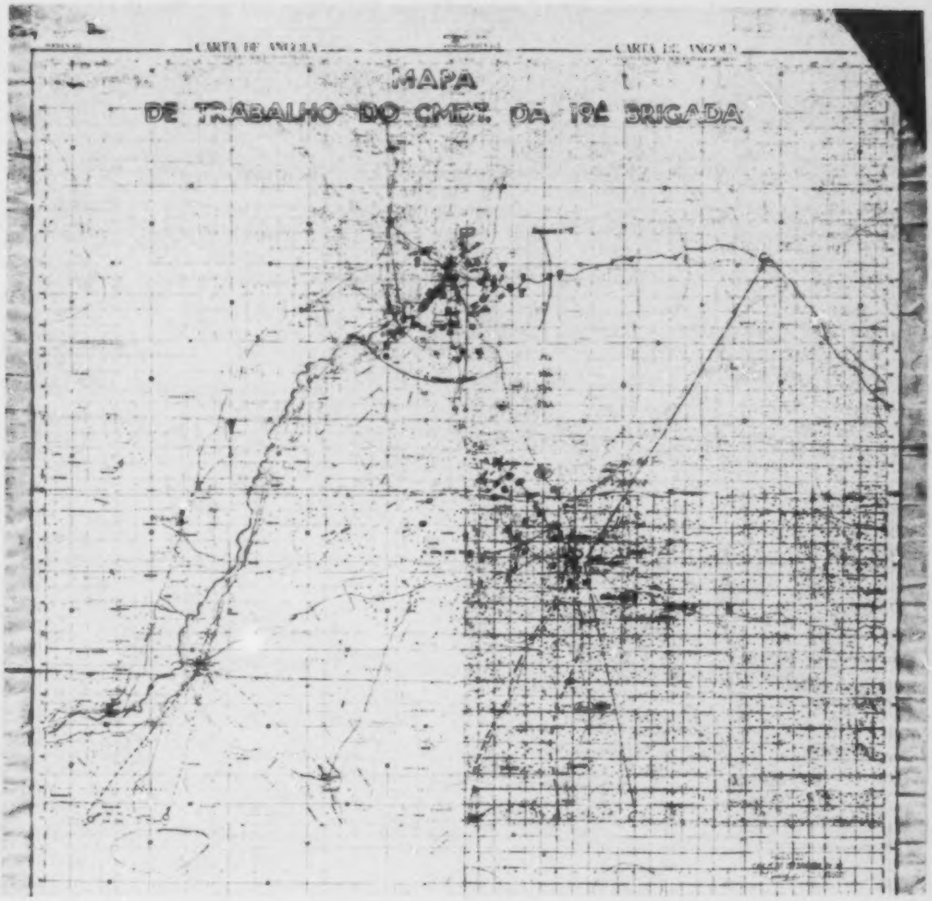

CARTA DE ANGOLA
CARTA DE ANGOLA
MAPA
DE TRABALHO DO CMDT. DA 19ª BRIGADA

EXHIBIT 6(a)(iii)

oooOooo

Scheme of Defense of the 19th Infantry Brigade

СХЕМА ОБОРОНЫ 19 П.Бр.

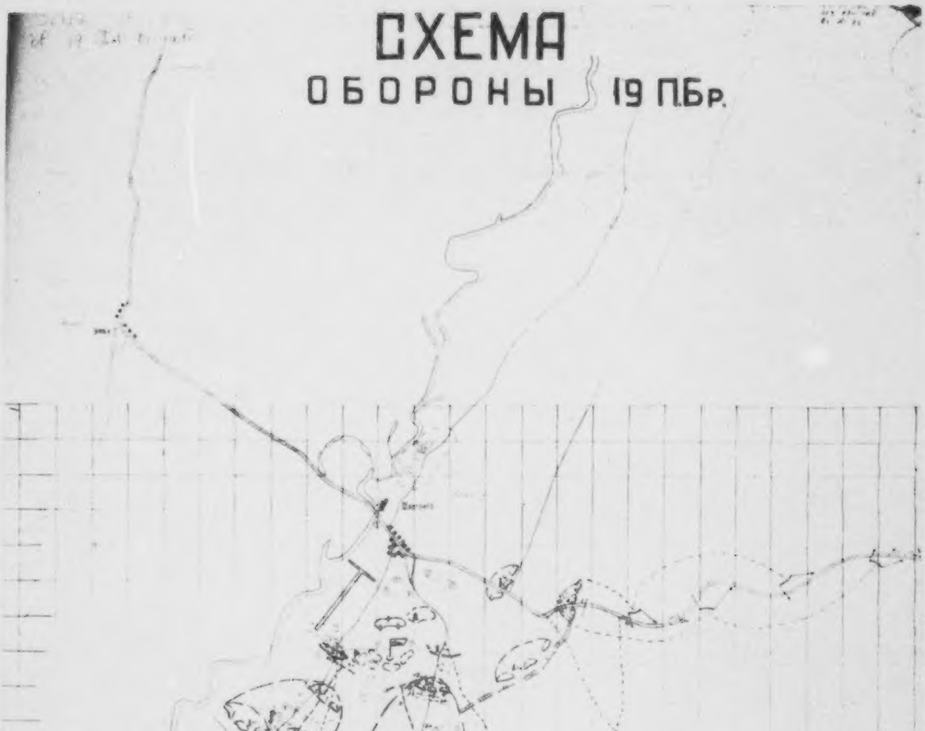


EXHIBIT 6(a)(iv)

oooOooo

Plan for Bringing the Infantry Brigade to a State of Readiness

ПЛАН
ПРИВЕДЕНИЯ 19 ПБР В БОЕВУЮ ГОТОВНОСТЬ

Plan for bringing 19 Inf. brigade to military readiness.

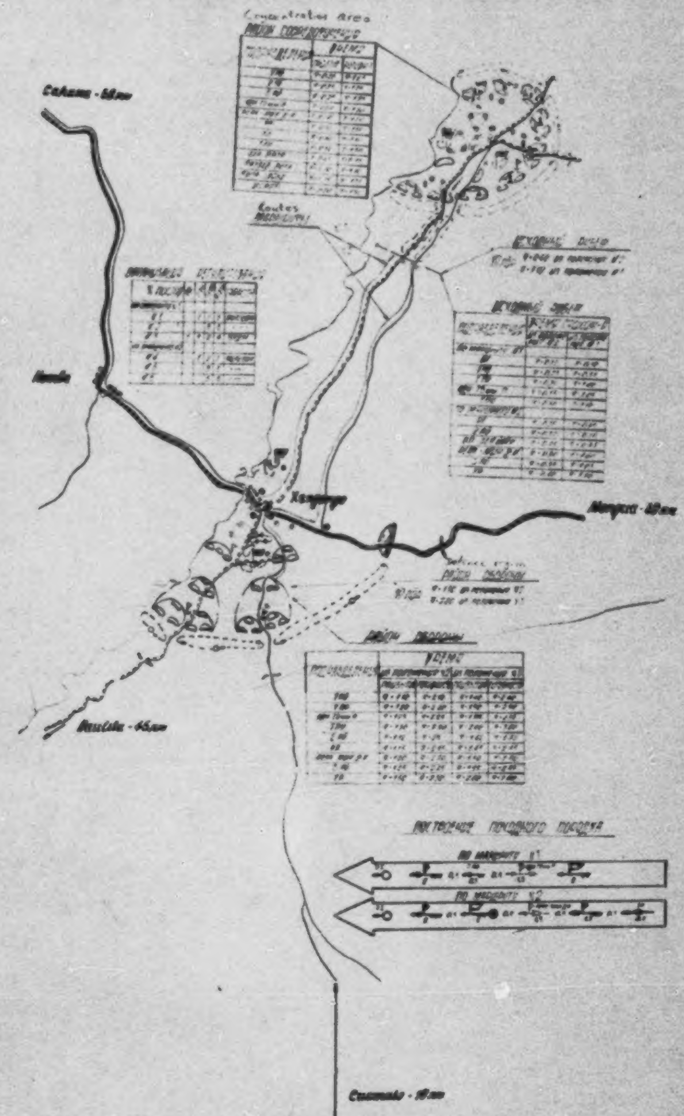

Concentration area
Routes

EXHIBIT 6(a)(v)

oooOooo

Chart of Engineering Equipment in the 19th Infantry Brigade's Defense Area

Chart of engineering equipment of the 19 Inf Brigade's defence area.

ГРАФИК
ИНЖЕНЕРНОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ РАЙОНА ОБОРОНЫ 19 ПБР.

№№ пп.	Наименование подразделений	[illegible]	Наименование							инженерных					работ							
			[illegible]	[illegible]	Траншеи пм	Ходы сообщения пм	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1	КП	1	12		80		1						2	5		2					2	
		2	12		80		1						2	5		1					2	
		3	—		—		—						—	—		1					—	
		4														[illegible]						
2	Развед. рота	1	56	2	300	200	2	55	9	9	9	9	3	1	7	4						
		2	56	2	300	200	2	65	9	—	—	—	3	1	7	4						
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	—						
		4								[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
3	Рота связи	1	36	4	200	200	4	36					2	1	7							
		2	36	4	200	200	4	36					2	1	7							
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—	—							
		4																				
4	ИСАПР	1	54	7	300	300	7	34					2	1	11	3						
		2	22	7	300	300	7	22					2	1	11	3						
		3	32	—	—	—	—	32					—	—	—	—						
		4	[illegible]					[illegible]														
5	Комендант. взвод	1	24	4	240	240	4	24					1			1						
		2	24	4	240	240	4	24					1			1						
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—					—			—						
		4																				
6	1ПБ	1	407	51	8000	6000	51	435	18	18	18	18	17	5	48	22	1	3	3	3	1	
		2	407	51	8000	4000	51	435	18	18	16	16	17	5	40	20	1	3	1	3	1	
		3	—	—	—	2000	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	2	—	—	
		4				[illegible]					[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			
7	2ПБ	1	407	51	8000	6000	51	425	18	18	18	18	17	5	48	22	1	3	3	3	1	
		2	407	51	8000	5000	51	425	18	18	18	18	17	5	48	17	1	3	3	3	1	
		3	—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
		4				[illegible]										[illegible]						
8	3ПБ	1	407	51	8000	6000	51	425	18	18	18	18	17	5	48	22	1	3	3	3	1	
		2	407	51	4000	4000	51	325	18	18	12	13	11	3	30	14	1	1	—	3	1	
		3	—	—	4000	2000	—	100	—	—	6	5	6	2	18	8	—	2	3	—	—	
		4			[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			
9	ИР	1	5	1	50		11	10	10	10	10	10	3	1	1	1						
		2	5	1	50		11	10	10	10	—	—	3	1	1	1						
		3	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—						
		4									[illegible]	[illegible]										
10	Взвод упр. НА	1	24	4	200		4	24					1		4	1						
		2	—	—	—		—	—					—		—	—						
		3	24	4	200		4	24					1		4	1						
		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]						
11	Адн 76мм П.	1	18	13	600	600	25	174	12	12	12	12	12	4	32	15	1	3	3	3	1	
		2	15	11	600	600	22	150	12	12	12	12	9	4	28	12	—	2	—	2	1	
		3	3	2	—	—	3	24	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	3	1	1	3	1	—	
		4	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
12	Полк-мин д-н	1	18	13	600	600	25	169	12	12	12	12	12	4	32	15	1	3	3	3	1	
		2	14	13	600	600	23	155	12	12	12	12	11	3	30	13	—	3	—	2	1	
		3	4	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	3	1	—	
		4	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
13	КП. ПВА	1	11	2	120		2	11					1		1	1						
		2	—	—	—		—	—					—		—	—						
		3	11	2	120		2	11					1		1	1						
		4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]						
14	Зен. батр.	1	49	1	50	60	11	58	9	9	9	9	2	1	7	3						
		2	49	1	50	60	11	58	9	9	—	9	2	1	7	3						
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—						
		4									[illegible]											
15	Мед. пункт	1	12	1	20	60	1	12					2	2	4							
		2	12	1	20	60	1	12					2	2	4							
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—					—	—	—							
		4																				
16	Рем. рота	1	35		240	200	4	35					3	1	7	4						
		2	35		240	200	4	35					3	1	7	4						
		3	—		—	—	—	—					—	—	—	—						
		4																				
17	Д. ШР.	1	45	6	1200	250	6	45					3	1	24							
		2	40	4	1200	250	6	40					3	1	12							
		3	5	2	—	—	—	5					—	—	12							
		4	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]							[illegible]							
18	Взвод [illegible]	1	17	5	150	200	3	17					1		4							
		2	10	5	100	180	2	10					1		2							
		3	7	—	50	20	1	7					—		2							
		4	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]							
19	ТПЧ	1	6	1	20	80	1	6						2		1					2	
		2	6	1	20	80	1	6						1		1					1	
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—						1		—					1	
		4												[illegible]							[illegible]	
20	Всего по бригаде	1	1643	202	[illegible]	21000	264	2013	108	106	105	106	101	18	285	117	5	15	13	18	8	
		2	1537	172	[illegible]	[illegible]	208	1798	108	97	71	82	90	15	230	94	3	12	4	16	6	
		3	86	18	4370	[illegible]	72	217	—	8	36	24	11	3	51	23	2	3	11	2	2	

EXHIBIT 6 (b)

oooOooo

Biographies of Soviet Personnel attached to the 11th Infantry Brigade, Ongiva and the 19th Infantry Brigade, Xangongo.

(Translation of original documents and photograph of NICOLAI PESTRESOV, captured by South African forces)

BIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET PERSONNEL ATTACHED TO
11 INF BRIGADE, ONGIVA, AND 19 INF. BRIGADE,
XANGONGO, 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT, ANGOLA,
AS OF MID AUGUST 1981.

SOVIET PERSONNEL AT ONGIVA

Nikolai Feodorovich PESTRETSOV
Born 5-1-1944. Married 1969. From Alma-Ata Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic
Captured on road south of Anhanka
Married to Galina Michaelovna PESTRETSOV
They have two children, Svetlana Nikolaevna (6) and Victor Nikolaevich (11) living with Nikolai's mother in Latvia. Galina killed in same incident
Nikolai OA in Soviet Army. Specialist in repairing wheeled vehicles, Ongiva.
Salary 432 rubles in Angola
Salary 300 rubles in USSR
Nikolai met Andrei and Ludmila MEZHUL in Xangongo (see below)
Customs declarations of Nikolai and Galina who both left the USSR for Angola on 11-12-1980. Nicolai's driving licence found. National service from Nov 1964 to Oct 1967. He is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
Numerous photos of Nikolai and Galina recovered.

Kmdt Yevgenii Victorovich KIREEV
Chief Artillery Adviser
Killed with wife on road South of Anhanca

Kmdt Joseph Lamonovich VAZHNIK
Adviser to Political Commissar
Killed south of Anhanca. Only month in Angola.

Kmdt Feodr Antonovich ZHUBRZHYTSKY
Adviser to the Commander of 11 Inf Brigade
Letter written by Major-General V. INYUTSIN, Chief of Staff of the Group of Soviet Military Advisers in Angola, on behalf of the Chief Military Adviser in the People's Republic of Angola, Lieutenant-General V. Shakhnovich dated 9 April 1980, was found among ZHUBRZHUTSKY's possessions. It is entitled : "THE FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MILITARY ADVISER TO THE BATTALION COMMANDER" It concerns the assistance the advisers are obliged to give brigade/battlaion commanders. Military notebook of ZHUBRZHYTSKY also found. ZHUBRZHYTSKY escaped when Ongiva attacked.

Maj Yuri Ivanovich YEGOROV
Adviser to Infantry Battalion
With his wife in Angola
Escaped with her when Ongiva attacked

Maj Alexei KHUDOYERKA
Adviser 3rd Inf Battalion of 19 Inf Brigade
Married
Escaped with wife when Ongiva attacked

Maj Anatoli Josephovich POZNAKHIRKO
Adviser to Inf Battalion
Unmarried
Promoted to rank of Maj on 15-3-1981
Letter of promotion found in notebook captured at Ongiva signed by the Chief Military Adviser in the People's Republic of Angola, Lieutenant-General G. PETROVSKY and Deputy Chief Military Adviser in the Political Section, Major-General (Air Force)

Maj Vladimir Feodorovich SETENKO
76 mm Art Adviser
Married
With wife Natalia SETENKO. Both escaped from Ongiva.

Portuguese-Russian translater (Surname unknown)
Only a week at Ongiva
Escaped when Ongiva attacked

SOVIET PERSONNEL AT XANGONGO

Yevgenii Petrovich KUTEPOV (rank unknown)
Born 1939,
Member of CPSU since 1962.
In Soviet Army since 1958.
Arrived in Angola December 1980.
Artillery specialist of 5 Mil District.
Letter of recommendation found at Xangongo.

Nikolai Vasilevich KRASIVKSY. Capt (promoted on 19 October 1978).
Born 2 Jan 1951. In Soviet Army from 1968.
Post in Soviet Army : Commander of Motorized Rifle Battalion, Ural Military District.
Post in Angola : Adviser of the commander of 3 Inf. Battalion.
Nikolai's wife Vera Vladimirovna KRASIVSKAYA with him in Angola as well as young daughter Olga Nikolaievna (also called Olenka). Other daughter Oksana Nikolaevna staying with Nikolai's mother in Tashkent, USSR.
Nikolai member of CPSU since 1971.
Returned to USSR on holiday in early 1981 and returned to Angola on 21-5-1981. Nikolai had undergone X-Ray treatment for 10 months (cause unspecified).
Nikolai's m/ship card of Uzbekistan Auto Club found at Xangongo (dd 28-3-1981).
Nikolai elected Secretary of the Trade Union Group of Soviet Military Advisers of 19 Inf. Brigade in June 1980, succeeding TULOV. Nikolai's and Vera's Customs Declarations found, Nikolai's Auto Club m/ship card, numerous photos, letters, textbooks.
Nikolai's entries as Secretary of Trade-Union Group of Soviet Military Advisers from 24 July 1980 to 26 June 1981 recovered.

Vyacheslav Vasilevich KORSAK (present rank unknown)
Worked as party-political officer in Military Unit 03336 (USSR) and gave lectures there in August 1976 and March 1977. Was then a senior lieutenant. (Soviet

Army has three ranks of lieutenant).
In Jan 1980 Vyacheslav KORSAK was Adviser of the Chief of the Political Department of 2nd Motorized Inf. Brigade, 5 Military District. In Nov 1980 Adviser of the Chief of the Political Department of 19th Brigade and was still such in June 1981.
Numerous political-military reports found at Xangongo, plus his lecture/seminar notebook.

Leokadia Vikentevna KORSAK, wife of above. Left USSR for Angola on 31-5-1981 on "business"
Her Customs Declaration found.

Andrei Andreievich MEZHUL
Mechanic
Wife Ludmila Konstantinovna MEZHUL
and daughter Renata Andreievna MEZHUL
All above at Xangongo.
Ludmila is dental techinican. Her diploma found at Xangongo. Marriage certificate and Renata's birth certificate found.
Andrei born : 1-1-1944
Ludmila born : 3-5-1938
Renata born : 15-8-1976
Numerous family photos found.

Vladimir Pavlovich DEMIDENKO. Capt (promoted on 11 October 1977).
Born 26 Nov 1947. In Soviet Army since October 1966.
Post in Soviet Army : Chief of Staff of Motorized Rifle Battalion, Transcaucasian Military District.
Post in Angola : Adviser of the Commander of 2 Inf. Battalion. Member of Trade-Union of Soviet Military Advisers of 19 Inf Brigade. CPSU since 1978. Driver's licence, issued 11-7-1969, found at Xangongo.
Married with two sons (probably in USSR).

Anatoli Andreievich GUROV. Col (promoted Apr 1980.)
Born 5 December 1933. In Soviet Army from 1955.
Post in Soviet Army : Political Dep. Instructor of Red Banner Belorussian Military District.

Member of the CPSU.
Post in Angola : Senior Soviet Military Adviser of 19 Inf Brigade.
Recorded work in a schedule from 27 May 1980 to 28 May 1980.
GUROV has returned to the USSR and was replaced as Senior Adviser by S.A. ANOSHIN. GUROV married with a daughter.

Sergei Aleksandrovich ANOSHIN. Kmdt (promoted 27-6-1980)
Born 16 October 1944. In Soviet Army since 1963.
Post in Soviet Army : Commander of Motorized Rifle Regiment, Transbaykal Military District.
Post in Angola : Senior Soviet Military Adviser of 19 Inf. Brigade.
Member of the CPSU since 1969.
Recorded work in a schedule from 25 June 1980 to 30 March 1981.
ANOSHIN kepta diary of events in 19 Brigade from 10.5.
1980 to 28.02.1981 and a list of recommendations for improving Brigade's efficiency.
ANOSHIN replaced by V.I. ZARYANOV and has returned to the USSR.
ANOSHIN married with a son.

V.I. ZARYANOV (rank unknown)
Senior of the group of Soviet Military Advisers 19 Inf. Brigade. Only one entry recorded in schedule - that of 26 June, 1981.
ZARYANOV was most likely head of the Soviet Military Advisers of 19 Inf Brigade when it was attacked.
Marital status not known.
Anatoli Nikolaievich CHEREDNIK. Maj (promoted 19 April 1980)
Born 21 February 1950. In Soviet Army since 1967.
Post in Soviet Army : Chief of Staff Artillery Battalion, Ural Military District.
Post In Angola : Adviser of commander of Artillery Battalion.
Member of CPSU since 1975.
Married with two daughters.
Wrote all entries for Senior Soviet Mil. Advisers of 19 Inf. Brigade.

Nikolai Ivanovich TULOV. Kmdt (promoted 27 June 1980).
Born 22 September 1946. In Soviet Army since 1964.

Post in Soviet Army : Chief of Staff of Motorized Infantry, Red Banner Belorussian Military District.
Post in Angola : Adviser of the Chief of Staff of the Infantry Brigade.
Member of the CPSU since 1971.
Secretary of the Trade-Union Group of Soviet Military Advisers of 19 Inf Brigade, from Sept 1979 to July 1980 (His annual report found at Xangongo).
Married with two daughters.
Returned to the USSR.

Valeri Mikhaelovich TIMBARSHEV. Maj (promoted 30 November 1979).
Born 1 April 1948. In Soviet Army since 1966.
Post in Soviet Army :
Siberian Military District.
Post in Angola : Adviser of the Chief of the Rear Services of the Brigade.
Member of CPSU since May 1976.
Married with a son.
Returned to 3 Military District Angola.
Address card found in wallet in Xangongo.

Konstantin Fedorovich KUNDEL. Capt (promoted 4 December 1978)
Born 2 November 1947. In Soviet Army since 1967.
Post in Soviet Army : Commander of Motorized Rifle Battalion, Transcaucasion Military District
Post in Angola : Adviser of the Commander of 1 Inf. Battalion.
Member of the CPSU since 1974.
Married with son and daughter.

Alexander Yumeanovich KAVIATSKY (rank unknown)
Born 3 August 1957.
Post in Soviet Army : Translator.
In Soviet Army since 1975.
Member of All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League.
Unmarried. Returned to the USSR.

Nikolai Vasilevich BELYAKOV. Sgt
born 1 January 1955. In Soviet Army since May 1974
Post in Soviet Army : Translator, Moscow Military District.
Member of All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League
Unmarried. Returned to USSR.

Boris Ivanovich KUZNETSOV. Maj (promoted 11 February 1975)
Born 19 August 1937. In Soviet Army since 1956.
Post in Soviet Army : Chief of Artillery of Motorized
Rifle Regiment.
Post in Angola : Adviser of Chief of Artillery.
Married with two sons.
Returned to USSR.

Nikolai Fedorovich PESTRETSOV. Sgt Maj.
Born 5 Jan 1944. In Soviet Army since 1964.
Post in Soviet Army : Chief Mechanic of Seperate Repair
and Refitting Battalion, Baltic Military District.
Member of CPSU since 1979
Transferred to 11 Inf. Brigade.
Married.

Leonid Alekseevich DANILOV. Maj (promoted December 1977)
Born 9 August 1943. In Soviet Army since 1963.
Post in Soviet Army : Chief of Staff of Motorized Infantry.
Post in Angola : Adviser to Chief of operations Section
of Brigade.
Member of CPSU since 1967.
Married with two daughters.
Killed 7 November 1978.

Valeri Viktorovich EREMIN. Junior Lt. (promoted 26 June 1978).
Born 24 October 1957. In Soviet Army since 1976.
Post in Soviet Army : Translator.
Member of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth of League
form 1973.
Returned to USSR.

AO NICOLAI PESTRETSOV - MOT MECH

25

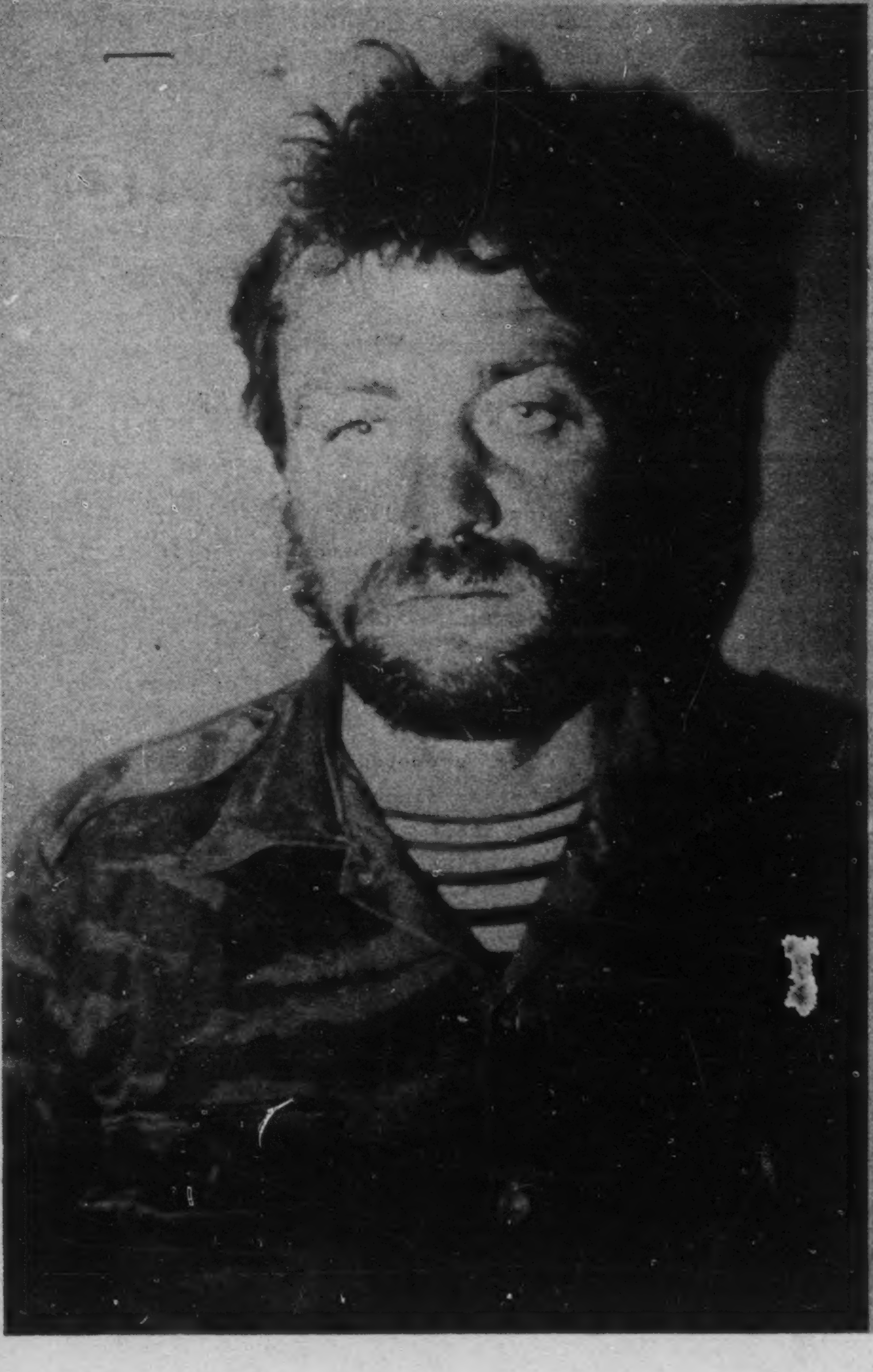


EXHIBIT 6(c)

oooOooo

Photograph of Instruction Boards captured at Xangongo, 5th Military District, Angola in August 1981

(A translation of the material displayed is included)

TRANSLATIONS OF RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION BOARDS CAPTURED AT XANGONGO, 5 MILITARY DISTRICT, ANGOLA

ПЛАНЫ ПАРТИИ—ПЛАНЫ НАРОДА

"The plans of the Party are the plans of the people"
(The translation of the captions of this photo appear on the next page)

"The plans of the Party are the plans of the people"

In the left upper corner is written:

"The chief task of the 11th Five Year consists in:

a. ensuring the further growth of the welfare of Soviet people on the basis of the steady, forward growth of the national economy;

b. the acceleration of scientific technical progress and switch of the economy to an intensive path of development;

c. greater rational use of the country's production potential;

d. world economy of all types of resources and betterment of the quality of work.

Central diagram is entitled

"SHOCK KOMSOMOLS" and has the caption "From 1981 - 1985 will be implemented: Captions to some photos: "10 million specialists with higher education".

"Monthly wage 195 rubles".

"The decisions of the XXVI Congress of the CPSU put into life".

"Grain from 238 to 243 million tons".

"1870 thousand K-700 tractors".

"Meat 17 - 17,5 million tons".

"Electro energy 1550 - 1600 billion kilowatt hours".

Советские Вооруженные Силы
Боеготовность прежде всего
К вершинам воинского мастерства

(For translation of captions of this photo see "Socialist Obligations" on following page.)

"Petroleum 620 - 645 million tons".

"Welfare of veterans of labour".

"Growth of industrial production 1,9 times".

"To increase the production of viniculture".

"Rolled metal 117 - 120 million tons".

SOCIALIST OBLIGATIONS
of the advisers, specialist and translator of 19 Inf Brigade under the motto:

> "Properly fulfil the international duty. Work effectively and strive for quality."

In fulfiling the decisions of the XXVI Congress of the CPSU and going to meet the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we have chosen the following obligations:

1. Practical Advisory Activities:

   a. to perfect the organizational staff structure and bringing up the brigade and sub-units to strength in accordance with the tasks set out by the 1st Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-PT, and the forward looking plan of building up FAPLA in the 2nd Five Year as approved by the President of the People's Republic of Angola;

   b. to give assistance in conducting measures in equipping crucial sections of the brigade as a Tactical Landing Force and Political Administration and to develop existing communications.

   c. to elaborate and devise a plan for bringing the brigade and sub-units to various stages of battle readiness; to plan and conduct measures for supporting them in permanent battle readiness;

d. to complete the plan for the brigade's defence.

e. to introduce and perfect a centralized system of directing the brigade and sub-units:

  i. to bring the administrative organs up to strength;

  ii. to raise the level of the tactical training of officers and personnel of the brigade and battalions;

  iii. to strengthen the role of the personnel of the brigade and battalions (divisions) in leading all aspects of daily activities;

f. to take effective measures in the establishment and perfection of the teaching-material and the repair-technical base of the brigade;

g. to perfect the instruction and education of commanders and political workers for solving concrete tasks facing the brigade in the defence of the revolutionary achievements of the Angolan people;

h. to introduce into the life of FAPLA the requirements of universal regulations, orders and directives with the purpose of increasing military discipline and order in the sub-units;

i. by all forms of information-propaganda work to continue the wide explanation of materials and decisions of the XXVI Congress of the CPSU, the principal line of the Communist Party in giving fraternal aid to peoples fighting for their national independence. To continually strengthen friendly relations with the command of the Brigade, local party and state leaders.

2. Work Within the Group:

a. At command lessons on the specialized training the advisers, the specialist and translator are to deepen their military-technical knowledge and practical experience. To ensure a complex approach in the organization of educational work of advisers and members of their families;

b. In the system of Marxist-Leninist training: to study and make abstracts of materials and decisions of the XXV Congress of the CPSU and allotment of a study plan "The policy of the CPSU is Marxism-Leninism in action", from recommended literature;

c. to timeously and qualitatively prepare and make recommendations (the advisers) and to ensure that they are implemented;

d. to maintain alloted weapons and vehicles in continual good condition and military readiness. To prevent accidents and damage to vehicles and weapons through the fault of an adviser or specialist;

e. to strive for a better knowledge of Portuguese.

f. to carry the high title of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with dignity and honour;

g. to have the general evaluation of "Good" in teaching subjects.

3. We Challenge the Group of Soviet Military Advisers of 11 Inf Bat

4. INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIST OBLIGATIONS

NO	Subject / Name	Marx Lenin Training		Tactics		Shooting		Driving		Technical		Portuguese		Issue of written recommen		Study summary source		General value	With whom Compete	List
		TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP	TAKE	COMP			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
1.	Skorkhod																		Zhybristsky	
2.	Korsak																		Zaryanov	
3.	Zaryanov																		Korsak	
4.	Kundel																		Cherednik	
5.	Domidonko																		Krasivsky	
6.	Krasivsky																		Demidento	
7.	Cherednik																		Kundel	
8.	Mezhul																		Tsekhmistrov	
9.	Tsekhmistrov																		Mezhul	

"July 1981

Captions to photos (clockwise) around "Socialist Obligations".

1. Krasivsky, Nikolai Vasilevich - Adviser of the commander of 3 Inf Battalion. Sec of Trade Union Group. Best methodologist of group.

2. Demidenko, Vladimir Pavlovich - Adviser of the commander of 2 Inf Battalion. The battalion has conducted active military operations.

3. Cherednik, Anatoli Nikolaevich - Adviser of the commander of the Division. Division is fulfiling its tasks well.

4. "Do as I do!" The specialist in repairing motor tractor equipment, Mezhul AA uses such a principle.

5. The Minister of Defence of the PRA and Head of the Armed Forces meet the advisers attached to 5 Military District.

6. A lesson in the methodology of anti-aircraft reconn is conducted by the Adviser of the Head of   of the district, comrade Molotai SI.

7. Korsak, Vyacheslav Vasilevich - Adviser of the Head of the Political Dept conducts an individual lesson with an instructor.

8. Military preparedness always! At a meeting in honour of the 7th anniversary of FAPLA. The Adviser of the Head of the Political Dept, comrade Korsak VV, speaks.

9. Artillery shooting training is the basis of success. Comrade Cherednik AN gives a lesson.

11. "The greater the effort in activities in the forces, the greater the initiative and bravery, the greater the competition ... ". V.I. Lenin

ЖИЗНЬ

ЛИТБЮРО ЦК К С

BUREAU POLITICO
COMITÉ CENTRAL

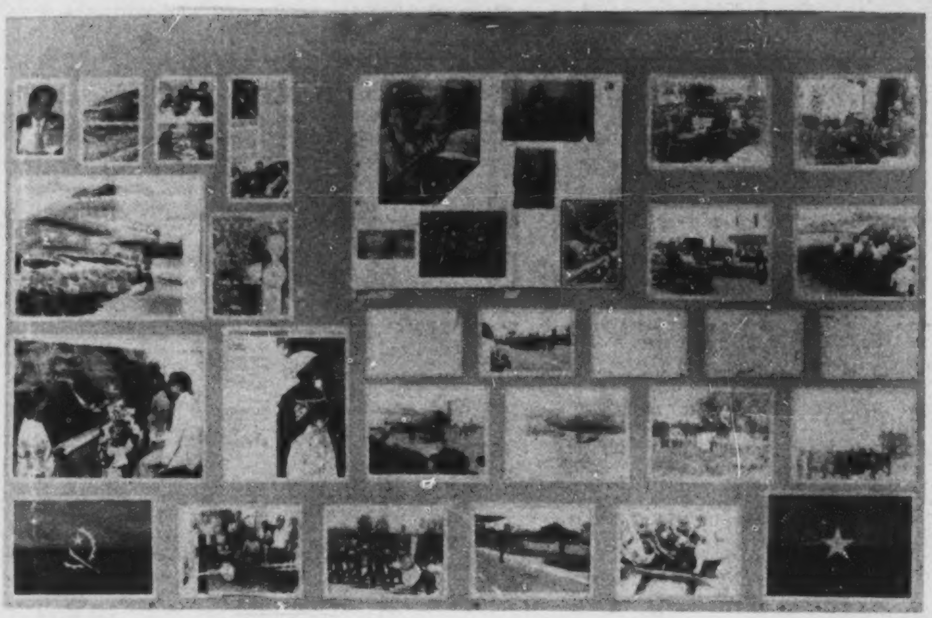


EXHIBIT 6 (d)

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Work Plan of the Soviet Military Advisers of the 19th Infantry Brigade at Xangongo, captured in Operation PROTEA (August 1981)

Work plan of the group of Soviets Military Advisers of 19 Inf. Brigade for 1981. Ⓥ 48

ПЛАНЫ
РАБОТ ГРУППЫ СВС 19 ПБр
НА 1981 ГОД

Russian Instructors program.

GRÁFICO CALENDÁRIO

Da UM__________ para o mês de август de 19 81

OUTRAS TAREFAS	SEGUNDA	TERÇA	QUARTA	QUINTA	SEXTA	SABADO	DOMINGO
	31.08. 1. Вожд. 3 ПБ 2. БС отд. 2 ПБ					1.08.	2.08
	3.08 1. Тренировка в стрельбе [illegible] 2. ИМЗ с оружием. 3. Тренировка в стрельбе из танков Вождение 1 ПБ вн. 5 упр.	4.08 Вождение 3 упр. ТР	5.08	6.08 1. [illegible] 2. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible]	7.08 1. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible] 2. Тактич. [illegible] с [illegible] и [illegible]	8.08 Контроль состояния техники 2 ПБ	9.08
	10.08 1. ИМЗ с оружием. 2. Тренировка в стрельбе из танков БС отделений 3 ПБ Вождение 2 ПБ [illegible] 5 упр.	11.08 1. Тактич. [illegible] с [illegible] батарей [illegible]	12.08	13.08 1. [illegible]	14.08 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] 3. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible] 4. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible] 5. [illegible]	15.08 Контроль [illegible] техники [illegible]	16.08
	17.08 1. [illegible] 2. ИМЗ с оружием 3. Тренировка в стрельбе из танков 4. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible] 5. [illegible] батарей	18.08	19.08 БС отд. 1 ПБ Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible]	20.08 1. [illegible]	21.08. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible]	22.08. БС 82 мм М 2-го б-она и [illegible] 6-10	23.08
	24.08. 1. Тренировка в стрельбе [illegible] 2. ИМЗ с оружием. 3. Тренировка в стрельбе из танков.	25.08. Сборы разведчиков бригады.	26.08 1. [illegible] 2. Вожд. 5 упр. [illegible] 3. Тренировка в упр. [illegible]	27.08. 1. [illegible] Вождение 3 ПБ (упр. №5) БС отд. 2 ПБ	28.08. 1. [illegible]	29.08 БС 82 мм М 1-го б-она и [illegible] 6-10	30.08

«Утверждаю»
Старший группы СВС 5 ВО
«В. Шишканов»
«28» марта 1981 г.

План

работы группы СВС 19 пбр на 1981-82 уч. год

Главные задачи:

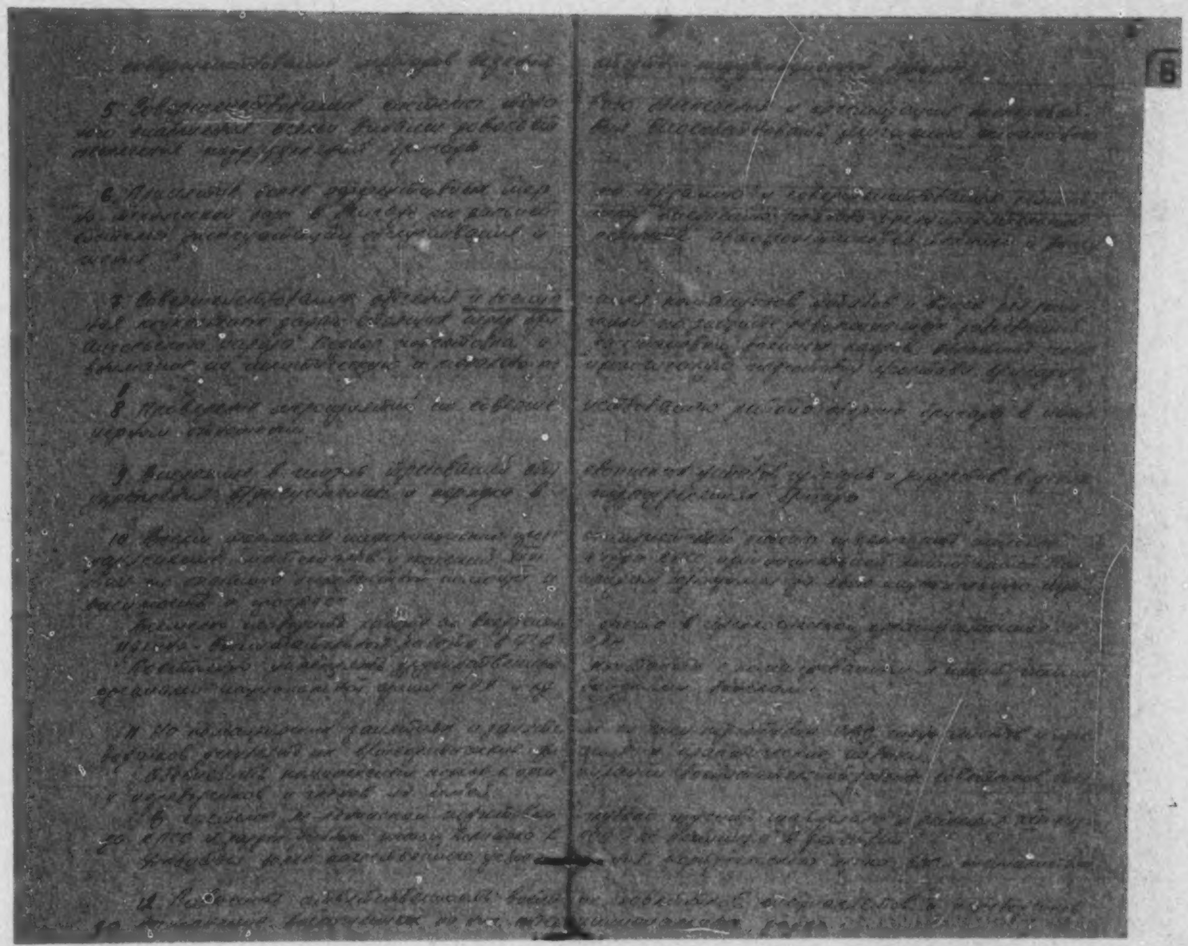
Основные усилия СВС, советников и переводчиков сосредоточить на оказании помощи командованию бригады в решении следующих задач:

1. Совершенствование организационно-штатной структуры и укомплектования подразделений бригады в соответствии с задачами, поставленными I внеочередным съездом МПЛА-ПТ и утвержденным Президентом НРА перспективным планом строительства ВС на второе пятилетие.

2. Завершение разработки планов боевого применения подразделений бригады на основе утвержденного оперативно-стратегического плана обороны страны, основное внимание уделять усилению обороны в зоне ответственности бригады.

3. Уточнение и доработка планов приведения подразделений бригады в различные степени боеготовности, планирование и проведение мероприятий по поддержанию их в необходимой боевой готовности.

4. Дальнейшее внедрение и совершенствование централизованной системы управления войсками путем:
- доукомплектования органов управления;
- повышение уровня оперативно-тактической подготовки офицеров и штабов;
- укрепления роли штабов в руководстве всей системой повседневной и боевой деятельности;



6

[illegible]

5 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

7 [illegible]

8 [illegible]

9 [illegible]

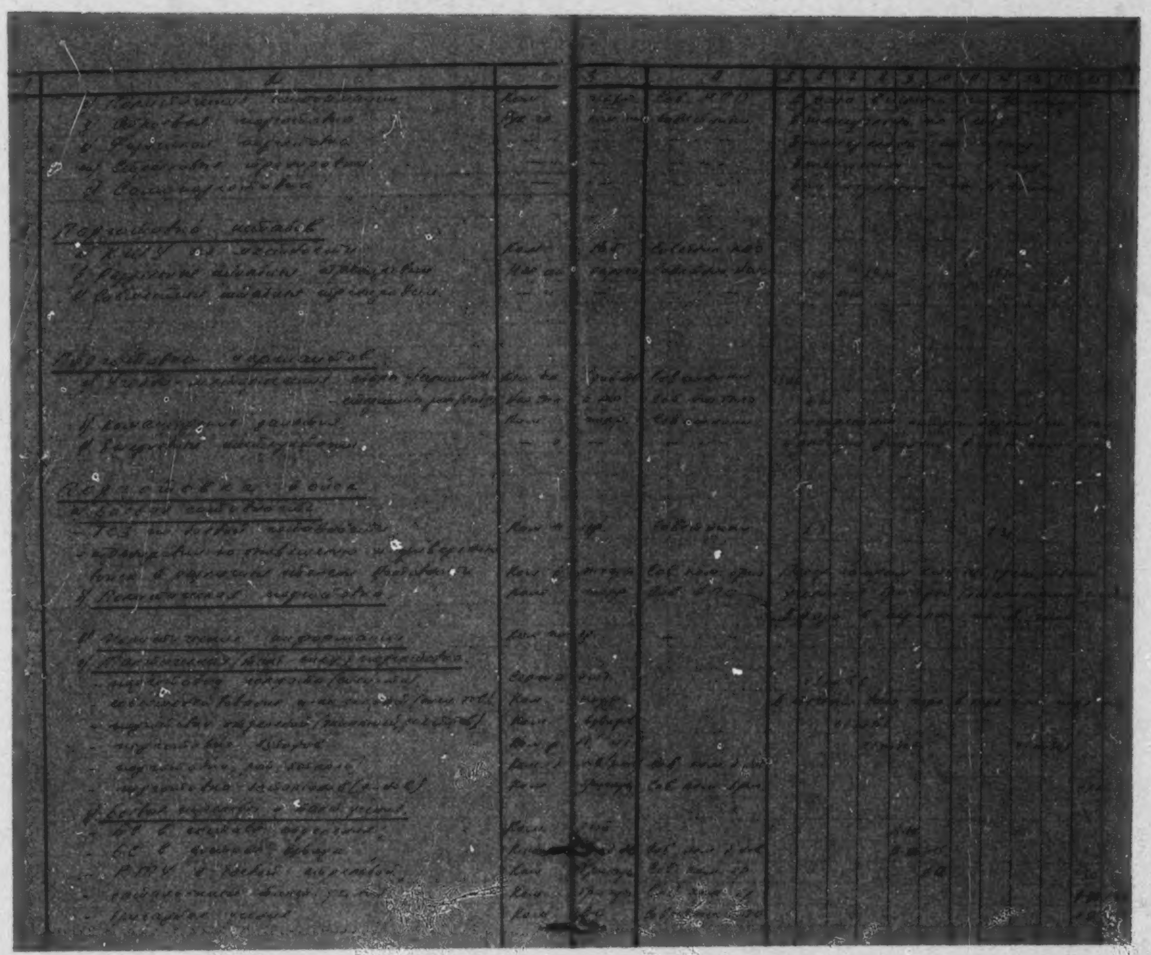
10 [illegible]

11 [illegible]

12 [illegible]

[illegible]

	Наименование мероприятий	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]											
	Б. Боевая и политическая подготовка														
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	а/ Служебная подготовка - воен.-е игр учебных стрельб:															C
	- рекогносцировки о развед. подразделений,	Команд. подр.	Совместно ком-ом		[illegible]	[illegible]						[illegible]		[illegible]		D
	- подр-е родов войск и спец войск;	— " —	— " —		[illegible]							[illegible]				
	- штабов подразделений;	— " —	— " —			[illegible]						[illegible]		[illegible]		E
	- метание ручных гранат;	Команд. подр.	Зам. к-ров ...		1е упражнение						1е упражнение					F
	- вып-е упражнений стрельб из автомата;	Команд. подр.	— " —		8 упражнений по 1 разу.											
	- стрельба (танко-стр.) [illegible]	— " —	— " —		Ежемесячно на [illegible] упраж. 2 часа											G
	ж/ Вождение:															
	- вождение танков,	Ком.-ры подр.	Совместно		1ч	5ч	5ч	5ч			3ч	4ч	4ч	5ч	5ч	H
	- вождение мотоциклов,	— " —	— " —			3ч	4ч	5ч			4ч	6ч	6ч	8ч	8ч	
	- вождение автомобилей БТР, БРДМ	— " —	— " —			2ч		5ч			5ч	6ч	6ч	3ч	7ч	J
	з/ Строевая подготовка.															
	- 3-х дн. сборы методистов строевой подг. (по 1 офицеру от б-на, дивизиона)	Нач. отдел. БПО	Совместно [illegible]		—											K
	- проведение строевых смотров:															L
	- в роте (батарее),	Ком.-р б-на	Зам. к-ра [illegible]		Ежемесячно											
	- в батальоне (д-не),	Ком.-р [illegible]	Совместно [illegible]		один раз в 2 месяца											M
	- в полку.	Командир части	Совместно КЭО		Не менее одного раза в учебный период											N
	и/ Физическая подготовка.															
	- кросс на 1 км	Ком. подр. [illegible]	Совместно [illegible]	I	период											O
	- марш-бросок на 6 км	— " —	— " —		один раз в месяц											
	- кросс на 3 км	— " —	— " —								II период					P
6.	Подготовка подразделений родов войск и спец войск:															Q
	а/ Разведывательных подразделений:															
	- 3-х дн. сборы нач. разведки [illegible];	НРО округа	Совместно НРО		—						—					R
	- тактические учения с разв. взводами,															
	- самостоятельные;	Ком. роты	Зам. ком. [illegible]				1-30						1—15			S
	- совместно с мех. мотостр. подр. [illegible];	Нач. разв. [illegible]	[illegible]									15-30				T
	- тактико-спец. учения с развед. ротами.															
	б/ Подразделения связи.															
	- 10-дн. сборы нач. радиостанций и телеграфистов;	Нач. штаб.	Совместно		[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]				U
	- 3-х суточные командно-штабные тренировки;	Нач. шт. [redacted]	— " —						12-19					14-16		V
	- 2-х суточное ТСУ частей и подр. связи	— " —	— " —									19-20				W
	в/ Подразделения наземной артиллерии.															
	- 10-дн. сборы по огн.-стрелковой подготовке;	НВ округа [redacted]	Совместно НВО		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									Y

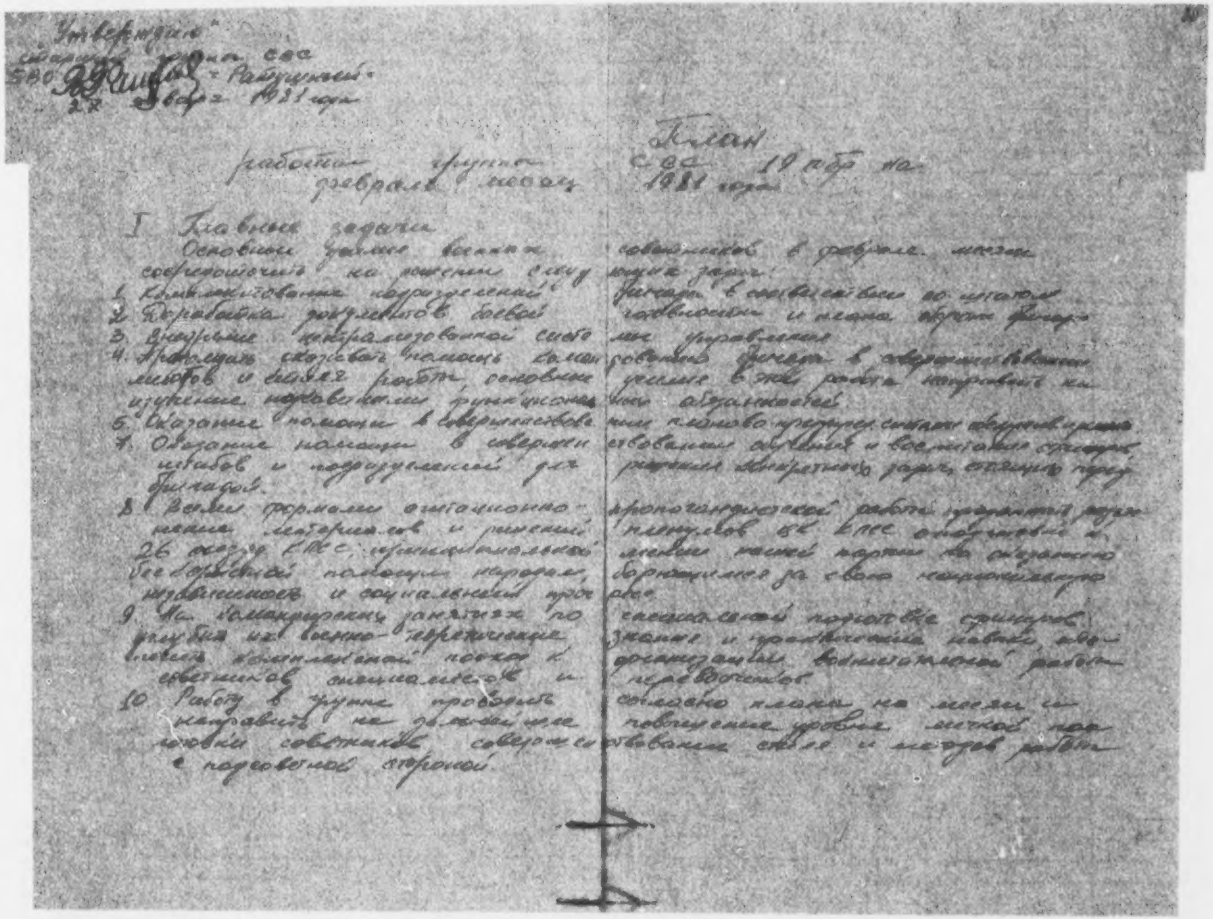
[illegible]

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	– [illegible];	Командир	[illegible]	[illegible]												
	– [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс огн.-такт. подготовки,	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс стрелковой подготовки,	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс мат. части танка и вооруж.,	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– топографический кабинет.	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– автоклассы;	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс [illegible] [illegible] ПВО;	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– спортивный городок.	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс инженерной подготовки.	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– радиостанция;	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс для подготовки связистов;	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс подготовки [illegible] [illegible]	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– класс подготовки [illegible] танка	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
1	Руководство боевой и политической подготовкой															
	– оказание помощи в планировании	[illegible]	[illegible]	Составление [illegible]	5.20											
	– оказание помощи в проведении [illegible];	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1-20											
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Штаб).	— 〃	— 〃 —	— 〃 —		в [illegible] [illegible] до в [illegible] [illegible]										
	– проведение [illegible] и [illegible];	Ком. бр. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]												
	– проведение [illegible] [illegible];	Ком. [illegible]	[illegible]	— 〃 —												
	– оказание помощи в [illegible] [illegible];	— 〃	—	— 〃 —	1-3											
	– проведение [illegible] [illegible] и [illegible] [illegible]	Ком. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					15-20							
	– [illegible] боевой и политической проверки:															
	– в [illegible] [illegible]	— 〃	—	— 〃 —												
	– в [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]										
	– в [illegible];	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 〃 —		[illegible]										
	– во [illegible];	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 〃 —		[illegible]										
	– [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible];	Ком. [illegible]		[illegible] [illegible]	1-15											

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Другие мероприятия															
	– улучшение [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Совместно с [illegible]												
	– [illegible]	— "	—	— " —												
	– совершенствование [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Совместно [illegible]												
	– совершенствование [illegible]	[illegible]	3254	Совместно [illegible]												

Старший группы ОЗС 14 пбр

-Илюшин-



"Утверждаю"
Старший группы СВС
580 Ратушный
27 января 1981 года

План
работы группы СВС 19 пбр на
февраль месяц 1981 года

I. Главные задачи

Основные усилия военных советников в феврале месяце сосредоточить на решении следующих задач:

1. Комплектование подразделений бригады в соответствии со штатом
2. Доработка документов боевой готовности и плана охраны бригады
3. Внедрение централизованной системы управления
4. Продолжать оказывать помощь командованию бригады в совершенствовании методов и стиля работы, основные усилия в этой работе направить на изучение подчиненными функциональных обязанностей.
6. Оказание помощи в совершенствовании планово-предупредительной системы [illegible]
7. Оказание помощи в совершенствовании обучения и воспитания, слаживания штабов и подразделений для решения конкретных задач, стоящих перед бригадой.
8. Всеми формами агитационно-пропагандистской работы, изучением разъяснения материалов и решений пленумов ЦК НДПА [illegible] и 26 съезда КПСС, интернациональной линии нашей партии по оказанию безвозмездной помощи народам, борющимся за свою национальную независимость и социальный прогресс.
9. На командирских занятиях по специальной подготовке офицеров углубить их военно-теоретические знания и практические навыки в области командирской подготовки и организации воспитательной работы советников, специалистов и переводчиков.
10. Работу в группе проводить согласно плану на месяц и направить на дальнейшее повышение уровня личной подготовки советников, совершенствование стиля и методов работы с подсоветной стороной.

II - Мероприятия проводимые в бригаде

21

F

№ п/п	Наименование проводимых мероприятий	Числа месяца 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Кому оказывается помощь	Кто оказывает помощь	Отметка о выполнении
1	2		3	4	5
I	Оказать помощь в повышении боевой готовности.				
1	Доукомплектование подразделений бригады боевой техникой, вооружением и личным составом.	По мере поступления	Командирам подразделений	СВС	
2	Доработать [illegible] планы и функциональные обязанности начальников родов войск и служб по боевой готовности и планы в бриг. (дивизиону)	По мере поступления руководящих документов	Командирам подразделений	СВС	
3	Довести запасы материальных средств до нормы.	По мере поступления	Ком подраз-в	СВС	
4	Строительство углубленного КП в бригаде		НШ бр-ды	Сов НШ	
5	Оборудование "Т" ПУ в инженерном отношении.		Нач инж.	Сов нач инж	
II	Оказать помощь в подготовке штабов.				
1	Рекогносцировка штабов бат-ов и бригады		Ком. бр	Сов. ком. бр	
III	Оказать помощь в подготовке офицеров				
1	Командирские занятия		Подсоветным	СВС	
2	Политическая подготовка	Вт Пт 2 с	Зам. бр по полит	СВС	
3	Политическая информация		— " —	— " —	
4	Самоподготовка		Подсоветным	СВС	
5	Методическая подготовка				
	- командиров рот и взводов		— " —	— " —	
	- строевые тренировки		— " —	— " —	
6	Строевая подготовка		— " —	— " —	
7	Физическая подготовка		— " —	— " —	
IV	Оказать помощь в подготовке сержантов				
1	Командирские занятия	Еженедельно Пн [illegible]	Подсоветным	СВС	
2	Инструктажи	Накануне проведения занятий	Ком подраз-й	СВС	

1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	4	5
	Оказать помощь в подготовке бойцов				
1.	Техническая подготовка				
	– ТСЗ рот, пр[illegible] в обороне	3 ПБ 1 ПБ 2 ПБ	Федоров	с/с	
	– ТСЗ батальонов ПБ в обороне	1 ПБ [illegible] 2 ПБ [illegible]	Федоров	В.С	
	– боевое слаживание взводов		–"–	–"–	
	Тактическая подготовка	Еженедельно Вт Пт	Пр. [illegible]	вс	
	Огневая подготовка				
	– выполнение 1 УУС из АКМ днем	3 ПБ 1 ПБ 2 ПБ	Федоров	вс	
	ночью	3 ПБ 1 ПБ 2 ПБ	–"–	–"–	
	– 1 упр. из пистолета, ручного гранат	3 ПБ 1 ПБ 2 ПБ	Федоров	вс	
	– 1 упр. стрельб из РПГ-7 с помощью ПУС-7	3 ПБ 1 ПБ 2 ПБ	Федоров	вс	
	– 3 упр. из АКМ	1 ПБ 2 ПБ	–"–	–"–	
	– стрельба в составе отделения	1 ПБ 2 ПБ	–"–	–"–	
	Вождение				
	– танков				
	– автомобилей	[illegible] [illegible] 2 ПБ [illegible] [illegible]	Федоров	вс	
	Строевая подготовка				
	– строевые смотры рот		Федоров	вс	
	Физическая подготовка				
	– кросс на 6 км		–"–	–"–	
	– марш-бросок на 6 км		–"–	–"–	
	Оказать помощь в подготовке подразделений полевой артиллерии по стрелковой тренировке		Федоров	вс	
	Тренировка по управлению огнем дивизиона	[illegible] [illegible]	–"–	вс	
	Соревнование по специальной подготовке на лучший дивизион (батарею)		Сам. подг.	вс	
	Оказать помощь в руководстве боевой и политической подготовкой.				
	Оказание помощи в планировании		Федоровичем	вс	
	– бригады		–"–	–"–	

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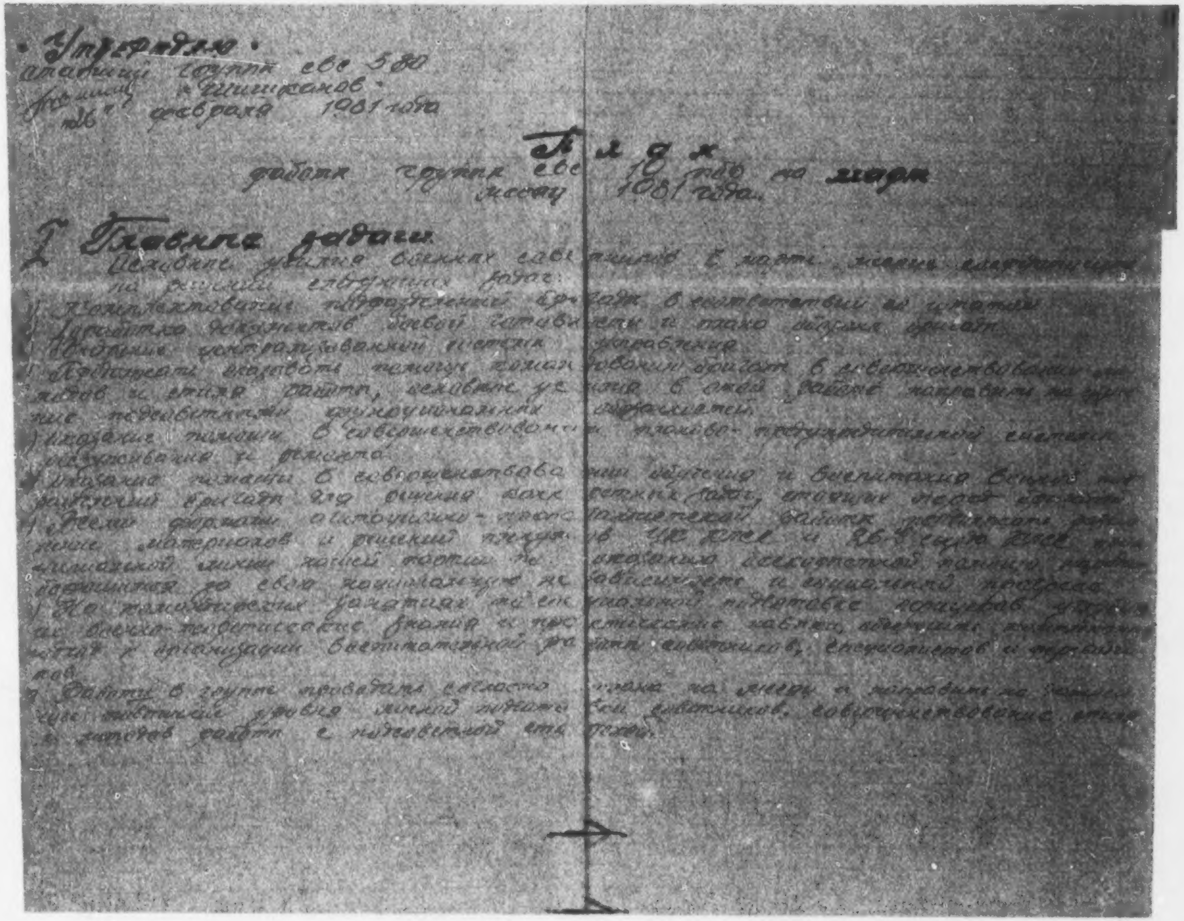
1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	3	4	5
	– батальона					
2	Контроль и помощь	III	СБ 15^{00} 16^{00}	руководство	ВС	
3	Подведение итогов			– " –	– " –	
	– за неделю			– " –	– " –	
	– за месяц			– " –	– " –	
4	Составление отчета			– " –	– " –	
	III Мероприятия проводимые в группе					
1	Командирские занятия – в отряде – в группе			В.С В.С	Ст. гр. БВО Ст. гр. N 114	
2	Марксистско-ленинская подг-ка		Ежемесячно АМЧ 16^{00}	В.С	Рук. гр.	
3	Партийное собрание			Ч. группы	Секретарь	
4	Составление – отправка сводки – итогов донесений за месяц		Ежемесячно в среду	ВС ВС нш	Ст. группы Ст. группы	
5	Составление плана на месяц					
6	Ежедневное сообщение последних известий		7.30 – 8^{00}	ВС	Ст. группы	
7	Самоподготовка		Ч. 16^{00} – 18^{00}	ВС	Дежурный	
8	Лекторий		Ежемесячно в ч. 17^{00}	ВС	Ст. группы	
9	Подведение итогов – за неделю – за месяц		Сб. 8^{00} – 9^{00}	ВС ВС ВС	Руководство Ст. группы Ст. группы	
10	Обслуживание техники и вооружения		Сб. 13^{00} – 16^{00}	техник	Ст. группы	

Старший группы СВС 19 ПБр

→ Аношин=



«Утверждаю»
Старший группы СВС 580
[illegible] «Шишканов»
«26» февраля 1981 года

План
работы группы СВС 10 пдбр на март месяц 1981 года.

I. Главные задачи.

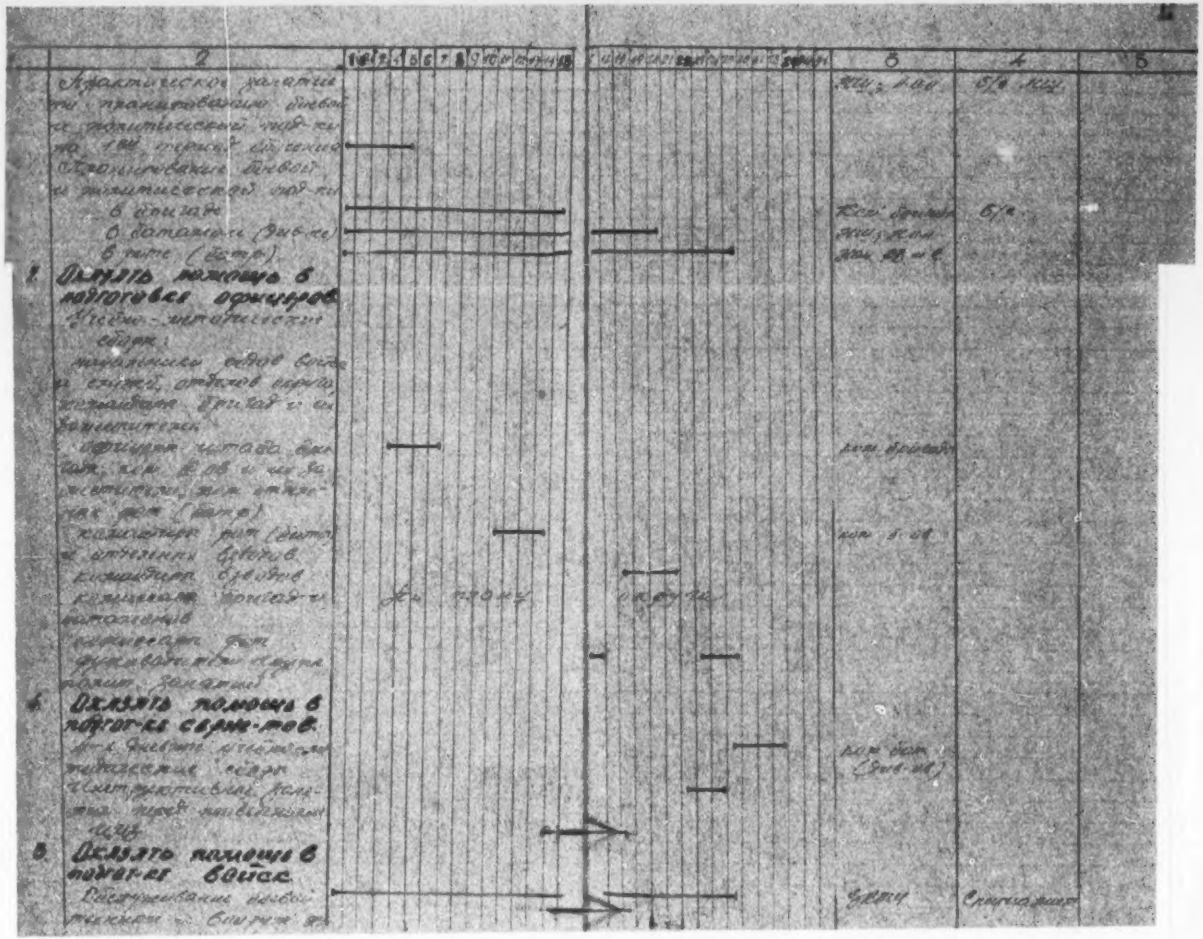
Основные усилия военных советников в марте месяце сосредоточить на решении следующих задач:

1) Комплектование подразделений бригады в соответствии со штатами.
2) Разработка документов боевой готовности и плана обучения бригады.
3) Создание централизованной системы управления.
4) Подготовить [illegible] помощь командованию бригады в совершенствовании [illegible] и стиля работы, основные усилия в этой работе направить на [illegible] подвижности функциональных обязанностей.
5) Оказание помощи в совершенствовании планово-предупредительной системы обслуживания и ремонта.
6) Оказание помощи в совершенствовании обучения и воспитания военнослужащих бригады для решения всех [illegible] задач, стоящих перед [illegible] [illegible]
7) Всеми формами агитационно-пропагандистской работы [illegible] изучение материалов и решений пленумов ЦК НДПА и 26-го съезда КПСС [illegible] [illegible] партии [illegible] всестороннюю помощь [illegible] [illegible] до своих [illegible] [illegible] и [illegible] [illegible]
8) На политических занятиях [illegible] военно-политические знания и [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] в организации внеслужебной работы [illegible] советников, специалистов и [illegible]ов.

Работу в группе проводить согласно плана на месяц и направить на [illegible] [illegible] уровня личной [illegible] всех советников, совершенствование стиля и методов работы с подсоветной стороной.

II. Мероприятия, проводимые в бригаде.

№ п/п	Наименование мероприятий	Числа месяца	Кому оказ[ыва]ся помощь	Кто оказ[ыва]л помощь	Отметка о выполнении
1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4	6	6
1	**Оказать помощь в восстановлении б/г.**				
	Доукомплектование частей бригады боевой техникой, вооружением и л/с	по мере поступления	Нач. ОВ и С нач. штаба	б/с	
	Уточнить личные планы и функциональные обязанности [illegible] офицеров [illegible] по б/г и планы б/с в б-н (див-онах) (батарей)		Нач. [illegible] ОВ и С, ком. [illegible]	б/с	
	Довести [illegible] работ до [illegible] на авто-тракторную технику	по мере поступления	Ком. бо[illegible] по тылу	Зам. ком. по тылу Зам. ком. по тылу	
	Строительство учебного [illegible] в бригаде		Ком. бригады	б/с нш	
	Оборудование в инженерном отношении ПОУ бригады, б-ов (и строительство укрытий в б-х див-онах (б-ов, див-ов))		Зам. ком. по тылу Ком. б-ов (див-ов)	Зам. ком. по тылу б/с	
	Подготовить техн. обеспечение ПЕЗ по б/г с офицерами упр-я и штаба бригады и с [illegible]		Нач. ОВ, нач. штаба	б/с ком. б-ов	
2	**Оказать помощь в подготовке штабов**				
	Занятие по [illegible] и отработке документов на 1-й период обучения		Нач. ОВ, [illegible]	б/с нш	


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
по плану
округа

	2	3	4	5
	Практические занятия по планированию боевой и политической подг-ки на 1944 [illegible] Планирование боевой и политической под-ки в бригаде в батальоне (див-не) в роте (батр.)	НШ, [illegible] [illegible] НШ, [illegible]	б/а НШ б/а	
1.	**Оказать помощь в подготовке офицеров** Учебно-методические сборы: начальники отделов войск и служб, отделов корпуса, командиров бригад и их заместителей офицеров штабов бригад, нач. [illegible] и их заместителей, [illegible] (батр.) командиров рот (батар) и отдельных взводов командиров бригад, батальонов командиров рот руководителей [illegible] занятий	[illegible] нач. 5 отд		
4.	**Оказать помощь в подгот-ке сержантов.** [illegible] дневные учебно-методические сборы инструктивные занятия перед [illegible]	ком. бат. (див-на)		
5.	**Оказать помощь в подгот-ке войск.** [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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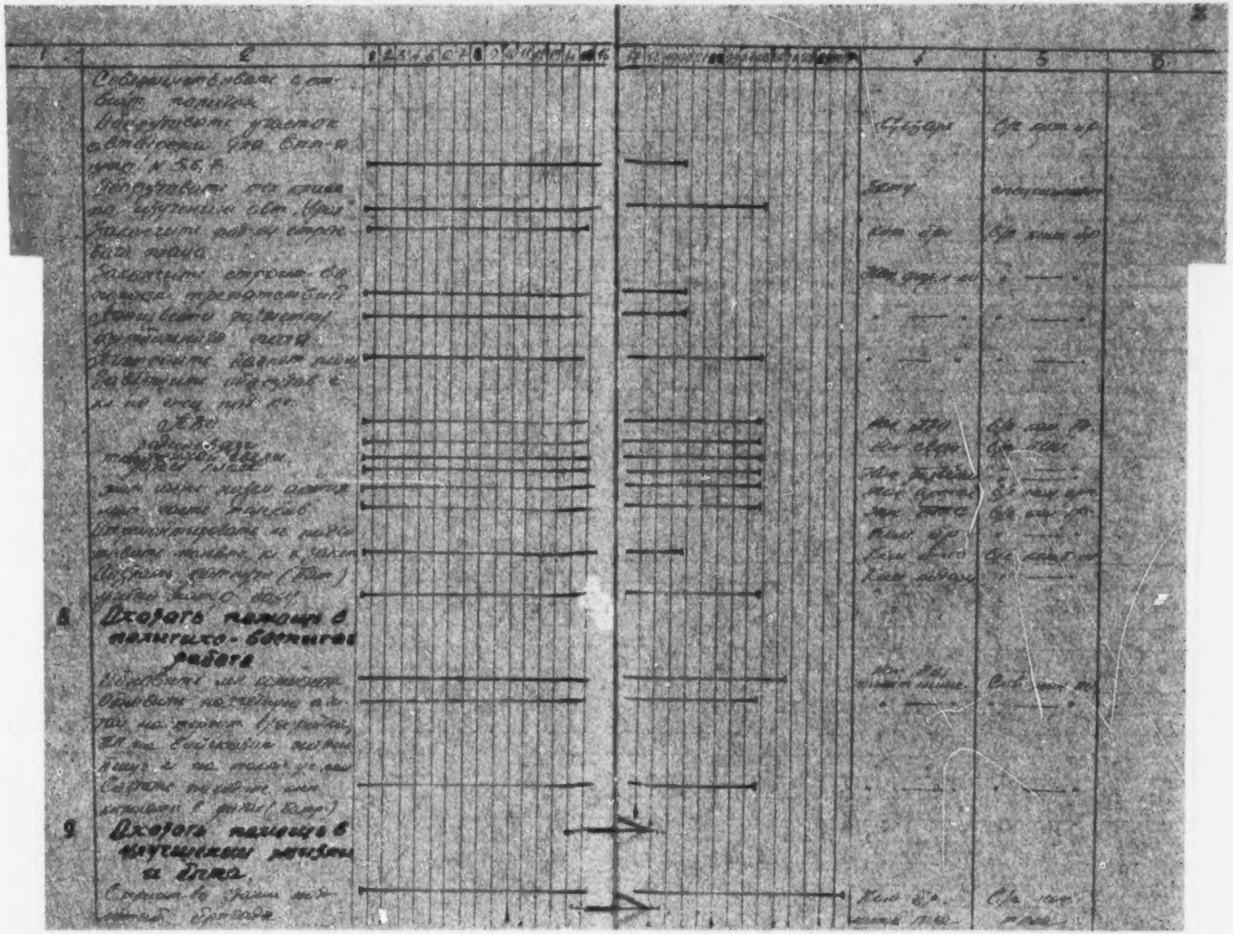
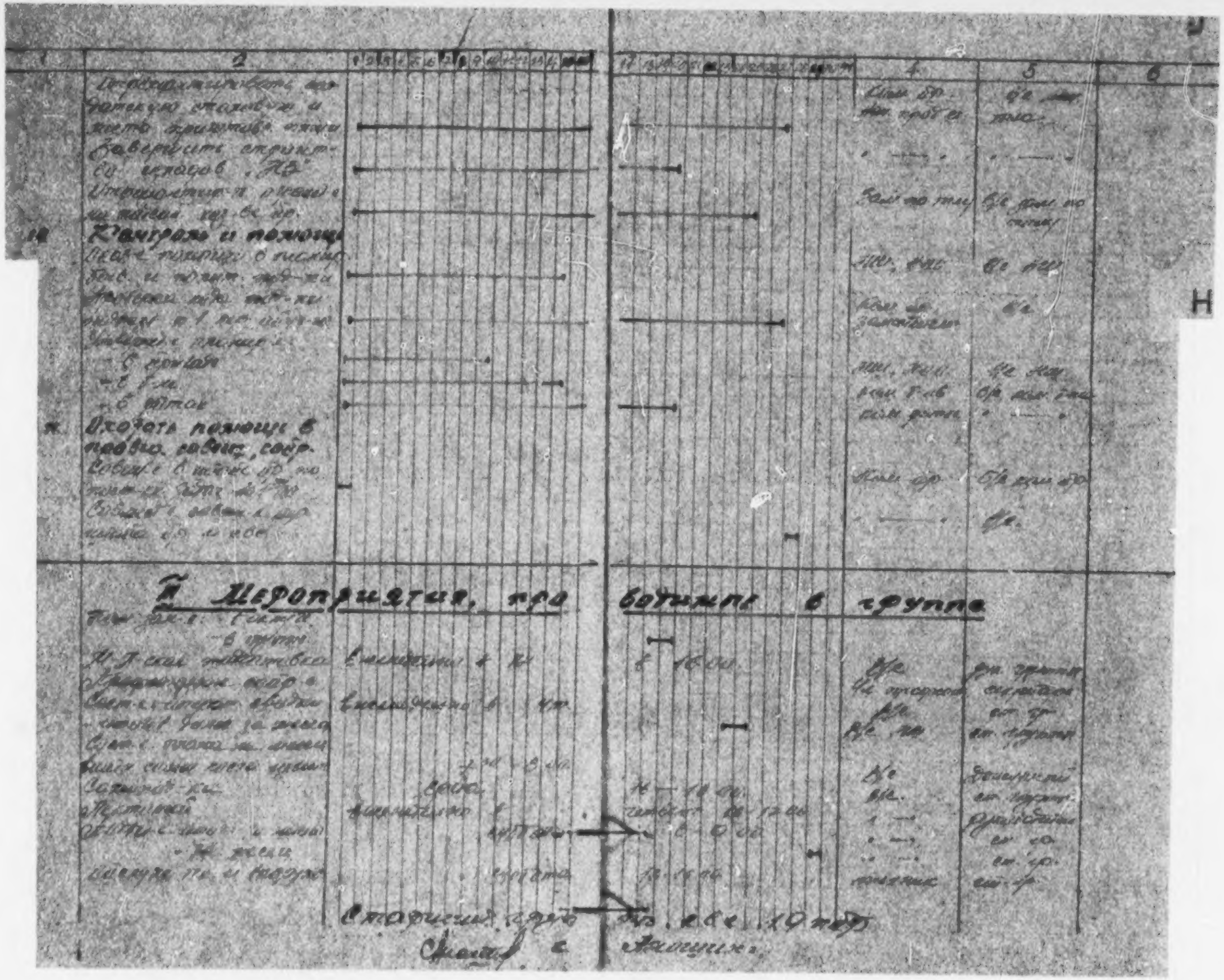
1	2	1–31	4	5	6
	Участие на показных и ИАЗ во всех учебно-методических сборах [illegible] Сбор с [illegible] составом [illegible] [illegible] сбор с [illegible] и [illegible]	Согласно плана [illegible] сборов в течение [illegible]			
6.	**Оказать помощь в улучшении служб войск.**				
	Оформить документацию дежурства по полку		[illegible]	б/с [illegible]	
	[illegible] документацию [illegible]		—	—	
	Оборудовать [illegible] в г-не (Суиб-ахи)		Ком. [illegible]	б/с [illegible]	
7.	**Оказать помощь в стр-ве и совершенствов. уч.-мат. базы.**				
	Оборудовать учебное тактическое поле для проведения ТСУ в составе б-на и боевых стрельб в составе взвода.		[illegible]	б/с [illegible]	
	Оборудовать [illegible] на [illegible] 1, 2, 3 [illegible]		[illegible]	б/с [illegible]	
	Оборудовать учебные места для занятий по огневой под-ке в [illegible]		[illegible]	—	
	Оборудовать учебные места для [illegible]		—	—	
	Закончить [illegible]		—	—	
	Завершить стр-во [illegible]		—	—	
	Стр-во [illegible]		—	—	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	б/с [illegible]	



1	2	4	5	6
8	Оказать помощь в политико-воспитательной работе	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	Оказать помощь в улучшении жизни и быта	[illegible]	[illegible]	

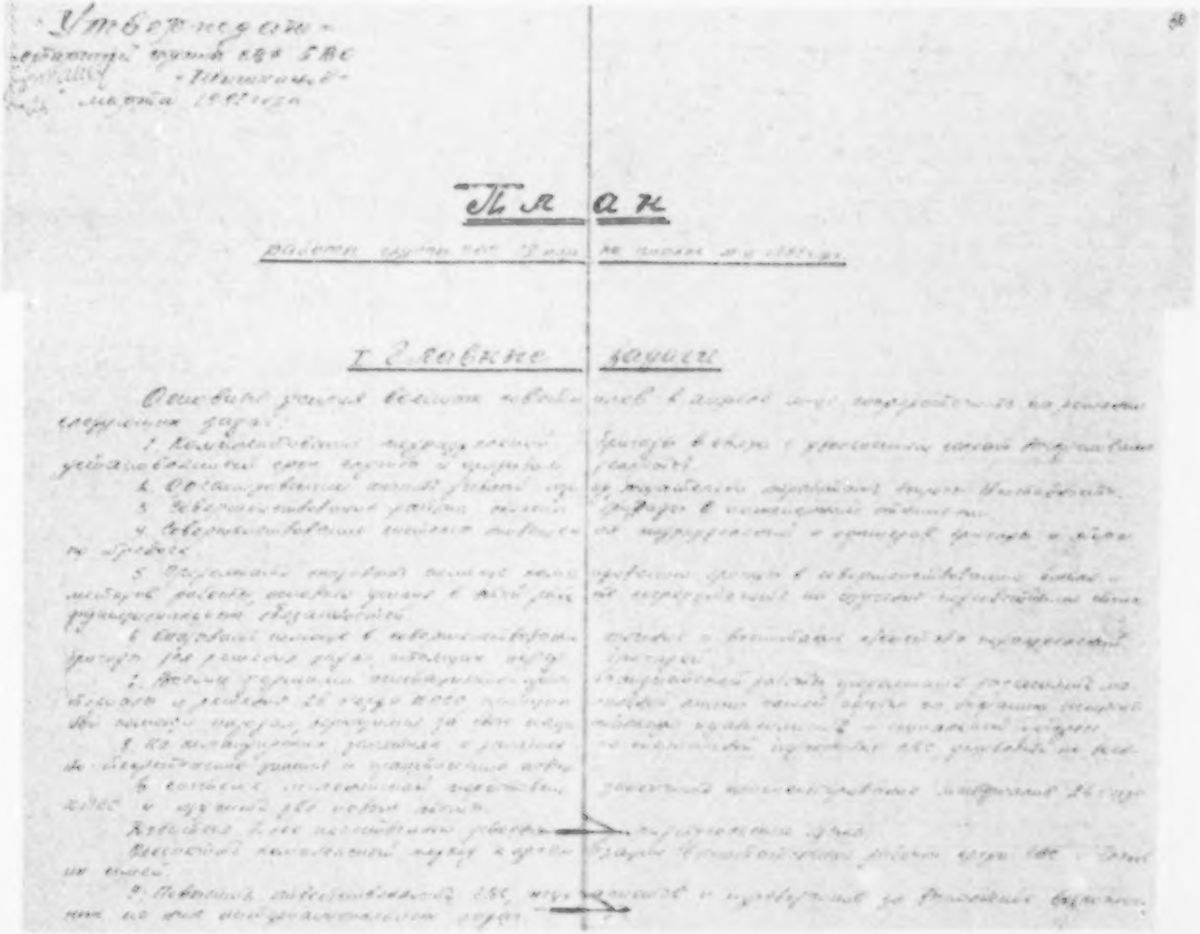


1	2	4	5	6
	[illegible] Завершить строит-во окопов „НВ“ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Контроль и помощь [illegible] — в группах — в [illegible] — в штаб	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Охрана помощи в [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

III Мероприятия, проводимые в группе

[illegible]

Старший [illegible] 19 [illegible]



«Утверждаю»

План

I Главные задачи

II. Мероприятия [illegible] в бригаде

№ п/п	Наименование мероприятий	Числа месяца	Кому оказывается помощь	Кто оказывает помощь	Отметка о выполнении
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Оказание помощи в [illegible] бригады				
	- [illegible] бригады [illegible] в связи с увольнением;	По мере поступления	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- оказание помощи в [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- [illegible] бригады;		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.	Оказание помощи в подготовке [illegible]				
	- проведение [illegible]; - проведение [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.	Оказание помощи в подготовке [illegible]				
	- проведение [illegible] занятий [illegible] подготовке;		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- изучение [illegible];		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- проведение [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.	Оказание помощи в подготовке [illegible]				
	- проведение [illegible] занятий		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- проведение [illegible]	через [illegible]	—	—	

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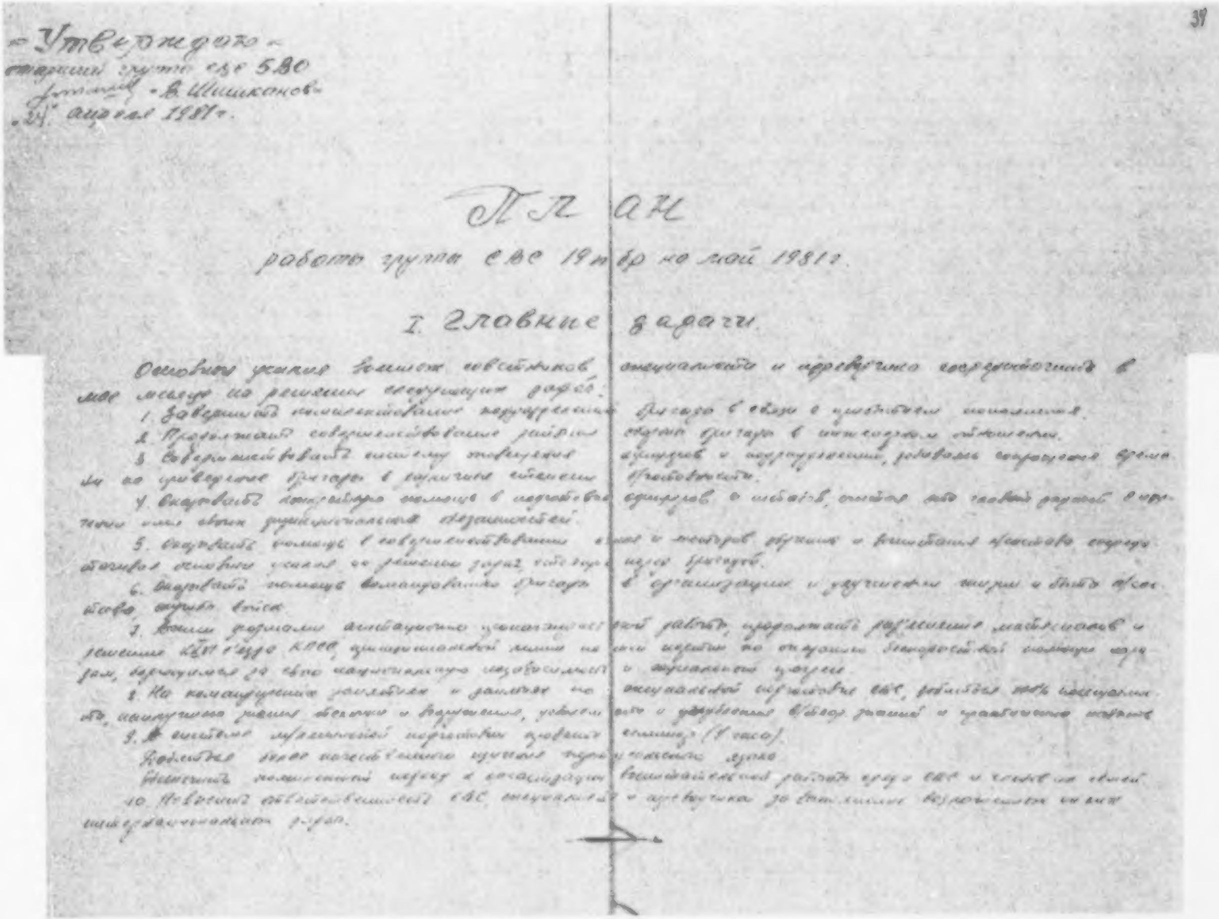
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Оказание помощи в [illegible] войск. - [illegible]; - [illegible] по [illegible]; - [illegible]; - [illegible];		[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — — —	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	
6	Оказание помощи в организации службы войск - оборудование [illegible]; - организация [illegible]; - [illegible]		1000 [illegible] — — — 1000 [illegible]	[illegible] — — — [illegible]	
7	Оказание помощи в [illegible] - [illegible]; - [illegible]; - [illegible]; - [illegible]		[illegible] — — — — — — — — —	[illegible] — — — — — — — — —	
8	Оказание помощи в руководстве [illegible] - [illegible]; - проведение [illegible]; - проведение [illegible]		Все [illegible] — — — [illegible]	Все [illegible] — — — [illegible]	

Ш. Мероприятия проводимые в группе.

1	2	1–31	4	5	6
1	Командирские занятия: - в округе, - в группе;		Согласно [illegible]	[illegible] Ст. группы	
2	Марксистско-ленинская подготовка,		по спец.	— " —	[illegible]
3	Профессиональные занятия.		плану груп.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Составление недельной сводки за неделю		по спец.	Сов. [illegible] гр.	
5	Составление отчета за месяц		— " —	— " —	[illegible]
6	Выполнение плана по [illegible] м-ца			— " —	[illegible]
7	Внеурочные [illegible]		по спец.	Зам. нач. гр.	[illegible]
8	Самоподготовка		— " —	Ст. группы	
9	В ы х о д н о й.	Ежедневно по вторникам с 16-17.00	— " —	[illegible]	
10	Обслуживание [illegible] в [illegible]	По субботам с 13 до 16.00	— " —	[illegible]	
11	Разбор [illegible] - до округа, - до месяц	По субботам с 8 до 9.00 Субботам в конце месяца 8-9.00	— " —	Ст. группы — " —	
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	— " —	[illegible]	

Старший группы [illegible] 19 [illegible]

[illegible] - Авдеин -



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«Утверждаю»
Старший группы СВС 5 ВО
В. Шишканов
«24» апреля 1981 г.

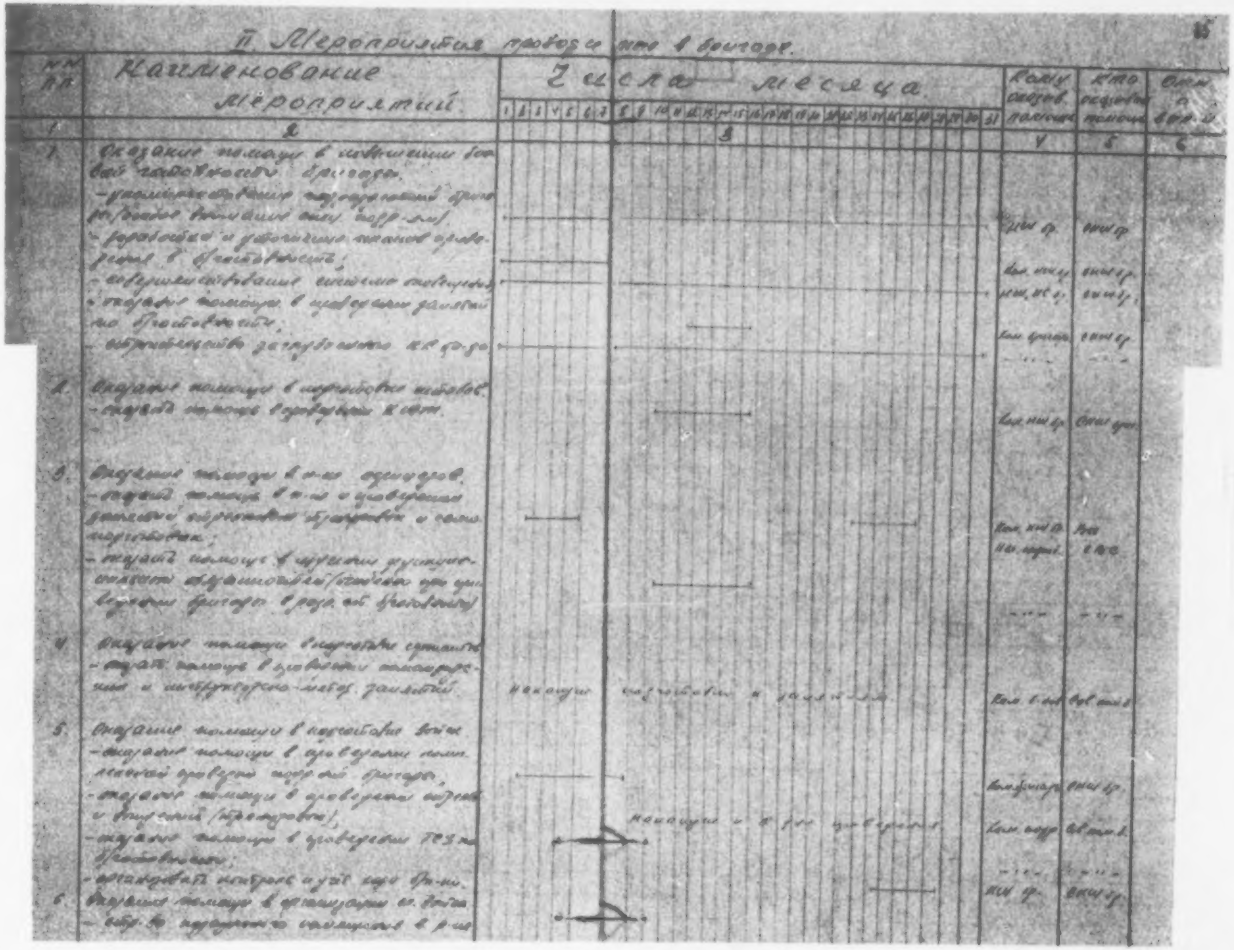
План

работы группы СВС 19 пбр на май 1981 г.

I. Главные задачи.

Основные усилия военных советников, специалистов и переводчиков сосредоточить в мае месяце на решении следующих задач:

1. Завершить комплектование подразделений бригады в связи с прибытием пополнения.
2. Продолжить совершенствование работы штаба бригады в [illegible] отношении.
3. Совершенствовать систему [illegible] офицеров и подразделений, [illegible] по приведению бригады в различные степени [illegible].
4. Оказывать конкретную помощь в подготовке офицеров [illegible] в исполнении ими своих функциональных обязанностей.
5. Оказывать помощь в совершенствовании [illegible] основных усилий на решение задач, стоящих перед [illegible] бригады.
6. Оказывать помощь командованию бригады в организации и улучшении [illegible] и быта личного состава войск.
7. [illegible] решения XXVI съезда КПСС [illegible]
8. На командирских занятиях и занятиях по специальной подготовке СВС [illegible] (4 часа).
9. В системе марксистско-ленинской подготовки [illegible]
10. Повысить [illegible] СВС, специалистов и переводчиков [illegible]



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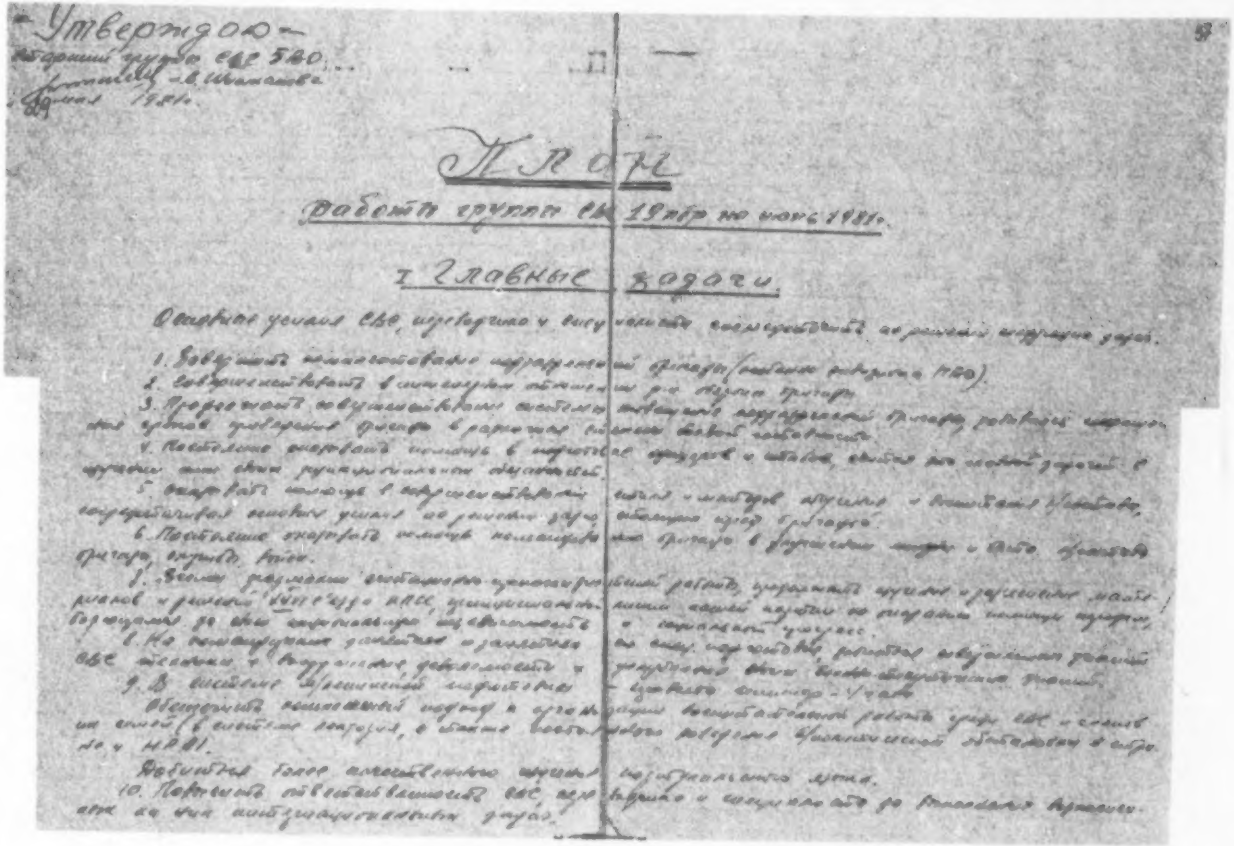
II. Мероприятия проводимые в бригаде.

NN пп	Наименование мероприятий	Числа месяца (1–31)	Кому оказыв. помощь	Кто оказывает помощь	Отм. о вып-и
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Оказание помощи в повышении боевой готовности бригады. - усовершенствование подразделений бригады [illegible] - разработка и уточнение планов приведения в боеготовность; - совершенствование системы оповещения - оказание помощи в проведении занятий по боеготовности; - обеспечение загрузки КП бр-ды		НШ бр. Ком. подр. НШ, НС бр. Ком. бригады -"-	ОНШ бр. ОНШ бр. ОНШ бр. ОНШ бр. -"-	
2.	Оказание помощи в отработке штабов. - оказать помощь в тренировке [illegible]		Ком. НШ бр.	ОНШ бриг.	
3.	Оказание помощи в м-пе командиров. - оказать помощь в м-пе в проведении занятий с офицерами и самоподготовки; - оказать помощь в изучении руководящих документов (отдельно при проверке бригады в ходе боеготовности)		Ком. НШ бр. Нач. служб -"-	Рота ОБС -"-	
4.	Оказание помощи в подготовке сержантов - оказать помощь в проведении инструкторско-методических занятий	помощь согласно плана	Ком. б-нов	Отд. ОНШ	
5.	Оказание помощи в подготовке войск - оказание помощи в проведении полигонных проверок подр-ий бригады, - оказание помощи в проведении стрельб и вождений (тренировки), - оказание помощи в проведении ТСЗ на боеготовности; - организовать контроль и учет хода бр-ии.	помощь в ходе проверки	Ком. батальон Ком. подр. -"- НШ бр.	ОНШ бр. Ав. [illegible] -"- ОНШ бр.	
6.	Оказание помощи в организации [illegible] - [illegible] в р-не				

1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4	5	6
	[illegible] ([illegible] магазин) - [illegible] на складе ([illegible] и [illegible] имущество, - оказать помощь в [illegible] и [illegible] документации в [illegible]		[illegible] —"— —"—	[illegible] —"— —"—	
7.	Оказание помощи в [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] ([illegible]) с [illegible] ([illegible]) - оказать помощь в [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] —"— —"—	[illegible] —"— —"—	
8.	Оказать помощь в [illegible] - организовать контроль за [illegible] - оказать помощь в [illegible] - оказать помощь в [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] —"—	[illegible] [illegible] —"—	K
	III. Мероприятия, проводимые в группе.				
1.	Командирские занятия: - в округе - в группе				
2.	Марксистско-ленинская подготовка				
3.	Профсоюзное собрание				
4.	Составление [illegible] за неделю				
5.	Еженедельные [illegible]				
6.	Лектории				
7.	Торжественное собрание в честь 9 Мая				
8.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
9	Изучение португальского языка		[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	Составление месячного отчёта.				
11	Составление плана на июнь м-ц				
12.	Подведение итогов: - за неделю - за месяц.		[illegible] —"—	[illegible] —"—	

И.О. Старшего группы СВС [illegible]
= Зарянов =



Утверждаю

[illegible] группы СВС 5ВО

[illegible]

[illegible] 1981 г.

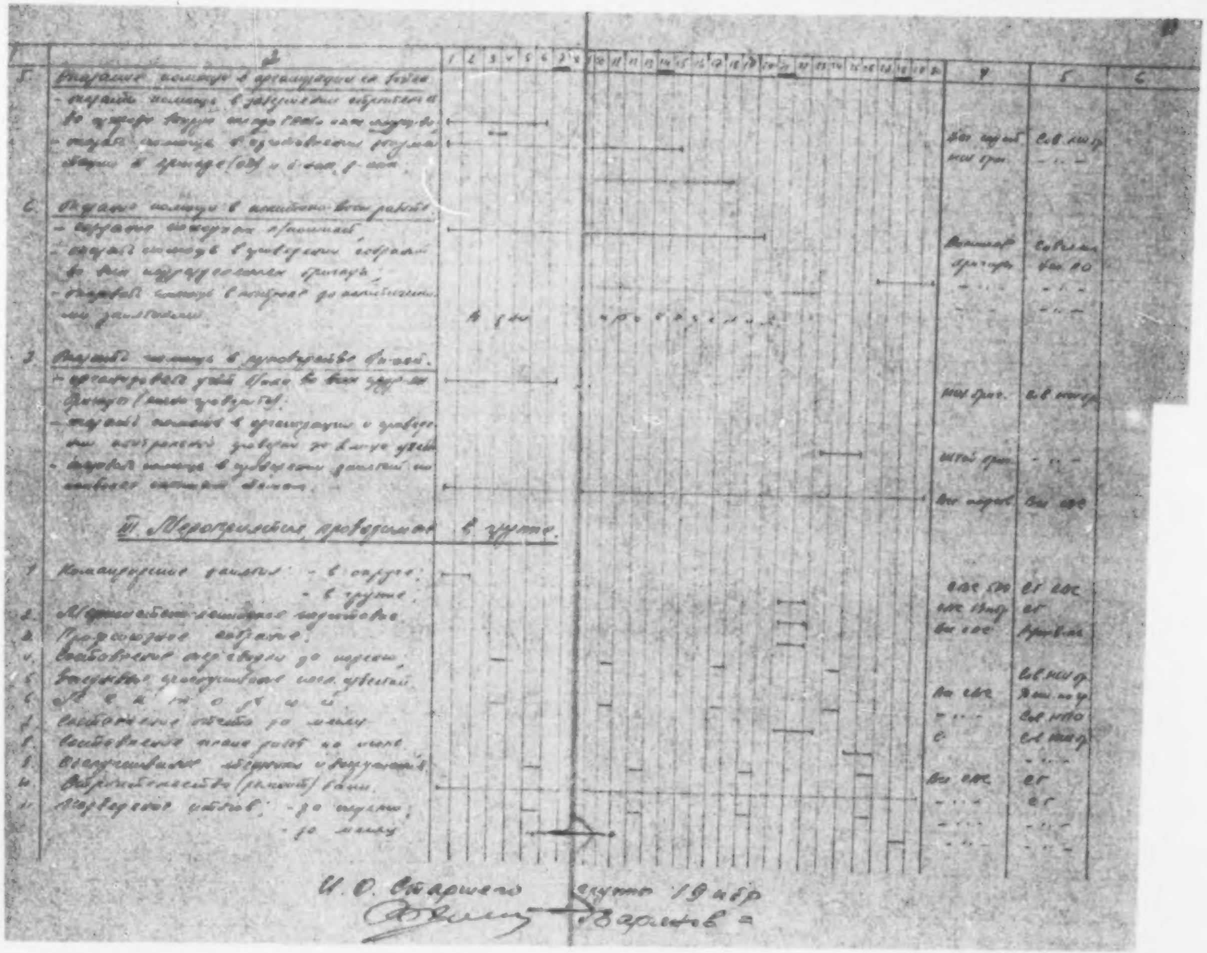
План

работы группы СВ 19 пбр на июнь 1981 г.

I Главные задачи

II. Мероприятия совместно в бригаде.

№№ пп	Наименование мероприятий	Число месяца	Кому оказывается помощь	Кто оказывает помощь	Отметка о вып.
1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4	5	6
1	Оказание помощи в повышении боеготовности бригады.				
	- укомплектование подразделений бригады (радисты ПВО, РР, РС, ИСОПР, ТР)		Ком. бригады	Советник бр.	
	- уточнение планов и проверка бригады в различных степенях боеготовности;		К-р, НШ бр.	Советники	
	- совершенствование системы обороны;		КС, НШ бр.	Советники	
	- оказание помощи в проведении занятий по боеготовности;		Ком. бриг.	Советник бр.	
	- строительство [illegible] КП бригады		— " —	— " —	
2	Оказание помощи в подготовке штабов и офицеров.				
	- оказать помощь в подготовке и проведении штабной тренировки;		К-р, НШ бригады	Советники бр., НШ бр.	
	- оказать помощь в подготовке и проведении занятий по командирской подготовке,		— " —	— " —	
3.	Оказание помощи в подготовке сержантов				
	- оказать помощь в организации занятий по этой подготовке (проведение 3-5 дн. сборов)		К-ру пс бр.	Сов. ком.	
	- оказывать помощь в проведении [illegible] и ИМЗ.		— " —	— " —	
4.	Оказание помощи в подготовке войск				
	- оказать помощь ком-ру бригады в проведении занятий по боеготовности,		К-ру бри.	Сов. к-ру	
	- оказать помощь в [illegible] 1-го б-на.		— " —	— " —	
	- оказать помощь в подготовке и проведении занятий по боевой и политической подготовке;		Ком-ру и Штаб бри.	Сов. ком. бр. Сов. НШ бр.	
	- организовать контрольную проверку [illegible]		— " —	— " —	
	- оказать помощь в оборудовании [illegible] б-нов и [illegible] подразделений бригады в инженерном отношении.		К-рам [illegible] б-нов	Советники — " —	
	- постоянно оказывать помощь в воспитании [illegible]		К-рам [illegible]	Сов. по [illegible]	



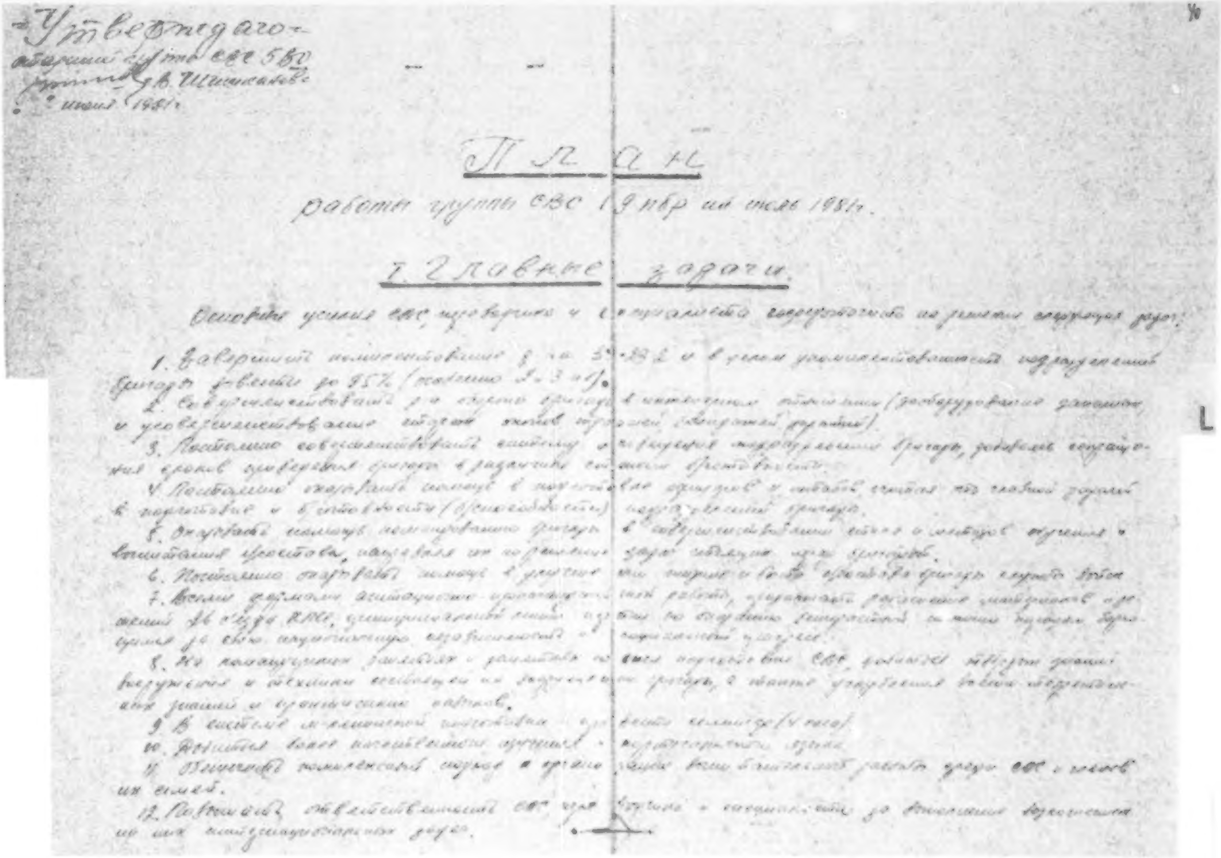
1	2	1–31	4	5	6
5.	Оказание помощи в организации [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.	Оказание помощи в [illegible] работе - [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
7.	Оказание помощи в руководстве [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	

III. Мероприятия проводимые в группе.

1	2	1–31	4	5	6
1	Командирские занятия: - в округе; - в группе.		[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.	Марксистско-ленинская подготовка		[illegible]	[illegible]	
3.	Профсоюзное собрание.		[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
7.	Составление отчета по месяцу		[illegible]	[illegible]	
8.	Составление плана работ на след. [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
9.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
10.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
11.	[illegible]: - по округу; - по месяцу		[illegible]	[illegible]	

И. О. Старшего группы 19 [illegible]

Зарапов



Утверждаю
[illegible] группы СВС 5 ВО
[illegible] В. Шишканов
[illegible] июня 1981 г.

План

работы группы СВС 19 пбр на июль 1981 г.

I. Главные задачи

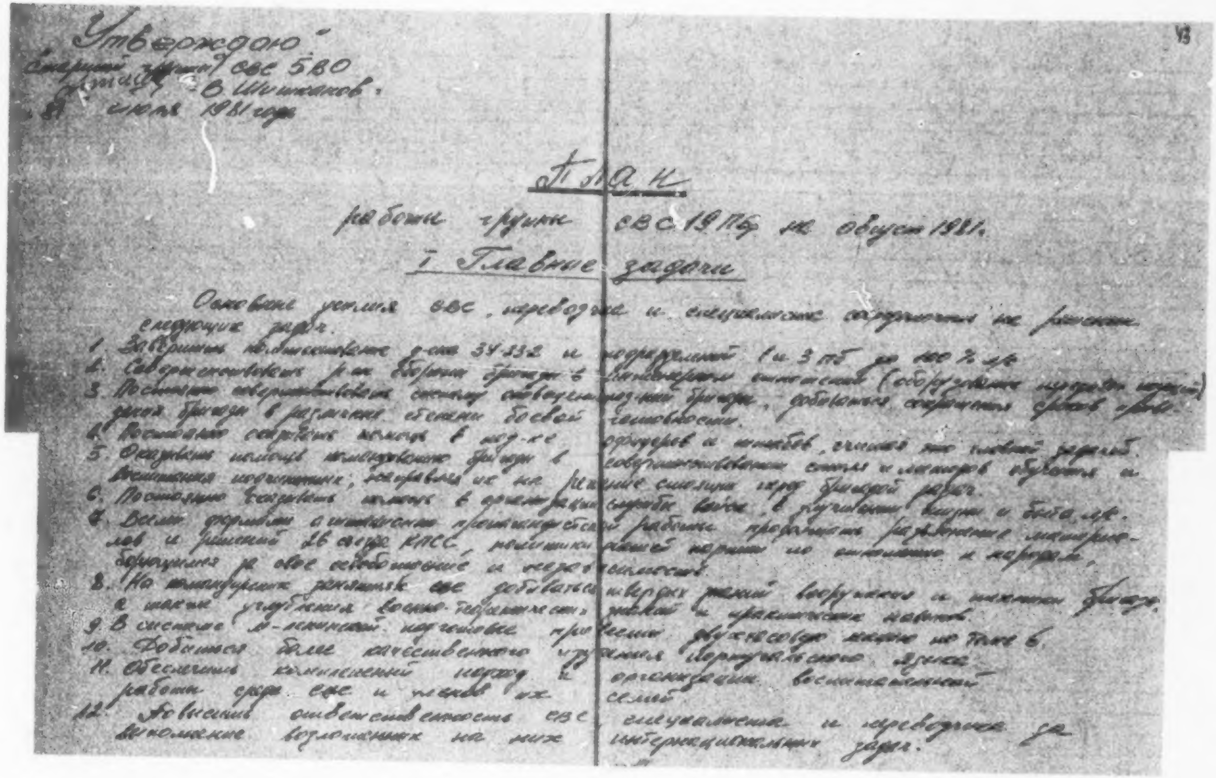
II. Мероприятия проводимые в бригаде.

№№ пп	Наименование мероприятий.	Числа месяца	Кому поручено исполн.	Кто отвечает за исполн.	Отметка о выполн.
1	2	1–31	4	5	6
1.	Оказание помощи в активизации работы [illegible] бригады. - [illegible] и [illegible]; - [illegible] бригады в [illegible]; - [illegible]; - оказание помощи в [illegible]; - [illegible]		[illegible] — " — [illegible] [illegible] — " —	[illegible] — " — [illegible] [illegible] — " —	
2.	Оказание помощи в подготовке [illegible] бригады. - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible]; - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible]		[illegible] — " —	[illegible] — " —	
3.	Оказание помощи в подготовке [illegible] - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible] и [illegible]; - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible].	постоянно в течение всего месяца согласно плану.	[illegible] — " —	[illegible] — " —	
4.	Оказание помощи в [illegible] - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible] ПВЗ с [illegible] бригады. - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible] в составе [illegible]. - оказание помощи в проведении БС в составе отделения. - оказание помощи в [illegible]; - оказание помощи в проведении [illegible] по [illegible] и [illegible]. - оказание помощи в [illegible] с [illegible];	в [illegible] течение месяца	[illegible] — " — — " — — " — — " —	[illegible] — " — — " — — " — — " —	

1	2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4	5	6
5.	Оказание помощи в организации кружков быта.				
	- оказание помощи в создании [illegible] (примитивных) народных средств;		нш гр.	снш гр.	
	- оказание помощи в оживлении [illegible] в Пау-Пау;		- - -	- - -	
6.	Оказание помощи в местном [illegible]				
	- проведение совместно рус. [illegible] групп полит. занятий		[illegible] гр.	[illegible] гр.	
	- проведение встреч с подразделениями нар. милиц;		- - -	- - -	
7.	Оказание помощи рук-ву [illegible]				
	- оказать помощь в [illegible] в уезде [illegible]		нш гр.	снш гр.	
	- несколько оказать помощь в подготовке занятий по военным темам		[illegible]	[illegible]	
	- оказать помощь [illegible]		нш гр.	[illegible] гр.	
	- оказать помощь в подготовке [illegible] и медицинского [illegible]		- - -	- - -	
	III. Мероприятия проводимые в группе.				
1.	Командирские занятия - в округе, - в группе;		[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.	М-ленинская подготовка;		[illegible]	- - -	
3.	Профсоюзное собрание;		[illegible]	[illegible]	
4.	Составление отчётов [illegible]		[illegible] гр.	ст	
5.	Внеочередное [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.	Лекторий.		- - -	[illegible]	
7.	Составление отчёта за месяц.		снш	ст	
8.	Составление плана работ на следующий		- - -	- - -	
9.	[illegible]		[illegible]	ст	
10.	Внутрихозяйственные работы.		- - -	- - -	
11.	Подведение итогов за неделю; - за месяц		- - -	- - -	

И. О. старшего группы Кнвр

Зарщиве



"Утверждаю"
Старший группы СВС 5 ВО
[illegible] В. Шишканов.
[illegible] июля 1981 года

ПЛАН
работы группы СВС 19 ПБр на август 1981.

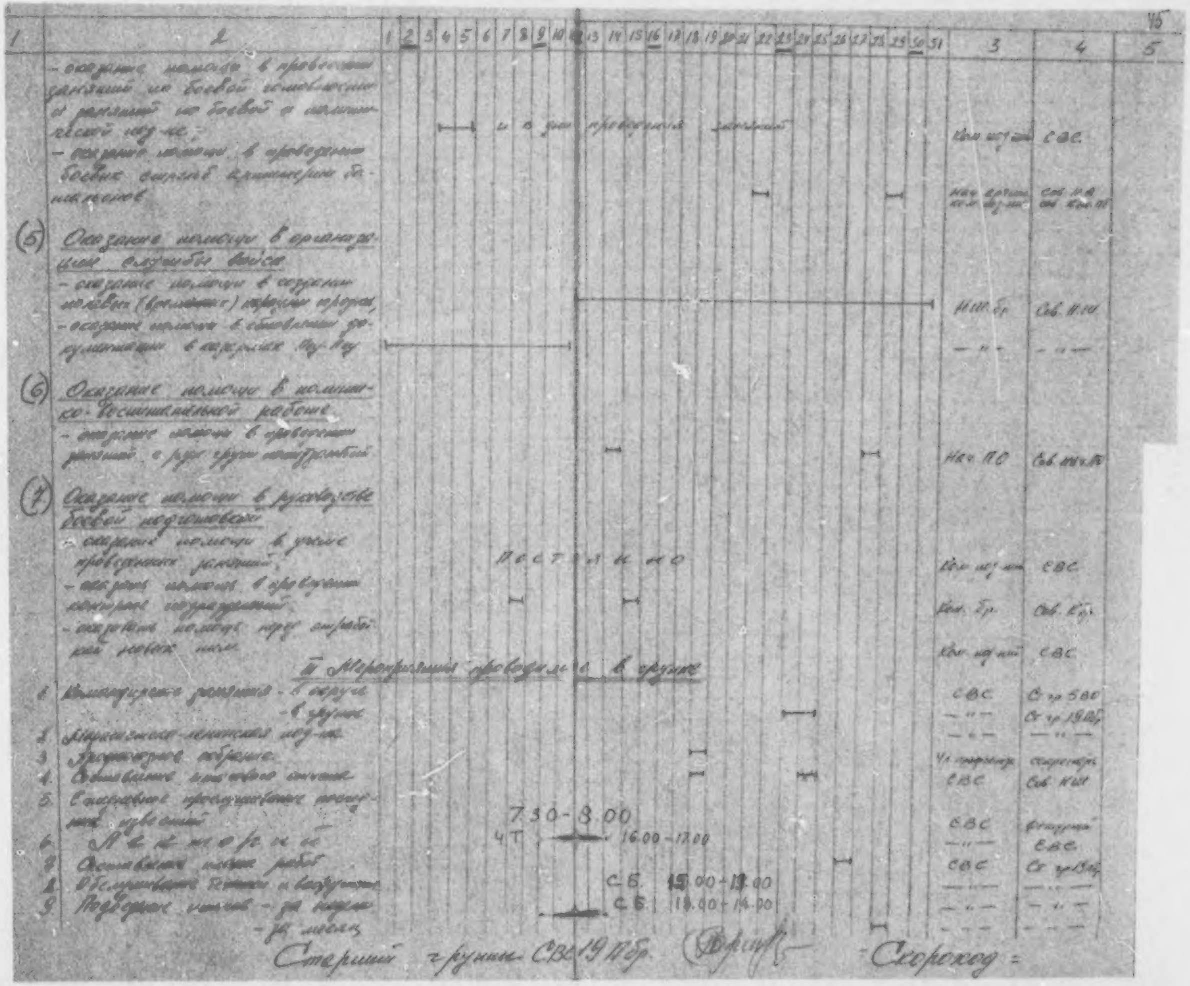
I Главные задачи

Основные усилия СВС, переводчика и специалистов сосредоточить на решении следующих задач.

1. Завершить восстановление р-ции 34-33-2 и подразделений 1 и 3 ПБ до 100% их
2. Совершенствовать р-ты бойцов бригады в инженерном отношении (оборудование [illegible] [illegible])
3. Постоянно совершенствовать систему оповещения подразделений бригады, добиваться сокращения сроков приведения бригады в различные степени боевой готовности.
4. Постоянно оказывать помощь в подготовке офицеров и солдат, считая это главной задачей.
5. Оказывать помощь командованию бригады в совершенствовании стиля и методов обучения и воспитания подчиненных, направляя их на решение [illegible] через [illegible] работ.
6. Постоянно оказывать помощь в организации службы войск, в улучшении жизни и быта л.с.
7. Всеми формами и методами пропагандистской работы пропагандировать разъяснение материалов и решений 26 съезда КПСС, политики нашей партии по отношению к народам, борющимся за свое освобождение и независимость.
8. На тактических занятиях СВС добиваться [illegible] вооружения и техники бригады, а также углубления военно-технических знаний и практических навыков.
9. В системе м-ленинской подготовки проводить [illegible] не реже [illegible] 6.
10. Добиться более качественного управления [illegible] [illegible].
11. Обеспечить коллективный подход к организации воспитательной работы среди СВС и членов их семей.
12. Повысить ответственность СВС, специалистов и переводчиков за выполнение возложенных на них интернациональных задач.

I Мероприятия проводимые в бригаде

№ п/п	Наименование мероприятий	Число месяца	Кому оказывается помощь	Кто оказывает помощь	Отметка о вып.
1	2		4	5	6
(1)	**Оказание помощи в повышении боевой готовности бригады**				
	- доукомплектование документации по боевой готовности и л/с		Ком. бр	Сб. КЦ	
	- участие в плане проверки бригады в режиме степеней боевой готовности,		—	—	
	- тренировка по сигналам оповещения и совершенствование их системы		НШ бр	Сб. НШ	
	- оказание помощи в проведении занятий по боевой подготовке		Ком. бр	Сб. КЦ	
	- строительство разгрузочного [illegible]		НШ бр	Сб. НШ	
(2)	**Оказание помощи в подготовке штабов и офицеров**				
	- оказание помощи в проведении рекогносцировки		Ком. бр, НШ	Сб. КЦ	
	- оказание помощи в составлении рабочих карт		НШ бр	Сб. НШ	
	- оказание помощи в проведении занятий по топографии и связи		Ком. бр	Сб. КЦ	
(3)	**Оказание помощи в подготовке сержантов**				
	- оказание помощи в проведении ИМЗ и инструкторских занятий,		Ком. отр-ов	СВС	
	- оказание помощи в проведении показных занятий		—	—	
(4)	**Оказание помощи в подготовке войск**				
	- оказание помощи в проведении БС отрядами		Ком. отр-ов	СВС	
	- оказание помощи в подготовке и проведении БС бригады		—	—	



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1	2		3	4	5
	- оказание помощи в проведении занятий по боевой подготовке и занятий по боевой и политической подг-ке;	и в дни проведения занятий	[illegible]	СВС	
	- оказание помощи в проведении боевых стрельб командиром батальонов		[illegible]	[illegible]	
(5)	Оказание помощи в организации службы войск - оказание помощи в создании ... (временных) ...; - оказание помощи в обновлении документации в штабах бат-нов		НШ бр — " —	Сов. НШ — " —	
(6)	Оказание помощи в политико-воспитательной работе - оказание помощи в проведении занятий с рук. групп политзанятий		Нач ПО	Сов. нач ПО	
(7)	Оказание помощи в руководстве боевой подготовкой - оказание помощи в учете проведенных занятий; - оказание помощи в проведении контроля подразделений; - оказание помощи при отработке новых тем	Постоянно	[illegible] Ком. бр [illegible]	СВС Сов. к-ра СВС	
	II Мероприятия проводимые в группе				
1	Командирские занятия - в округе - в группе		СВС — " — — " —	Ст. гр. 5 ВС Ст. гр. 19 ОБр — " —	
2	Марксистско-ленинская подг-ка				
3	Партийное собрание		Чл. партбюро СВС	секретарь Сов. НШ	
4	Совещание ... состава				
5	Составление ... донесений		СВС — " —	[illegible] СВС	
6	Политинформации	7.30 - 8.00			
7	Составление планов работ	ЧТ 16.00 - 17.00	СВС — " —	Ст. гр. 19 Обр — " —	
8	Обслуживание техники и вооружения	СБ 15.00 - 18.00	— " —	— " —	
9	Подведение итогов - за неделю - за месяц	СБ 13.00 - 14.00			

Старший группы СВС 19 ОБр Скороход

Рабочая тетрадь
№ 19

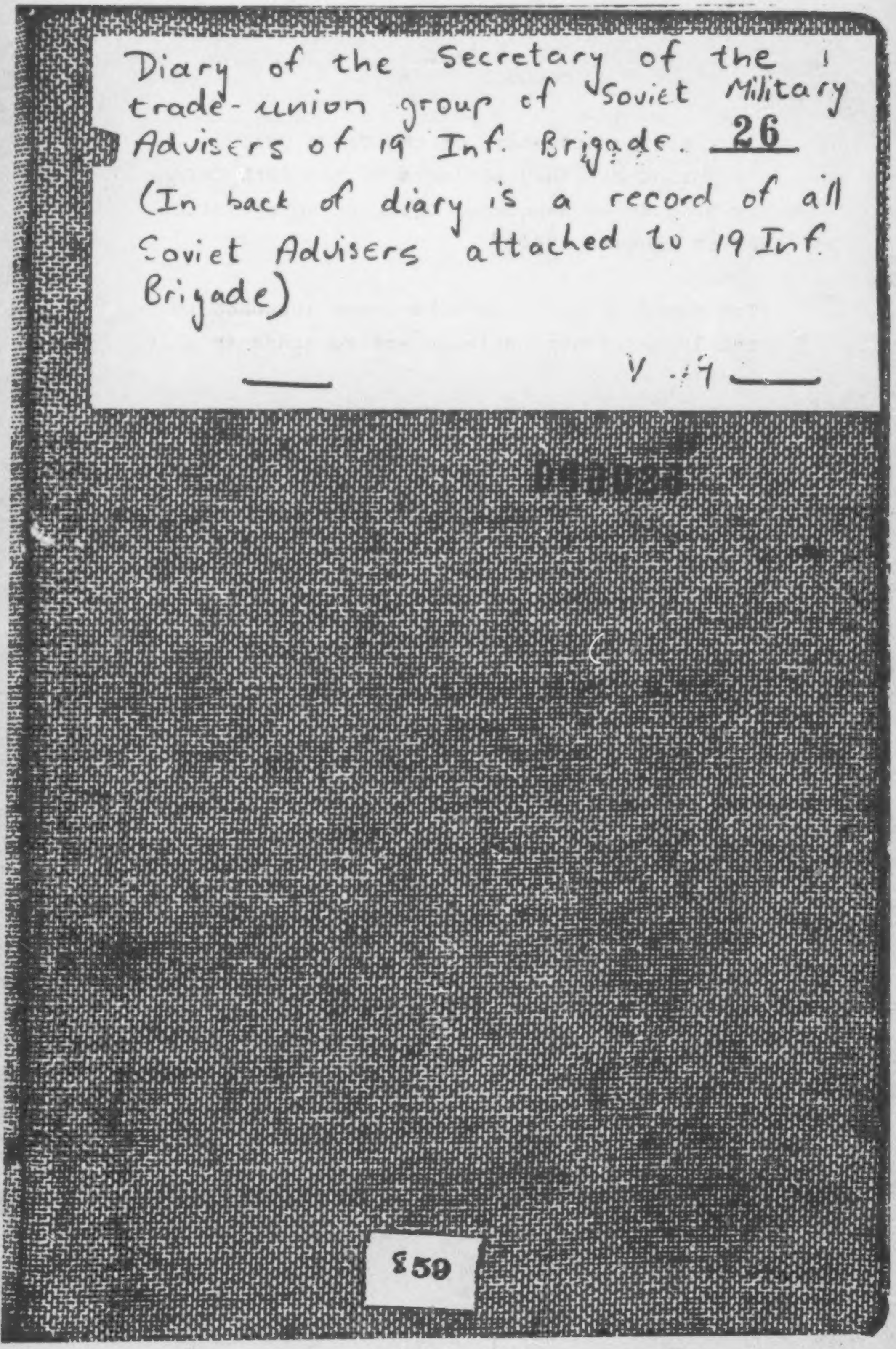
В настоящей тетради
пронумеровано и прошнуровано
98 (девяносто восемь) листов
ОГС НИИ 19 ноября
Тулов-

EXHIBIT 6(e)

oooOooo

Diary of the Secretary of the Trade Union of the Soviet Military Advisers of the 19th Infantry Brigade at Xangongo, captured in Operation PROTEA (August 1981)

(The names of the Soviet Advisers attached to the 19th Infantry Brigade are recorded in this book)



Diary of the Secretary of the trade-union group of Soviet Military Advisers of 19 Inf. Brigade. **26**

(In back of diary is a record of all Soviet Advisers attached to 19 Inf. Brigade)

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ДНЕВНИК

секретаря профсоюзной
группы СВС 19 ПБр.

Протокол №1
Собрания профсоюзной организации военных Советников при 1 пбр. от 24.4.78г.

На учёте состоит - 4чл.
Присутствует - 4чл.

Первое организационное собрание открыл и вел т. Гуров А.А.

Повестка дня:

1. Выборы секретаря профсоюзной организации и его заместителя.

По первому вопросу слово для информации предоставлялось т-Гурову А.А., который предложил на должность секретаря профсоюзной организации избрать тов. Тулова Н.И.

Постановили:
Избрать секретарём профсоюзной организации Советников при 1 пбр тов. Тулова Николая Ивановича 1946 года рождения, образование - высшее, русский.

По-второму вопросу слушали секретаря профсоюзной организации тов. Тулова Н.И. о выборе заместителя секретаря профсоюзной организации, который предложил зам. секретаря первичной профсоюзной организации избрать тов Данилова Л.А.

Постановили:

Избрать заместителем секретаря профсоюзной организации Советников при 1 ПБР тов. Данилова Л. Алексея

Секретарь профсоюзной организации Советников при 1 ПБР

(Тулов)

Протокол № 2

собрания профсоюзной организации военных советников при 1 пбр от 19.5.78 года.

На учете состоит – 4 чл
Присутствуют – 4 чл.

Собрание поручено вести члену профсоюзной организации т. Гулавун Н.И.

Повестка дня:

„Задачи профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в организации и проведении боевой и политической подготовки в 1978 году.

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.

Выступили:

1) т. Гуров А.А.
Найти формы и методы такие, чтобы спрашивать с подсоветных за неисполнительность. По возвращении бригады в ППД необходимо организовать помывку л/с,

провести строевой смотр и приступить к плановым занятиям по боевой и политической подготовке.

2) т. Данилов А. А.
Подразделения занимая оборонительные позиции не занимаются боевой подготовкой
Кубинским советникам поручать объекты.
Изучение португальского языка организовать для пользы дела в вечернее время с 18.00 до 19.00.

3.) т. Тулов Н. И.
Необходимо корректировать личные планы на месяц.
Каждый советник должен записать что он сделал в течении дня. И в конце месяца дать все проделанное в месячный отчет.
Научить работать подсоветных самим не делать за них, а учить как делать.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад старшего группы советских военных советников тов. Аношина С.А. по вопросу: задачи профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в организации и проведении боевой и политической подготовки в 1978 учебном году профсоюзное собрание постановляет:

1) Всем членам профсоюзной организации сосредоточить свои усилия на полное и качественное выполнение задач поставленных в приказе МО НРА и директивы командующего 5 ВО по повышению боевой готовности полному выполнению требований по боевой и политической подготовки.

2. Основные усилия в работе направить на качественную подготовку офицерского состава, проведение с ним инструкторско-методической подготовки и

показных занятий по огневой и тактической подготовке, изучению штатного вооружения и боевой техники в подразделении, умению применять его в ходе боевых действий

3. Членам профсоюзной организации оказывать постоянную помощь командованию бригады в создании и совершенствовании: учебно-материальной базы, улучшению быта личного состава, наглядной агитации в комнатах политико-воспитательной работы и на территории военного городка.

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации советников
при 1 пбр
=Тулов=

Протокол №3

собрания профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр от 23 июня 1978 г.

На учете состоит – 4 чел.

Присутствуют – 4 чел.

Собрание поручено вести члену профсоюзной организации тов. Данилову А. Л.

Повестка дня:

"О работе членов профсоюзной организации по созданию учебно-материальной базы, подготовка личного состава бригады к отстрелу начального упражнения из стрелкового оружия".

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.

Выступили: 1) Гуров А.А.
2) Данилов А.А. 3) Туло́в Н. И.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад тов. Аношина С.А., профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации -Тулов-

Протокол № 4

собрания профсоюзной организации
советских военных советников
при 19 пбр от 14 июля 1978 г.
На учете состоит – 4 чел.
Присутствуют – 4 чел.
Собрание поручено вести
члену профсоюзной организации
тов. Тулову Н. И.

Повестка дня:

„О примерности членов профсоюзной организации в вопросах воинской дисциплины и отношения к своему служебному долгу."
Докладчик тов. Аношин С. А.
Выступили: 1) тов. Тулов Н. И., 2) тов. Гуров А. А., 3) тов. Данилов А. А

Заслушав и обсудив доклад тов. Аношина С. А. профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации -Тулов-.

Протокол № 5

собрания профсоюзной организации
советских военных советников
при 19 ибр от 22 августа 1978 г.

на учете состоит – 4 чел.

Присутствуют – 4 чел.

Собрание поручено вести
члену профсоюзной организации
тов. Аношину С. А.

Повестка дня:

Итоги работы июльского
"пленума ЦК КПСС 1978 г.
и задачи, вытекающие
из его решений.

Докладчик тов. Туров А. А.

Выступили: 1/ тов. Аношин С.А.
2/ тов. Тулов Н. И., 3/ тов. Данилов Л. А

Заслушав и обсудив
доклад тов. Турова А. А.
профсоюзное собрание
приняло решение.

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации -Тулов=

Протокол № 6

собрания профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр от 15 сентября 1978 г.

На учете состоит – 4 чел.

Присутствуют – 4 чел.

Собрание поручено вести члену профсоюзной организации тов Тулову Н. И.

Повестка дня:

„Итоги работы I профсоюзной конференции советских военных советников в НРА и задачи профсоюзной организации, вытекающие из её решений"

Докладчик тов. Гуров А.А.

Выступили: 1) тов. Аношин С.А. 2) тов. Данилов Л.А. 3) т. Тулов Н.И.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад тов. Гурова А.А. профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь профсоюзной организации =Тулов=

Протокол № 7

собрания профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр от 12 октября 1978 г

На учете состоит – 4 чел.

Присутствуют – 4 чел.

Собрание поручено вести члену профсоюзной организации тов. Тулову Н. И.

Повестка дня:

"Повышение политической бдительности и ответственности военных советников за выполнение своего служебного долга."

Докладчик тов. Гуров А.А.

Выступили: 1) тов. Тулов Н. И 2) тов. Аношин С.А. 3) т. Данилов Л.А.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад тов. Гурова Н. И. профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь профсоюзной организации -Тулов-

Протокол № 8

собрания профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр ~~от~~ 3 ноября 1978 года.

На учете состоит — 4 чел.
Присутствуют — 4 чел.

Собрание поручено вести члену профсоюзной организации тов. Данилову Л. А.

Повестка дня:

„Недостатки боевой и политической подготовки бригады за октябрь месяц 1978 года и задачи членов профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в их устранении.

Докладчик тов. Аношин С. А.

Выступили: 1) тов. Тулов Н. И. тов. Данилов Л. А. 3) тов. Туров Л.А

Заслушав и обсудив доклад тов. Аношина С. А. профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
-Тулов- 872

Протокол № 9

собрания профсоюзной организации Советских в/советников 19 пбр
от 10 декабря 1928 г.

На учете состоит – 3 чел.
Присутствуют – 3 чел.

Собрание поручено вести тов. Тулову Н.И.

Повестка дня:

1. Задачи членов профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в вопросах повышения боевой готовности бригады!

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А
Выступили тов. Тулов Н.И.
тов. Гулов А.А.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
Тулов.

Протокол № 10
собрания профсоюзной
организации советских
в/с 19 идбр
от 15 марта 1979 года

На учете состоит - 3 чел.
Присутствуют - 3 чел.

Собрание поручено вести тов. Турову А. А.

Повестка дня:
Задачи членов профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи в вопросах улучшения службы войск

Докладчик тов. Тулов Н. И.
Выступили: тов. Туров А. А.
тов. Аношин С. А.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
Тулов -

Протокол № 11
собрания профсоюзной
организации советских
в/с 29 мбр
от 20 апреля 1979 г.

На учете состоит — 3 чел.
Присутствуют — 3 чел.

Собрание поручено вести тов. Тулову Н. И.
Повестка дня:
„Оказание помощи в совершенствовании имеющейся и строительстве новой УМБ в объеме, обеспечивающей выполнение задач по боевой и политической подготовке в 1979-80 учебном году.
Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.
Выступили: тов. Тулов Н. И.
тов. Гуров А. А.
Заслушав и обсудив доклад, профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
= Тулов =

Протокол № 12
собрания профсоюзной
организации советских
в/с 19 обр
от 21. июля 1973 г.

На учете состоит – 3 чел.
Присутствуют – 3 чел.

Собрание поручено вести тов. Аносину С.А.
Повестка дня
„Оказание помощи командованию бригады в организации службы войск в обороне.

Докладчик тов. =Тунов=
Выступили тов. Аносин С.А
тов. Тунов А.А

Заслушав и обсудив доклад, профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
=Тунов=

Протокол № 13

собрания профсоюзной
организации советских
в/с 19 пбр
от 8 августа 1979 года

На учете состоит – 3 чел.
Присутствовало – 3 чел

Собрание поручено вести
тов. Гурову А. А.

Повестка дня:
„Задачи военных советников по подготовке бригады и итоговой проверке за 1й период обучения".

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.
Выступили тов. Гуров А.А.
тов. Гулов Н.И.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло решение

Секретарь проф. группы
Гулов

Протокол № 14

собрания профсоюзной
организации Советских
в/с 19 ибр
от 11 сентября 1979 года

На учете состоит - 3 чел.
Присутствуют - 3 чел.

Собрание поручено вести
тов. Турову А.А.

Повестка дня:

1) Отчет секретаря профсоюзной группы тов. Тулова Н.Ч.

2) Выборы секретаря профсоюзной группы.

По первому вопросу
Выступили: тов. Аношин С.А. и тов. Туров А.А.

Заслушав и обсудив отчетный доклад секретаря профсоюзной группы тов. Тулова Н.Ч.
собрание постановляет:

1) работу секретаря проф. группы за отчетный период признать удовлетворит.

2) всем членам профессорской группы на основе требований Главного и старшего военных советников добиться дальнейшего повышения боевой готовности, качества боевой и политической подготовки. Принять самое активное участие в проведении учебно-методических сборах со всеми категориями военнослужащих показных занятиях, а также в подготовке учебно-материальной базы по второму периоду обучения и разумного его использования. Оказывать всемерную помощь командирам подразделений.

3) в идеологической и политико-воспитательной работе членов проф. группы основное внимание обратить на выполнение постановления ЦК КПСС от 6.5.79 г. „О дальнейшем повышении идеологической, политико-воспитательной работы" сосредоточить основное внимание на дальнейшем повыш

улучшении агитационно-пропагандистской работе.
Каждому члену профсоюзной группы хорошо подготовиться и успешно отчитаться на итоговом занятии по марксистско-ленинской подготовке.

4) Всем членам профсоюзной группы быть образцом в выполнении своего партийного и служебного долга, оказывать взаимную помощь в работе, воспитывать всех членов группы в духе интернационализма дружбы и товарищества, бороться за создание и укрепление здорового военного коллектива, добиваться в нем взаимопонимания и уважительного отношения друг с другом.

5) Вновь избранному секретарю проф группы постоянно давать поручения и строго спрашивать за их выполнение,

развивать деловую критику и самокритику на собраниях, уметь во время указывать на имеющиеся недостатки и устранять их.

Идя навстречу 26 съезду КПСС развернуть боевую целенаправленную организаторскую и политическую работу за дальнейшее повышение качества и оперативности и деловитости, и политико-воспитательной работы, добиться выработки и внедрение обоснованных рекомендаций по дальнейшему совершенствованию боевой готовности, боевой и политической подготовки.

По второму вопросу слово для информации предоставлено тов. Турову, который предложил на должность секретаря профсоюзной группы избрать тов. Турова Н.И

Постановили:
Избрать секретарем профсоюзной группы советников 19 ибр тов. Тулова Никона Ивановича

Секретарь проф.
группы
=Тулов=

Протокол № 15
собрания профсоюзной
группы военных советников
19 пбр от 17 октября 1979 г.

На учете состоит - 3 члена
Присутствуют - 3
Собрание поручено вести
тов. Тулову Н. И.

Повестка дня:
„О состоянии политической
подготовки в бригаде.
Задачи военных советников
по улучшению полит
учебы офицеров, сержантов
и солдат бригады".

Докладчик тов Гуров А. А.
Выступили: Анохин С. А
Тулов Н. И

Заслушав и обсудив
доклад профсоюзное
собрание приняло
решение. .

Секретарь проф. группы
-Тулов-

Протокол № 16
собрания профсоюзной группы военных советников 19 пбр от 2 ноября 1979 года

На учете состоит - 3 члена
Присутствуют 3
Собрание поручено вести тов. Гурову А.А.

Повестка дня:
„О задачах членов проф. группы по достойной встрече 62ой годовщины Великой октябрьской социалистической революции и 4ой годовщины независимост. НРА.

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.
Выступили: Гуров А.А.
Тулов Н.И.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание принято решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
-Тулов-

Протокол № 17
собрания профсоюзной
группы военных советников
19 пбр от 18 декабря 1979 г.

На учете состоит — 3 члена
Присутствуют — 3
Собрание поручено вести
тов. Тулову Н. И.

Повестка дня:
1. "Задачи членов профсоюзной организации по повышению боевой готовности артиллерийских подразделений".

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.
Выступили Гуров А. А.
Тулов Н. И.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло решение.

Секретарь проф. группы
=Тулов=

Протокол № 18
собрания профсоюзной
группы военных
советников 19 пдр
от 15 февраля 1980 года

На учете состоит – 4 члена.
Присутствовало – 4 члена.

Собрание поручено вести тов. Кузнецову Б.И.
Повестка дня:
1. Задачи членов профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи подсоветным в выполнении задач подготовительного периода на новый учебный год.
Докладчик тов. Аношин.
Выступили:
тов. Гуров А.А, Кузнецов
Гулов Н.И.
Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло постановление.
Секретарь проф.
группы -Гулов-

Протокол №19
собрания профсоюзной группы военных советников 19 пбр от 20.03.1980 года.

На учете состоит - 4 члена
Присутствовало - 4 члена
Собрание поручено вести тов. Аношину С.А.

Повестка дня:
„О выполнении постановления ЦК КПСС „О 110 годовщине со дня рождения В.И. Ленина
Жить, работать и бороться по ленински по коммунистически. и задачи членов проф. группы по организованному началу нового учебного года в бригаде.

Докладчик тов. Гуков А.А.
Выступили: Кузнецов Б.И. Аношин С.А Тулов Н.И.
Заслушав и обсудив доклад проф. собрание приняло постановление.

Секретарь проф. группы
-Тулов=

Протокол № 20
собрания профсоюзной группы военных советников 19 пбр от 14.6.1980 года.

На учете состоит – 9 членов
Присутствовало – 8 членов

Собрание поручено вести тов. Гурову А.А.

Повестка дня:
„О работе членов профсоюзной группы по дальнейшему улучшению организаторской работы с подсоветными по совершенствованию района обороны и организации боевой подготовки".

Докладчик тов. Аношин С.
Выступили: Краевский Н., Демиденко В.П, Чередник А.Н. Гуров А.А.

Заслушав и обсудив доклад профсоюзное собрание приняло постановление.

Секретарь проф. группы
-Гуров-

Протокол № 1
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 13 пехотной бригады.
от 24 июля 1980 года.

На учете состоит - 9 членов
присутствовало - 8 членов

Президиум собрания:
1. Аношин С.А.
2. Кузнецов Б.И.
3. Красивский Н.В.

Повестка дня:

1. Отчет секретаря профсоюзной группы тов. Тулова Н.И. за отчетный период с сентября 1979 г. по июль 1980 года.
2. Выборы секретаря профсоюзной группы и его заместителя.

I. По первому вопросу в прениях выступили товарищи: Красивский, Демиденко, Кундель, Кузнецов, Череднин, Пестрецов, Аношин.
С заключительным словом выступил тов. Тулов Н.И.

Постановление!

Заслушав и обсудив отчетный доклад секретаря профсоюзной группы тов. Тулова Н.И., собрание постановляет:

1. Работу секретаря профсоюзной группы за отчетный период признать удовлетворительной.

2. Идя навстречу 26 съезду КПСС, развернуть боевую, целенаправленную, организаторскую и политическую работу на дальнейшее повышение качества и оперативности идеологической и политико-воспитательной работы; добиться выработки и внедрения обоснованных рекомендаций по дальнейшему совершенствованию боевой готовности, боевой и политической подготовки на основе требований главного и старшего военных советников на 1980-81 г.г., приказов министра Обороны НРА, командующего войсками 5 ВО и основных задач, стоящих перед бригадой.

3. Всем членам профсоюзной группы быть образцом в выполнении своего партийного и служебного долга, оказывать взаимную помощь в работе,

воспитывать всех членов группы в духе интернационализма, дружбы и товарищества, борясь за создание и укрепление здорового воинского коллектива, добиваясь в нем взаимопонимания и уважительного отношения друг к другу.

4. Вновь избранному секретарю профсоюзной группы постоянно давать поручения, конкретно спрашивать за их выполнение, развивать деловую критику и самокритику, уметь вовремя повлиять на имеющиеся недостатки и устранить их. Периодически заслушивать членов профсоюза о проделанной работе на порученном участке.

5. Профсоюзное собрание выражает уверенность, что все члены профсоюза, активно включившись в социалистическое соревнование в честь 26 съезда КПСС, будут и впредь все делать для того, чтобы с честью выполнить свой интернациональный долг советских военных советников и специалистов.

II. По второму вопросу слово для информации предоставлялось тов. Аношину, который предложил на должность секретаря профсоюзной группы СВС 19 Пбр избрать тов. Красивского Н.Е., а на должность заместителя секретаря — тов. Кузнецова Б.И.

Была избрана щетная комиссия для подсчета голосов тайного голосования в составе:

тов. Кунцель К.Ф.
тов. Демиденко В.П.
тов. Чередник А.Н.

При вскрытии урны оказалось действительных списков 8, недействительных — нет. Голосовали „за" — восемь.

Постановили:

Секретарем профсоюзной группы избрать тов. Красивского, заместителем — тов. Кузнецова.

Секретарь профсоюзной группы.

=Красивский=

Протокол № 2
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 Пбр от 11 сентября 1980г.

На учете состоит - 10 членов
Присутствовало - 8 членов.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня.

1. Задачи членов профсоюза по созданию учебно-материальной базы ко 2 му периоду обучения.
Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.
2. Заслушивание тов. Чередник А.Н о выполнении своего интернационального долга.

I. По первому вопросу в прениях выступили товарищи:
Гуров А.А.
Демиденко В.П.
Тулов Н.И.
Кундель К.Ф.
Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Собрание приняло постановление:

1. Всем членам профсоюзной группы принять самое активное участие в оказании помощи своим подсоветным в создании, а также в улучшении учебно-материальной базы. Постоянно разъяснять подсоветным, что от хорошо подготовленной УМБ зависит весь успех боевой и политической подг-ки.

2. Членам профсоюзной группы тов. Тулову, Гурову, Красивскому, Кундель и другим лично хорошо подготовиться к проведению ИМЗ на проводимых сборах и оказывать практическую помощь в подготовке своих подсоветных к их проведению.

3. Каждому члену профсоюза принять активное участие в работе по оказанию помощи подсоветному в доукомплектовании под-ний бригады, правильной расстановки л/с по подразделениям, отработке

личных планов и функциональных обязанностей начальников родов войск и служб, командиров батальонов (д-онов) по боевой готовности; обновить документацию в ротах (б-ях) по боевой готовности.

4. Члену профсоюзной организации тов. Тымбаришеву принять активные меры к пополнению запасов материальных средств до нормы и оказать подсоветному практическую помощь в загрузке и укладке их на автотранспорт.

5. Всем членам профсоюза принять активное участие в планировании боевой и политической под-ки на 2-ой период обучения. Разъяснить подсоветным требования руководящих документов и довести их до партийного и комсомольского актива подразделений.

6. В связи с 58-ой годовщиной со дня рождения А. Нето оказать помощь подсоветным в под-ниях в создании фото-витрин, газет посвященных жизни и деятельности первого Президента НРА.

II. По второму вопросу слушали тов. Чередник А.Н.

Собрание постановило:

1. Отчет члена профсоюза тов. Чередник А.Н. о выполнении интернационального долга принять к сведению.
2. Отмеченные недостатки в практической работе в выступлениях товарищей устранить во втором периоде обучения.

Секретарь проф. группы:

-Красивский-

Протокол № 3
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 ПБр от 24 октября 1980г.

На учете состоит - 10 чл.
Присутствовало - 8 чл

Собрание поручили вести тов. Гурову А.А.

Повестка дня.

1. Об итогах работы 2ой профсоюзной конференции СВС в НРА и задачах чл. профсоюза.
Докладчик тов. Красивский Н.В.

I. В прениях выступили тов.:
1) Кунфель К.Ф.
2) Тимбаршев В.М.
3) Гуров А.А.
4) Тулов Н.И.
5) Акошин С.А.

Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Собрание постановляет:

1. Всем членам профсоюзной

группы продолжать наращивать работу по поднятию уровня боевой готовности, совершенствованию системы обороны, управления огня и выполнения должностными лицами своих функциональных обязанностей. Создавать и улучшать учебно-материальную базу, территорию, жилой и казарменный фонд бригады.

До 25 ноября 1980 года на собрании профсоюзной группы заслушать тов. Тимбаршева В.М. по вопросу создания УМБ Тыла и выполнения своего служебного долга.

2. Всеми формами информационно-пропагандистской работы продолжать широко разъяснять материалы и решения 25 съезда КПСС. Работать под лозунгом: „26 съезду КПСС - достойную встречу". Членам профсоюза Тулову, Демиденко выступить в профсоюзной организации по вопросам:

„Внешнеполитическая деятельность КПСС по выполнению решений 25 съезда."

„Агрессивные происки империализма на Африканском континенте".

3. Секретарю проф. группы улучшить пропагандистскую работу с чл. семей. С этой целью подобрать и утвердить на собрании руководителя группы политзанятий женщин, составить план и организовать проведение занятий с ними.

4. Всем членам проф. группы проникнуться чувством ответственности за дальнейшее повышение дисциплины и организованности с тем, чтобы организованно подготовиться и провести праздник $63^{\text{ей}}$ годовщины ВОСР. Поручить тов. Тулову выступить с докладом, посвященному этой знаменательной дате, а тов. Красивскому взять на себя все организационные вопросы по под-ке помещения и созданию условий для нормальной работы совместно с ангольскими товарищами.

Секретарь проф. группы

= Красивский =

Протокол № 4
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 Пбр от 18 ноября 1980г.

На учете состоит 10 чл.
Присутствовало - 8 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня

1. Итоги работы октябрьского (1980 г) Пленума ЦККПСС и задачи членов профсоюза по повышению идейно-теоретического уровня.
   Докладчик: тов. Гуров А.А.
2. Заслушивание тов. Тымбаршева о выполнении им функциональных обязанностей и партийного долга.

I. В прениях по докладу выступили тов:

1. Демиденко В.П.
2. Чередник А.Н.
3. Аношин С.А.
4. Тушов Н.И.
5. Кундель К.Ф.

Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Собрание постановляет:

1. Всем чл. профсоюза продолжать работу по изучению и конспектированию материалов октябрьского (1980г) Пленума ЦККПСС и 4ой сессии Верховного Совета СССР 10го созыва, а также проекта материалов экономического развития СССР на 1981-85гг и в перспективе вплоть до 1990г. В декабре 1980г. законспектировать данные материалы и представить секретарю.
2. На профсоюзном собрании в январе месяце заслушать тов. Фемиденко В.П. о его работе по повышению идейно-теоретического уровня.
3. Всеми формами агитационно-пропагандистской работы продолжать широко разъяснять материалы и решения Пленума и сессии ВССССР, работать под лозунгом: 26 съезду КПСС — достойную встречу.

4. Членам профсоюза продолжать выступления перед СВС и членами семей по вопросам теории и практики КПСС в настоящее время. До 15 декабря поручить тов. Гурову А.А. выступление перед женщинами по итогам работы Октябрьского (1980 г.) Пленума ЦК КПСС, а тов. Чередник А.Н. – по материалам 4ой сессии ВС СССР 10го созыва.

5. Секретарю профсоюзной группы взять под строгий контроль проведение занятий с чл. семьи. Практиковать проведение занятий по вопросам международного положения в мире, а также о результатах выполнения 10го пятилетнего плана развития народного хоз-ва СССР.

6. Всем чл. профсоюза проникнуться чувством глубокой ответственности за дальнейшее повышение своего идейно-теорет. уровня, продолжать изучение материалов и решений ЦК КПСС.

II. По второму вопросу слушали тов. Тимбаршева В.М.

Собрание постановило:

1. Отчет чл. профсоюза тов. Тимбаршева В.М. принять к сведению.
2. Отмеченные недостатки в работе устранить до 20 декабря 1920 года.

Секретарь проф. группы:

=Красиевский=

Протокол № 5
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 ПБр от 20 декабря 1980 г.

На учете состоит - 9 чл.
Присутствовало - 8 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня.

1. Основные направления экономического и социального развития СССР на 1981-85 г.г. и на период до 1990 года и задачи членов профсоюза.

Докладчик тов. Чуров А.А.

I. В прениях по докладу выступили тов:

Кузнецов Б.А.

Остановился на задачах эконом. и соц. развития страны. Он сказал, что 11 пятилетка — новый, важный этап в стр-ве мат.-тех. базы коммунизма. План впервые спланирован на 10-ти летие, что стало возможно, благодаря соц. системе хозяйствования.

Демиденко В.П.

Обсуждение проекта проходит во всей стране. В проекте теоретически обобщена практика коммун. стр-ва в СССР. Народ доверяет партии, он всецело поддерживает ее политику, как внутреннюю, так и внешнюю.

Менцуль А.А.

Целиком и полностью одобряю проект ЦК КПСС и заверяю, что приложу все силы для успешного выполн. интернац. долга.

Тулов Н.И.

В Проекте есть раздел внешних эконом. связей. Это очень важный раздел. Особенно с развивающимися странами. Ангола относится к странам, с которыми СССР строит свои отношения на долгосрочной основе. Я думаю, что если наши подсоветные повышаются по службе, уезжают в СССР на учебу в качестве поощрения это наша с вами заслуга.

Алошин С. А.

Нами сделано много, — говорил Л. И. Брежнев, — но можно достичь и более высоких результатов. Находясь здесь в ДРА, мы этот документ должны изучить, знать, потому что материалы 26 съезда КПСС — это документ на 5 лет, он всегда нужен для обучения и по советной стороне и л/с в/с в СССР. Я думаю, что все члены нашей группы целиком и полностью одобряют проект и приложат все силы для его выполнения.

С заключительным словом выступил докладчик.

Собрание постановило:

1. Одобрить проект ЦК КПСС к 26 съезду партии „Основные направления экономического и социального развития СССР на 1981-85 г.г. и на период до 1990 года".

2. Секретарю проф. группы спланировать и развернуть работу по глубокому изучению и пропаганде документов ЦККПСС 26 съезду партии.
3. Всем чл. профсоюза, а так же беспартийным до 1.01.81 года законспектировать материалы ЦК КПСС 26 съезду партии. (Отв. секр.)
4. До 5.01.81 года организоват и провести вечер вопросов и ответов с ВСС и членами семей. (Отв. Аношин, Гуров).
5. Материалы ЦККПСС к 26 съезду партии отразить в наглядной агитации до 5.01.81г. (Отв. Гуров, Красивский, Демиденко)
6. Обеспечить на высоком уровне проведение семинаров по проекту в системе м-л подготовки и политических занятий. (Отв. Красивский)
7. Систематически пропагандировать перед подсоветными и л/с ФАПЛА документы 26 съезду КПСС. (Отв. Гуров)

Секретарь проф. группы:
=Красивский=

Протокол №6
собрания профсоюзной группы СВЕ 19 Пбр от 26 января 1981г

На учете состоит - 9 чл.
Присутствовало - 9 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня.

1 Советническая деятельность ее влияние на строительство и укрепление подразделений бригады и задачи СВЕ по внедрению рекомендаций в жизнь.
Докладчик тов. Якушин С.А.
2. Заслушивание тов. Демиденко В.П. о выполнении им партийного долга.

I. В прениях по докладу выступили тов:
1. Крашевский Н.В.
2. Шулов Я.И.
3. Чуров А.А.
4. Кузнецов Б.И.
5. Тымбаршев В.М.

С заключительным словом выступил докладчик.

Собрание постановило:

I. В преддверии 26 съезда КПСС всем членам профсоюза шире развернуть свою советническую деятельность, направленную в первую очередь на повышение боевой готовности под-ний бригады, на укрепление оборонительных рубежей. Повседневно добиваться в своей работе, чтобы выданные рекомендации подсоветной стороне были приняты и немедленно внедрялись в жизнь.

2. В феврале месяце заслушать тов. Кундель К.Ф. о выполнении им своего интернационального долга и задач, поставленных Г.В.С на 1981 год.

3. Шире развернуть соц. соревнование в группе. Добиться выполнения соц. обязательств к 26 съезду КПСС по под-ке и укреплению подразделений бригады, по обуче-

нию офицерского состава.

4. В феврале месяце подготовить и провести собеседование в группе СВС по обмену опытом выдачи рекомендаций и внедрению их в жизнь. Обсудить вопросы принятия рекомендаций подсоветной стороной. (Гулов Н.И.)

5. Всем чл. профсоюза проникнуться чувством глубокой ответственности за боевую готовность своих подсоветных, за качество, целесообразность и своевременность выданных рекомендаций и внедрения их в жизнь. Добиваться такого положения, чтобы каждая выданная рекомендация существенно влияла на укрепление боевой готовности, боевой и политической под-ки, в/дисциплины, жизни и быта л/с подсоветных.

Секретарь проф. группы

=Красивский=

Протокол № 7
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 ПБр. от 20 февраля 1981 г.

На учете состоит - 8 чл.
Присутствовало - 7 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня

1. Жить, работать по-ленински, по-коммунистически.
(Докладчик тов. Аношин С.А.)

В прениях по докладу выступили товарищи:

1. Чередник А.Н.
2. Демиденко В.П.
3. Жулов Н.И.
4. Туров А.А.

С заключительным словом выступил докладчик.

Собрание постановило

1. Всем чл. профгруппы, отвечая на решения 26 съезда КПСС,

проникнуться чувством гордости и высокой ответственности за оказанное нашей Родиной доверие по выполнению своего интернац. долга, созданию и укреплению регулярных войск ФАПЛА в НРА.

В марте месяце заслушать тов. Кундель К.Ф. о его работе по повышению идейной закалки и выполнении своего интернационального долга.

2. Каждому чл. профсоюза быть идейным бойцом нашей Родины, глубоко изучить материалы и решения 26 съезда КПСС, составить план по их изучению, принимать широкое участие в общественной жизни.

3. Всю свою практическую и советническую деятельность тесно увязывать с задачами, решаемыми в подразделениях. Оказывать конкретную помощь в разработке планирующих документов в организации и проведении ИМЗ, методических сборов и учений. До 18.03 спланировать б/и пол. под-ку в

подразделениях бригады.

4. Постоянно работать по созданию УМБ в бригаде, батальонах-(д-онах). Создавать элементарные простые, доступные по форме и содержанию учебные наглядные пособия, способствующие быстрому обучению л/с. Каждому советнику до 3.03.81 г. иметь личный план создания и совершенствования УМБ в подразделениях.

Секретарь проф. группы

=Красивский=

Протокол №8.

собрания профсоюзной группы
сВС 19ПБр от 25 марта 1981г.

На учете состоит 7 чл.
Присутствовало: 6 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня

1. Итоги работы 26 съезда КПСС и задачи членов профсоюза.
   Докладчик тов. Корсак В.В.
2. Заслушивание тов. Кундель К.Ф. о выполнении им интернационального долга.

По первому вопросу в прениях выступили:

1. Акопшен С.Д.
2. Кундель К.Ф.
3. Гнибаршев В.М.
4. Чередник. А.Н.

Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Протокол №9
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19 ПБр от 24 апреля 1981 г.

На учете состоит – 8 чл.
Присутствовало – 5 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня.

1. Выполнение интернационального долга – обязанность каждого советского военного советника, специалиста и переводчика.
Докладчик тов. Зарянов В.И.

В прениях по докладу выступили

1. Гребешков В.П.
2. Кузнецов Б.И.
3. Кундель К.Ф.
4. Тамбарцев В.М.

Заключительное слово предоставляется докладчику.

Собрание постановляет.

1. Всем чл. профсоюза проникнуться чувством гордости, высокой ответственности за доверие, оказанное нашей Родиной по выполнению своего интернационального долга и под-ке подсоветников.

2. Каждому чл. профсоюза быть идейным бойцом нашей Родины глубоко изучить материалы и решения 26 съезда КПСС, составить индивидуальные планы работы по совершенствованию своих политических и военных знаний, участия в общественно-политической жизни. Заслушать в июне месяце тов. Шимбарева В.М. о его раб. по повышению идейной закалки и вып. своего интернацион. долга.

3. Всю свою практическую и советническую деятельность постоянно увязывать с задачами, решаемыми под-ниями бригады. Оказать всестороннюю помощь в выполнении планов боевой и политической под-ки в обучении и воспитании л/с.

4. Постоянно работать по созданию учебно-материальной базы в бригаде и б-онах дивизионах. Создавать элементарные, простые и доступные по форме и содержанию учебные наглядные пособия, способствующие быстрому обучению л/с.

Секретарь проф. группы

-Красивский-

Протокол №10
собрания профсоюзной группы
СВС 19ПБр от 15 мая 1981г.

На учете состоит – 8 чл.
Присутствовало – 5 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня

1. Задачи коммунистов по улучшению идеологической работы среди членов семей по соблюдению советского образа жизни в свете требования решений 26 съезда КПСС.
Докладчик тов. Зарянов В.И.

I. В прениях по докладу выступили:

1. Гребешков В.П.
2. Тымбаршев В.М.
3. Кундель К.Ф.
4. Мечуль А.А.

Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Собрание постановило:

1. Всем чл. проф. группы проникнуться чувством гордости, высокой ответственности и руководствоваться в своей работе материалами 26 съезда КПСС и постановлением ЦК партии от 26 апреля 1979 года.

2. В июне месяце провести с чл. семей беседу: "Укрепление материальных и духовных основ социалистического образа жизни, формирование нового человека". (отв. тов. Гребешков В.П)

3. Всем чл. профсоюза быть идейными борцами нашей Родины, глубоко изучить материалы и решения 26 съезда партии, составить индивидуальные планы работ по совершенствованию своих политических и военных знаний и участию в общественно-политической жизни группы. Каждому чл. профсоюза выступить перед чл. семей с докладом или беседой по материалам 26 съезда КПСС. (отв. секретарь проф. группы)

4. Систематически пропагандировать перед чл. семей документы 26 съезда КПСС. Обеспечить на высоком идейном уровне проведение докладов и бесед.

Секретарь проф. группы

=Красивский=

Протокол №11
собрания профсоюзной группы
ОВС 19ПБр от 26 июня 1981г:

На учете состоит - 6 чл.
Присутствовало - 4 чл.

Собрание поручили вести секретарю.

Повестка дня

1. О работе членов профсоюза по повышению политической бдительности и дальнейшему совершенствованию боевой готовности.

Докладчик тов. Корсак В.В.

I. В прениях выступили:

1. Зарянов В.И.
2. Демиденко В.П.
3. Цехмистров С.В.
4. Мешуль А.А.
5. Красивений Н.В.

Заключительное слово предоставлялось докладчику.

Собрание постановляет.

1. Всем членам проф. группы повысить политическую бдительность в вопросах выдачи рекомендаций и проведения информационно-пропагандистской работы с л/с бригады. Не допускать разглашения государственной и военной тайны, утери секретных документов и рекомендаций.
2. Всеми формами и методами информационно-пропагандистской работы продолжать широко разъяснять л/с материалы и решения 26 съезда КПСС, касающиеся мирных инициатив Советского правительства, вопросы укрепления дружбы и сотрудничества с ангольским народом, агрессивные происки империализма на Африканском континенте. В июле месяце поручить тов. Корсак В.В. оказать помощь в под-ке и проведении семинара с политработниками бригады по теме: „Задачи полит.-воспит. работы по повышению бдительности и б/ готовности".

3. Продолжать наращивать работу по поднятию уровня боеготовности, совершенствованию системы обороны, управления, огня и выполнения должностными лицами своих функциональных обязанностей. Больше уделять внимания подготовке офицерского состава в огневом и тактическом отношении.

4. Деятельность чл. профсоюза направить на руководство боевой и политической под-кой. Участвовать в под-ке и проведении практических занятий, учений и стрельб. В июле месяце подготовить и провести б/с отделений, а также показные б/с пехотного взвода. Оказать помощь штабу бригады в подготовке и проведении КШУ на картах со средствами связи. Добиваться высокой организации занятий, методического мастерства и высоких навыков.

5. Всем чл. профсоюза проникнуться чувством высокой ответственности за б/готовность своих подразделений,

за качество учебного процесса, за практическое умение подсоветных управлять своими подразделениями. Секретарю проф. группы до 20 июля подготовить и провести беседу с СВС по теме: „26 съезд КПСС о возрастании руководящей роли партии в совершенствовании Советских Вооруженных Сил“.

Секретарь проф. группы

=Красивский-

План

работы профсоюзной организации военных советников при 1 мбр на май м-ц 1978г.

№№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто провод.	Отм. о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „Задачи профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в организации и проведении боевой и политической подготовки в 1978 учебном году". докл. г. Анохин С.А.	19.5.	Секретар.	вып.
2.	Организвать выступление перед личным составом:			
	- О работе 18 съезда ВЛКСМ	3-15.5.	Анохин Гуров	вып.
	- О 33-ей годовщине победы Советских Вооруженных сил в Великой Отечественной войне.	8-10.5.	Данилов Гуров	вып.
3.	Оказать помощь в подготовке фотовыставки посвященной 33-ей годов. ВОВ „Непобедимая и легендарная".		Тулов	вып.
4.	Принять участие в проведении мероприятий посвященных 1 мая и дню рабочих Анголы	1-5.5.	Гуров.	вып.

Секретарь профсоюзной организации
(Тулов)

План

работы п.орг. советских военных советников при 1-ой ПБр. на июнь м-ц 1978 г.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	Отм. о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „О работе членов профсоюзной организации по созданию учебно-материальной базы, подготовия личного состава к отстрелу начального упр. из стрелкового оружия. Докладчик т. Аношин С.А.	23.6	секретарь	вып
2.	Выступить с обзором событий в нашей стране и за рубежом перед военными советниками.	до 15.6	Гуров	вып
3.	Довести до членов профсоюзной статистические данные: „об итогах выполнения государственного плана развития народного хозяйства СССР в I квартале 1978 года.	до 25.6	Данилов	вып
4	Выступить с беседой по речи Л.И. Брежнева на 18 съезде ВЛКСМ	до 20.6	Тулов	вып

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Изучить с членами профсоюзной организации доклад секретаря ЦК ВЛКСМ Пастухова на 18 съезде ВЛКСМ.	до 27.6	Данилов	вып
6.	Оказать помощь членам профсоюзной организации по подготовке к семинару в системе "марксистско-ленинской подготовки по теме: „Духовная жизнь развитого социалистического общества. Актуальные проблемы коммунистического воспитания трудящихся воинов армии и флота в свете решений 25 съезда КПСС.	до 15.6	Тулов	вып

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации
=Тулов=

План
работы профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 1 пбр на июнь м-ц 1978 г

N п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	кто проводит	отм о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „О примерности членов профсоюзной организации в вопросах воинской дисциплины и отношения к своему к своему служебному долгу". Докладчик т. Аношин С.А.	14.7	секретарь	вып.
2.	Выступить с обзором о событиях международной жизни. за месяц июнь	до 5.7.	Гуров	вып.
3.	Провести беседу о главных событиях в нашей стране в течении месяца	до 5.7	Данилов	вып.
4.	Провести информацию для военных советников по вопросам	до 15.7	Ковманкат	вып

1	2	3	4	5
	военно-политической обстановки в НРА.		–	
5.	Оказать помощь членам профсоюзной в подготовке к занятиям в системе марксистко-ленинской подготовки.	постоянно.	секретар.	вып.

Секретарь профсоюзной организации

=Тулов=

План
работы профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 1 пбр на август месяц 1978 года

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	отм о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „Итоги работы июльского пленума ЦК КПСС 1978 г. и задачи вытекающие из его решений". Докладчик т. Гуров А.А.	22.8	Секретар	вып
2.	Выступить с обзором событий международной жизни и в нашей стране за месяц.	до 5.8	Гуров	вып

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Оказать помощь членам профсоюзной организации в подготовке к занятиям в системе м-л подготовки.	постоянно	Гуров	вып
4.	Провести информацию по вопросам внутренней и внешней политики НРА.	до 20.8	переводчик	вып

Секретарь профсоюзной организации

=Тулов=

План

работы профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 1 пбр на сентябрь м-ц 1978 г.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	кто проводит	отм. вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „Итоги работы I профсоюзной конференции советских военных советников в НРА и задачи вытекающие из её решений". Докладчик т. Гуров А.А.	15.9.	Секретарь	вып
2.	Выступить с беседой на тему: „Всемерно повышать уровень с/х производства, исходя из решений июльского пленума ЦК КПСС 1978 года."	до 10.9	Данилов	вып.
3.	Выступить с обзором событий международной жизни и в нашей стране	до 5.9.	Гулов	вып.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Оказать помощь членам профсоюзной организации в подготовке к занятиям в системе марксистско-ленинской подготовки.			

Секретарь профсоюзной организации

=Тулов=

План
работы профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр на октябрь м-ц 1978 г.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	Отм. о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „Повышение политической бдительности и ответственности военных советников за выполнение своего служебного долга". Докладчик т. Гуров А.А	12.10	секретарь	вып.
2.	Выступить с обзором событий международной жизни и в нашей стране.	до 5.10.	Данилов	вып.
3.	Оказать помощь в подготовке к занятиям по м-л подготовке	постоянно	Гуров	вып.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Провести информацию для военных советников по вопросам военно-политической обстановки в НРА.	20.10	переводчик	Вып

Секретарь профсоюзной
организации
=Тулов=

План
работы профсоюзной организации советских военных советников при 19 пбр на ноябрь 1978 года.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	Отм. о вып.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Профсоюзное собрание с повесткой дня: „Недостатки боевой и политической подготовки бригады за октябрь месяц 1978 года и задачи членов профсоюзной организации по оказанию помощи командованию бригады в их устранении". Докладчик т. Аношин С.А.	3.11.	секретарь	
2.	Выступить с обзором событий международной жизни и в нашей стране.	до 5.11.	Гуров	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Оказать помощь в подготовке к занятиям по марксистско-ленинской подготовке.	постоянно	Туров	
4.	Обзор событий в НРА.	до 20.	переводчик	

Секретарь профсоюзной организации
=Туров=

План
работы профсоюзной группы
на ноябрь месяц 1980 года.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	Отм. о вып.
1.	Собрание проф. группы с повесткой дня: „Итоги работы октябрьского (1980г.) Пленума ЦК КПСС и IV сессии Верховного Совета СССР 10-го созыва и задачи членов профсоюза по повышению своей совестнической деятельности"	18.XI.	секретарь	
2.	Заслушать т. Тымбариева о выполнении им функциональных обязанностей и партийного долга.	18.XI	секретарь	
3.	Прочитать лекции на тему: — „Деятельность партии по осуществлению внешнеполит. программы по выполнению решений 25 съезда КПСС";	20.XI	Тулов	✓
	— „Агрессивные происки империализма на Африканском континенте."	27.XI	Демуренк	
4.	Принять участие в под-ке и проведении праздника 63-ей годовщины ВОСР.	4-6.XI	Чуров Красовск	✓ вып.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Поручить чл. профсоюза выступить перед л/с ФАПЛА о 63ей годовщине ВОСР.	4-6.XI	Секретарь	вып.
6.	Принять участие в организ. и проведении митингов, посвященных 5ой годовщине независимости НРА.	11. XI	Чл. проф.	вып.
7.	Подготовить стенды к 65ой годовщине ВОСР: „В.И. Ленин с нами" „Народная Республика Ангола"	5. XI.	Гуров Демиденко Красивск.	вып.

Секретарь проф. группы:
=Красивский=

План
работы профсоюзной группы на декабрь месяц 1980 г.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто провод.	Отм. вып.
1.	Собрание проф. группы с повесткой дня: „Работа СВС по дальнейшему улучшению полевой выучки и задачи чл. профсоюза по под-ке учений с боевой стрельбой“	17.12.	Секр.	
2.	~~Заслушать т. Даниленко о выполнении им партийного долга.~~	Перенесено на январь.		
3.	Прочитать лекции на тему:			
	– „Ленинская коммунистическая партия – ум, честь и совесть нашей эпохи“.	8.12	Гуров	вып.
	– „Ленинские принципы внешней политики КПСС и сов. гос-ва“	18.12	Красил	
	– „Итоги работы $4^{ой}$ сессии ВС СССР $10^{го}$ созыва“	15.12	Чередн	
	– „Великий Октябрь и воплощение ленинских идей о вооруженной защите соц-ма“	29.12	Тымб.	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Законсентировать материалы и реш. Пленума, Сессии и Проект экономического развития СССР на 1981-85 г.г.	до 20.12	секрет.	
5.	Поручить чл. профсоюза выступить перед женщинами по материалам Пленума и сессии.	15.12	Гуров Черднж.	
6.	Провести обзорную информацию о событиях в стране (СССР)	16.12.	Тимбар.	

Секретарь проф. группы:

-Красивский =

Примечание:

В декабре месяце по указанию вышестоящего штаба проведено собрание с пов. дня: „Основные направления экономического и социального развития СССР на 1981-85 гг. и на период до 1990 г. и задачи членов профсоюза."

Секретарь:

План
работы профсоюзной группы на январь 1981 года.

№ п/п	Мероприятия	Дата	Кто проводит	Отм. вып.
1.	Собрание проф. группы с повесткой дня: „Работа СВС по дальнейшему улучшению полевой выучки офицеров ФАПЛА и задачи членов профсоюза по под-ке учений с боевой стрельбой"	10.01	секрет.	
2.	Заслушать тов. Демиденко о выполнении им партийного долга.	-"-	-"-	
3.	Прочитать лекции на тему: „Основные направления экономического и социального развития СССР на 1981-85„ и на период до 1990 года" все 12 разделов (Проводят все чл. профсоюза).			

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Законспектирование материалы Проекта ЦККПС 26 съезду партии.	до 1.01.	секрет.	
5.	Провести беседу с женщинами по Проекту ЦККПСС.	до 25.01.	чл. проф	
6.	Выступить перед офицерами бригады по Проекту ЦККПСС и по под-ке к 26 съезду партии.	до 30.01.	Гуров.	

Секретарь проф. группы:

=Красивский=

В январе месяце, в связи с отменой учений командующим войсками БВО было проведено собрание с повесткой дня: „Советническая деятельность, её влияние на стр-во и укрепление подразделений бригады и задачи СВС по внедрению рекомендаций в жизнь".

Секретарь:

Сборы 26. 02. 81г.

„КПСС – руководящая и направляющая сила советского общества." (инструкт. доклад).

(Ст. 6 Конституции СССР)

Полит. система – целостный комплекс гос. и обществ. организ., посредством кот. осущ. народовл., управл. делами гос-ва и общ., координир. усилия масс в интер. комм. стр-ва.

Организующее ядро – КПСС.

1. Это объясн. тем, что партия – передовая, сознательная часть раб. класса и всех трудящихся.

Рабочие – 43,4 %
Колхозники – 12,8 % } 17 млн. 480 тыс.
Интеллиг. – 43,8 %

2. Это наиболее организ. часть трудящихся. В партию принимают достойные из достойных.

Исключено за отчетный период около 300 тыс. человек.

3. КПСС вооружена знанием законов обществ. развития, имеет ясную программу и цель.

4. Партия имеет богатый политич. и организаторский опыт, богатые революц. традиции.

Возраст. роль КПСС обусловлено:

- невиданным ростом масштабов и сложн. задач стр-ва МТБ комм.;
- изменениями в соц. структуре общества (соверш. общ. отношений);
- изменениями в политической организ. общества;
- необходимостью усиления комм. воспитания трудящихся;
- необходимостью дальнейшего творческого развития м-л, как науки.

Возрастающая руковод. роль партии возрастает и в руководстве вооруж. силами в связи с обострен. междунар. обстановки, возникнов. очагов напряженности в мире. Возрастание руковод. роли КПСС обусловлено выполнением и возрастанием интернацион. задач.

„Формы и методы информационно-пропагандистской работы проф. группы по изучению материалов и решений 26 съезда КПСС"

(инструктивный доклад).

1. Политическое информирование.
2. Читки с материалами съезда:
   - доклада;
   - выступления делегатов;
   - решения съезда.
3. Самостоятельная работа по глубокому изучению материалов (конспектирование).
4. Коллективные читки и разъяснения.
5. Беседы, лекции, доклады.
6. Индивидуальные и групповые собеседования по разделам (темам)
7. Теоретические семинары.
8. Теоретические конференции (в масштабе первичной орг., парткома).
9. Проведение консультаций (на праве парт. поручения).
10. Вечера вопросов и ответов.

Демиденко Владимир Львович	нш мсб об. к-ра 2 пб	26. 11 1947	г. Ургенч, Узбекской ССР	жена Ирина Ивановна 1954 г. сын Сергей 1972 г. сын Александр 1975 г.	[illegible] г. Кировабад Азербайджанской ССР пос ЦОЛ дом 147 кв 37	член КПСС с 1978 г.	с окт. 1966 с ЗакВО	капитан 11. октяб. 1977 г.
Кундель Константин Федорович	к-р мсб об. к-ра 1 пб.	2 ноября 1947 г.	г. Баку	жена - Раиса Васильевна 1950 г. ~~сын~~ Владислав - 1971 г. дочь - Наталья 1977 г.	Нахичеванская АССР п/о Шахтахты в/ч 59626 литер А	член КПСС с 1974 г.	с 1962 ЗакВО	капитан 4. декабр. 1978 г.
Чередник, Анатолий Николаевич	нш адн об. к-ра адн.	21 февраля 1950 г.	г. Путивль Сумской области	жена Людмила Николаевна 1954 г. дочь - Анжела 1974 г. дочь - Елена 1978 г.	245460 г. Тростянец Сумской обл. ул. Радищева 2	член КПСС с 1975 г.	с 1967 г. УрВО	майор 19. 04. 1980 г.
Тимбаршев Валерий Михайлович Убкл 6380	Зам. по тылу сов. нач. тыла бриг.	1 апреля 1948 г.	г. Кызыл Тувинской АССР	Жена: Светлана Степановна 1953 г.р. сын Алексей 1977 г.р.	Тувинская АССР г. Кызыл ул. Магистральная дом 20, кв. 80	член КПСС с мая 1976 г.	с 1966 г. с СибВО	майор 30.11.79 г.

	год. рожд.	должн.	место рожд.	семья				
√ Кавиацкий Александр Юлианович убыл в СССР 1	3.08. 57 г	переводч	г. Москва	мать - Шевелёва Лидия Васильевна	г. Москва ул. 4-я Гражданская 39 к. 6 кв. 51	чл. ВЛКСМ	1975 г.	26 мая 1977 г
Беляков Николай Васильевич убыл в СССР	1.1. 1955 г.	переводчик	Брянская область Унечский р-н п. XI Октябрь	отец - Василий Кузьмич 1931 г. мать - Прасковья Кондратьевна 1930	Брянская область г. Унеча по Найтоновичи ул. Мира дом 11	чл. ВЛКСМ	с мая 1974 МВО	сержант.
√ Кузнецов Борис Иванович убыл в СССР	19.8 1937	нач арт мех ов. н а бр	Оренбургская область Тоцкий р-н ст. Тоцкое	жена Светлана Иосифовна 1940 г. сын - Евгений 16 лет сын Вадим 1 год	г. Гусев Калининградская обл ул. Московская д. 9 кв 48	член КПСС с 1963	1956 г. ПривВО	майор 1975 11 февраля
√ Пестрецов Николай Федорович (убыл в 11 ПБр)	5.01 1944	Нач. рем. мастерск. ОРВБ	Алма-Атинская обл. Гвардейский район с. Каспан	жена Ядвига Михайловна 1948 г.	г. Калининград ул. Гагарина 74А кв 11 236038	член КПСС с 1973	с 1964 г. ПривВО	прапорщик
√ Красивский Николай Васильевич.	2.01 1951.	К-р мсб св. к-ра 3 пб	Могилевская обл Костюковичский р-н п. Издуша	жена - Вера Владимировна 1949 г дочь - Оксана 1972 г. дочь - Ольга 1974 г.	456400 Челябинская область г. Чебаркуль ул. Каширина 35, кв 13	член КПСС с 1971 г.	в СА 1968 с УрВО	капитан 19 октября 1978 г

Список
военных советников при 19 пбр

[illegible]

ФИО	должность в СА в Афгане	число, месяц, год рождения	место рожд.	семья	адрес семьи	членство	в СА с какого года с какого В О	когда присвоено последнее звание
V Аношин Сергей Александрович убыл в СССР	к-р МСП сов. к-ра пбр	16.10 1944 г	Куйбышевская обл	жена - Светл. Макс. 1951 с. Валер. - 1956	г. Гродно Бульвар Ленинск. комсом. д 4 кв. 48	чл. КПСС с 1965 г.	1963 г. ЗабВО 61223182	майор 26.6.76 подполковник 27.6.80 г.
V Гуров Анатолий Андреевич убыл в СССР	инструктор полит. отдела объединения сов. нач. политотд. пбр	5 декабря 1933 г	Смоленская область	жена Любовь Вас. 1940 г дочь Марина 1968 г	Минская обл. г. Борисов ул. Ватутина д 9 кв. 21	чл. КПСС	1955 г. КБВО	п/п-к дек. 1974 г. полковник апрель 1980 г.
Данилов Леонид Алексеевич умер 7 ноября 1978 г.	НШ ТП сов. НОО пбр	9 августа 1943 г.	Удм. АССР Алнашский р-н, д. Ятчаз	жена - Анна Васильевна доч - Светлана 1963 г. доч Ирина 1971 г.	Удм. АССР Алнашский р-н д. Ятчаз п/о Байтеряково 427284	чл. КПСС с 1967 г.	1963 г.	майор декабрь 1972 г.
V Тулов Николай Иванович убыл в СССР	НШ ТП сов. НШ пбр	22 сентября 1946 г.	Оренбургская область Абдулинский район с. Б/Сурмет	жена - Тулова Екатерина Николаевна доч - Марина 1967 г доч - Валя 1977 г.	Витебская область Лепельский район п/о Боровка д. 12 кв 66	член КПСС с 1971 г.	с 1964 г КБВО	майор 22 июля 1976 г подполковник 28.6.80 г.
V Еремин Валерий Викторович убыл в СССР.	— переводчик	24 октября 1957	Московская область г. Электросталь	жена - Еремина Нина Яковлевна брат - Игорь Викторович 1966 г.	Московская обл. г. Электросталь ул. Старова д 6а кв 69	член ВЛКСМ с 1973 г.	с 1976-	мл. л-т 26 июня 1978 г.

Постановка задач. 26.08.80г.

I. Документы для показа:
- план б/готовности б-она;
- организ. структура б-она;
- ведомость налич. и потребн. вооруж.;
- ведомость налич. и потребн. МТС.

II. Вооружения и техника:
- строжайший учет;
- тех. состояние и ремонт (КТП)

III. Нормы довольствия:

Вещевое:

№	Наименование	офицеры	солдаты

Продовольствие.

№ п/п	Наименование	[redacted]	Солдат.
1.	Хлеб	300г	300г.
2.	Мясо (доп. 300г. в прц)	150г	150г
3	Рыба	150г	150г
4	Сахар	40г	40г
5	Масло (сливочн.)	40г	(20г.)
6	Кофе	15г	15г.
7	Соль	20г	20г.
8	Картофель	115г	115г.

колб. - 11 } здесь
масл. - 12 }
мясо - н13 по [illegible]

Иметь 3 тетради: до 1.10.

1. Организ. структура, задачи подр-ний и должн. обязанности. Состояние укомплект., нормы довольствия, порядок учета, хранения и списания.
2. Регистрация приказов, распоряж. директив, идущих сверху; их краткое содержание.
3. Учет информации о подчиненных по службе.

До б/гот. б/инф-ии и отраж. агрессии (с примерами) - 10 мин.

Март. Провести собеседование о возрастании руковод. роли КПСС в соврем. условиях

март после 20.

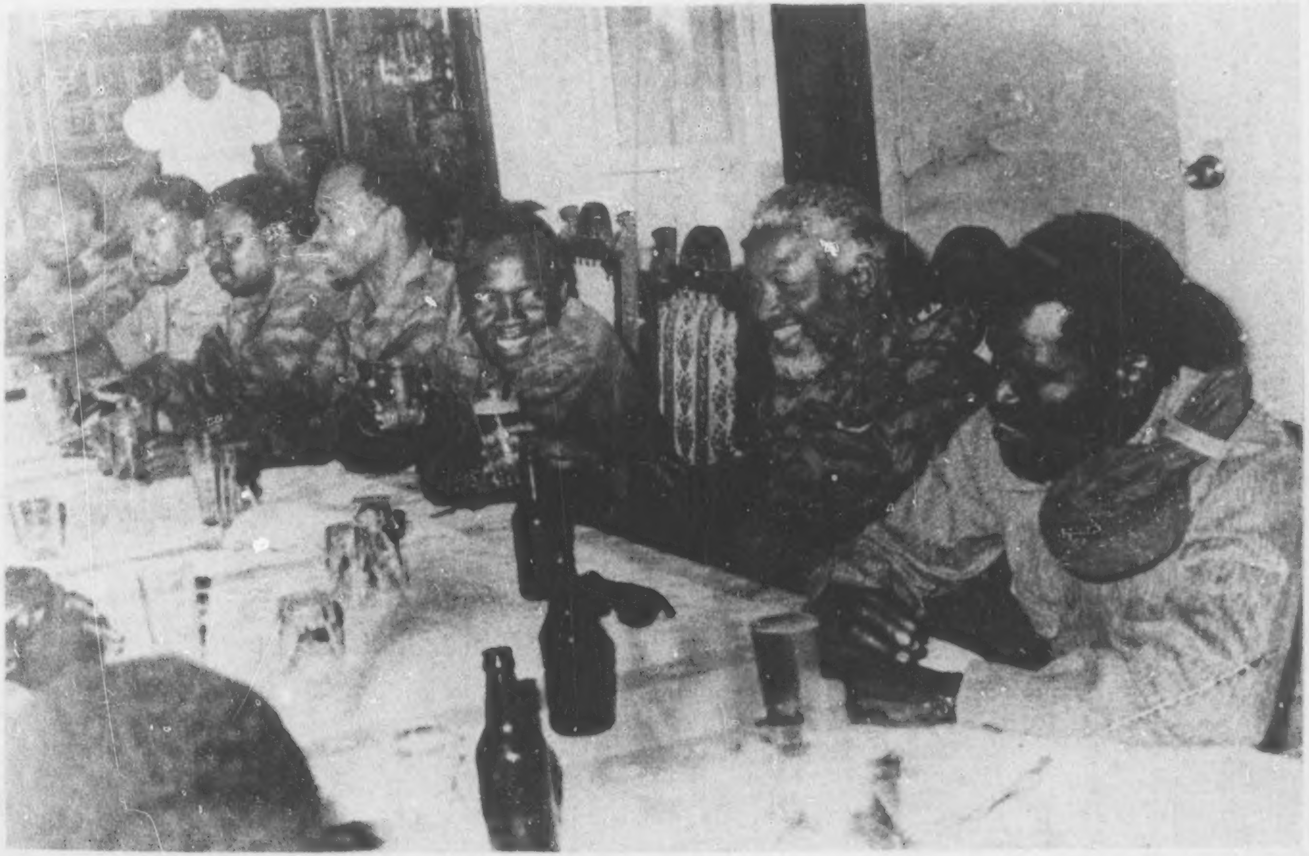
Собрания об итогах раб. съезда

EXHIBIT 6(f)

oooOooo

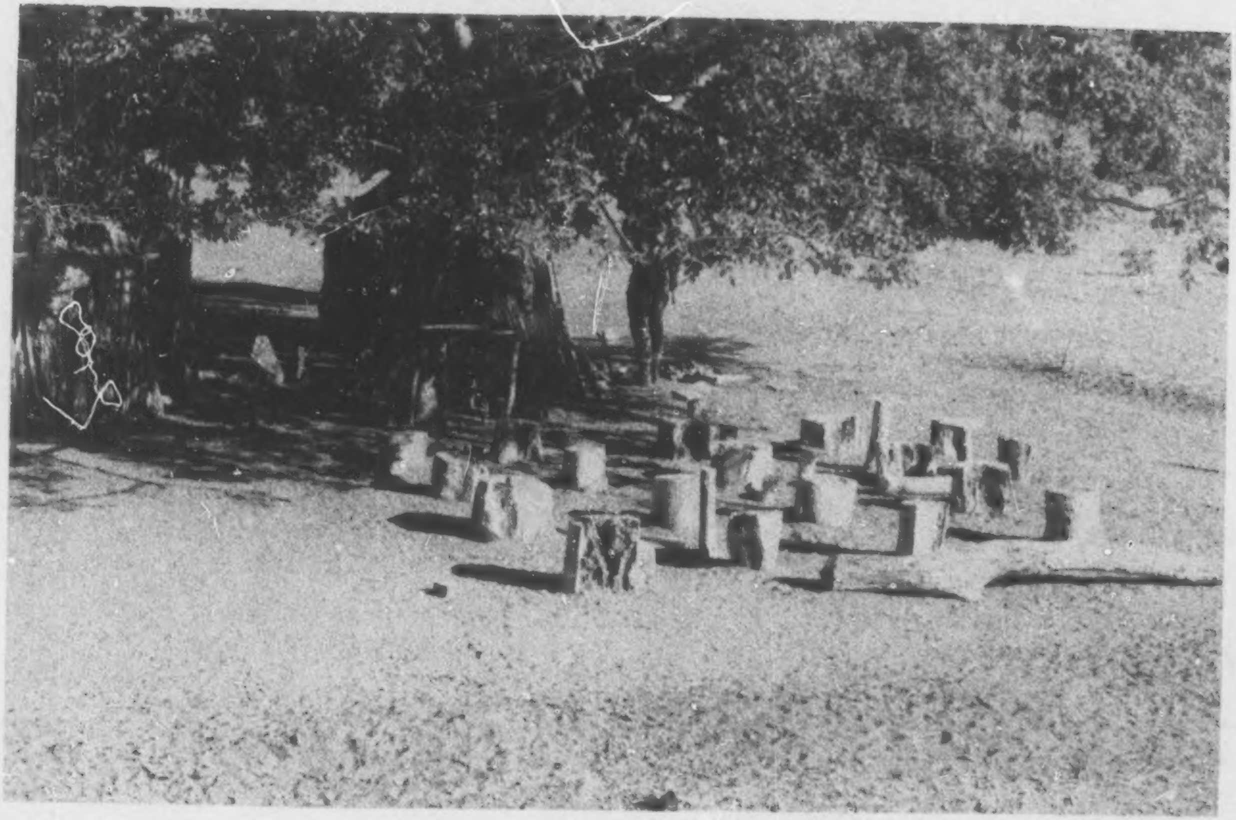
Photographs of SWAPO, MPLA and Soviet personnel and facilities, captured during Operation PROTEA (August 1981)

EXHIBIT 6(f)(i)



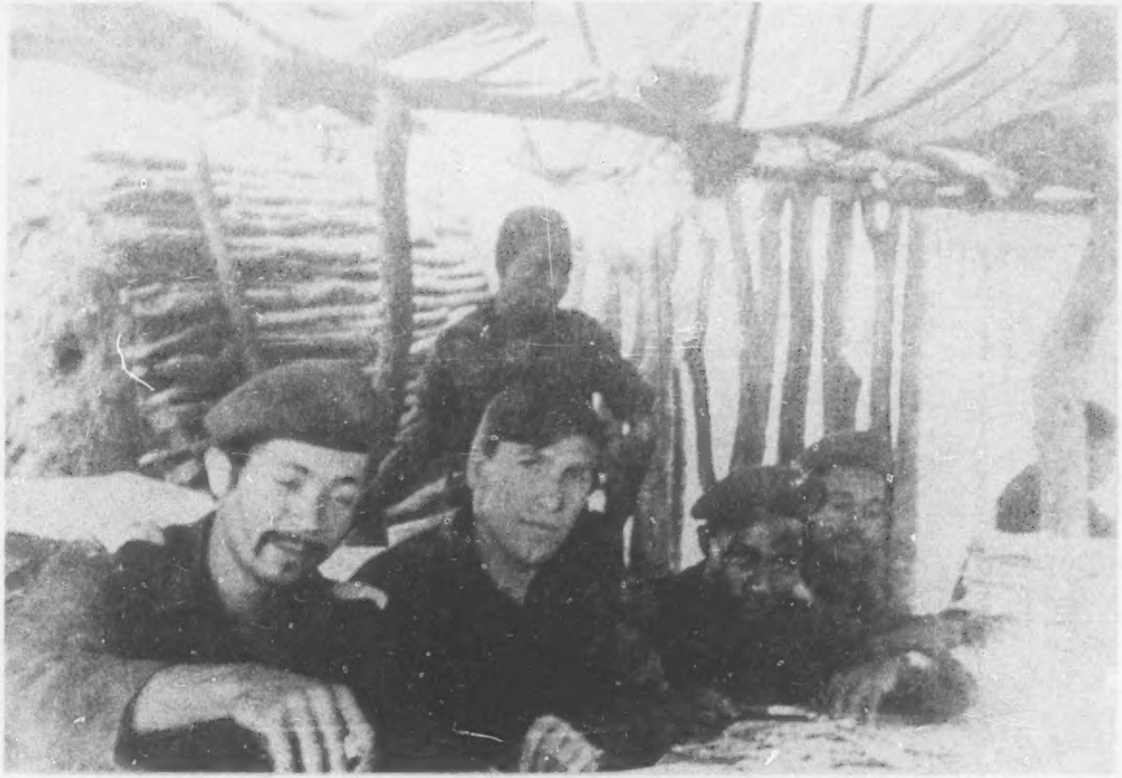
SWAPO President Sam Nujoma with FAPLA commanders

EXHIBIT 6(f)(ii)



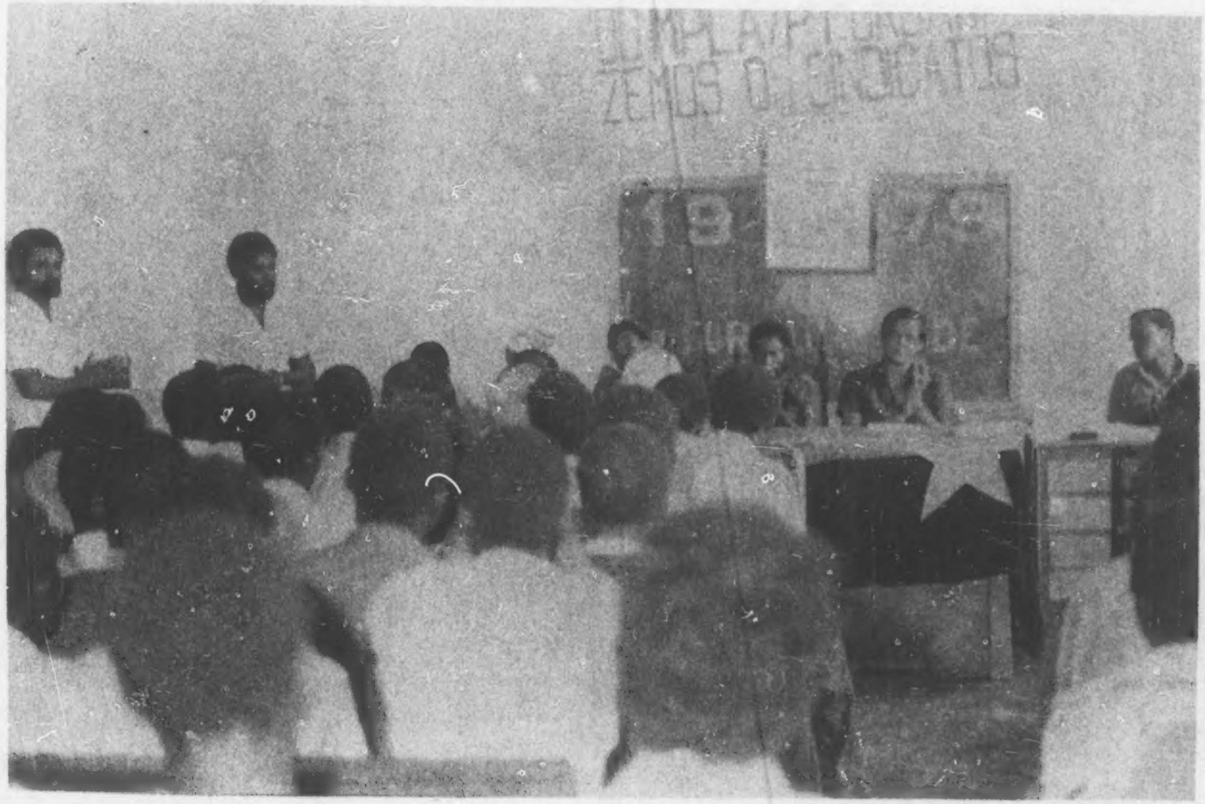
SWAPO terrorist field lecture "room"
inside a typical SWAPO "base"

EXHIBIT 6-(f)(iii)



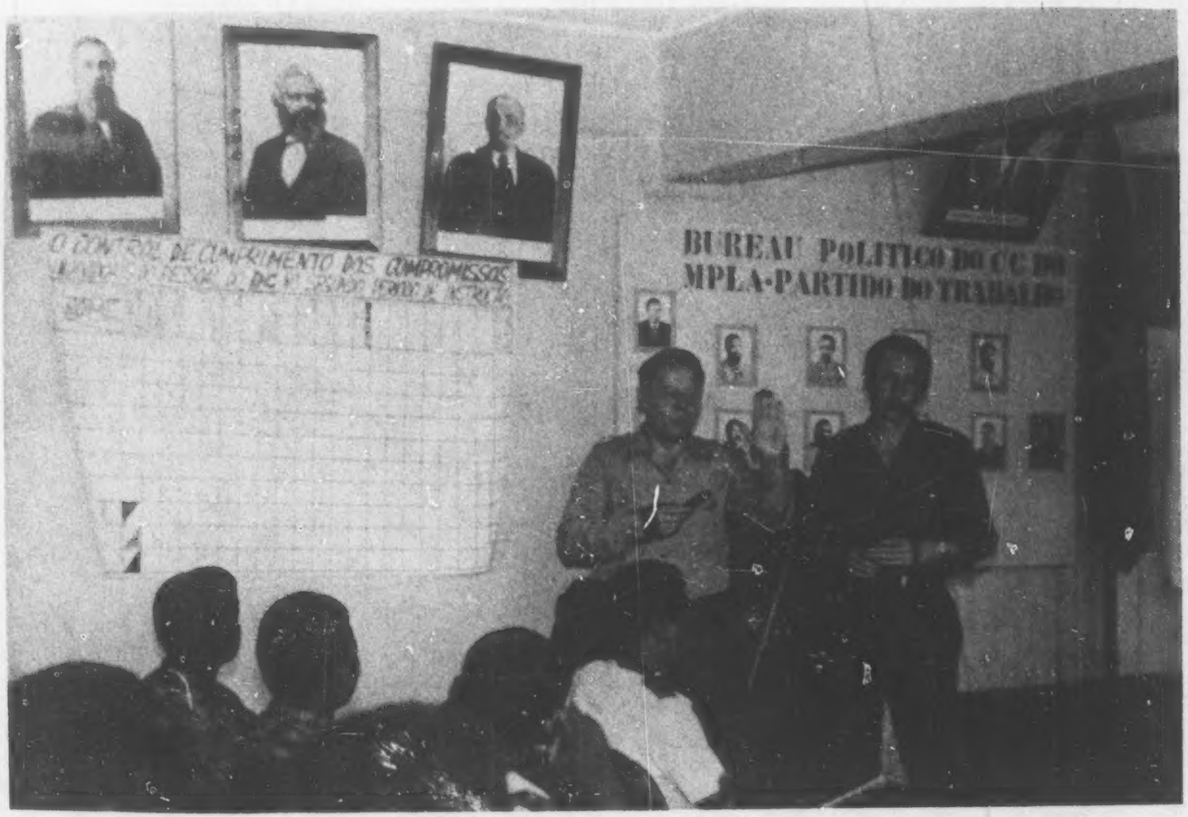
Soviet with SWAPO cadres in a sheltered dugout

EXHIBIT 6(f)(iv)



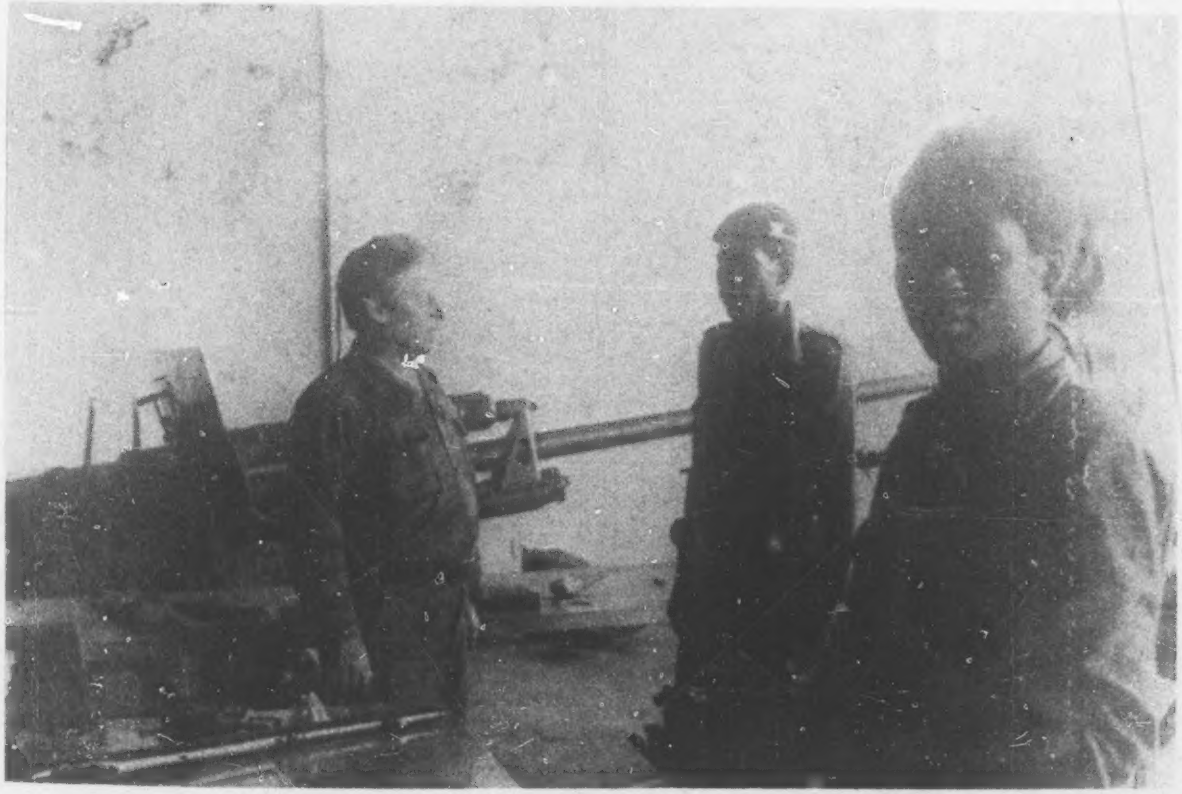
Political training and indoctrination by Soviets

EXHIBIT 6(f)(v)


O CONTROL DE CUMPRIMENTO DOS COMPROMISSOS
BUREAU POLITICO DO CC DO
MPLA-PARTIDO DO TRABALHO

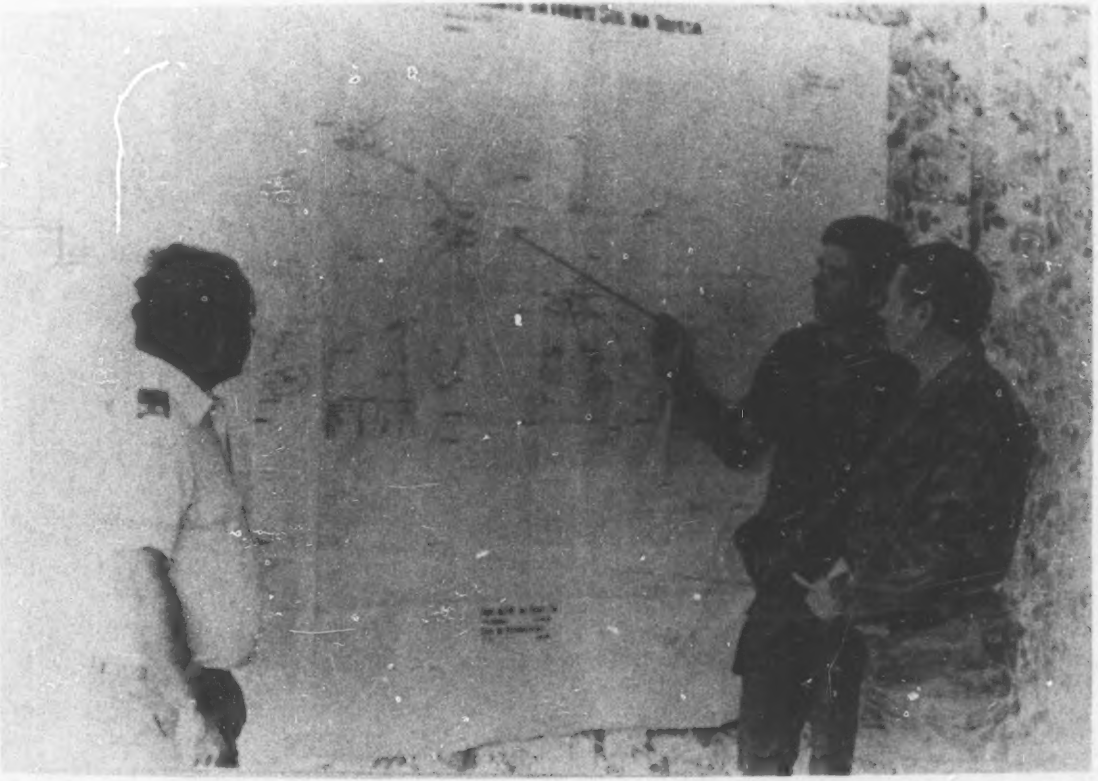
Political indoctrination by a Soviet officer

EXHIBIT 6(f)(vi)



Soviet armour instructor with FAPLA recruits

EXHIBIT 6(f)(vii)

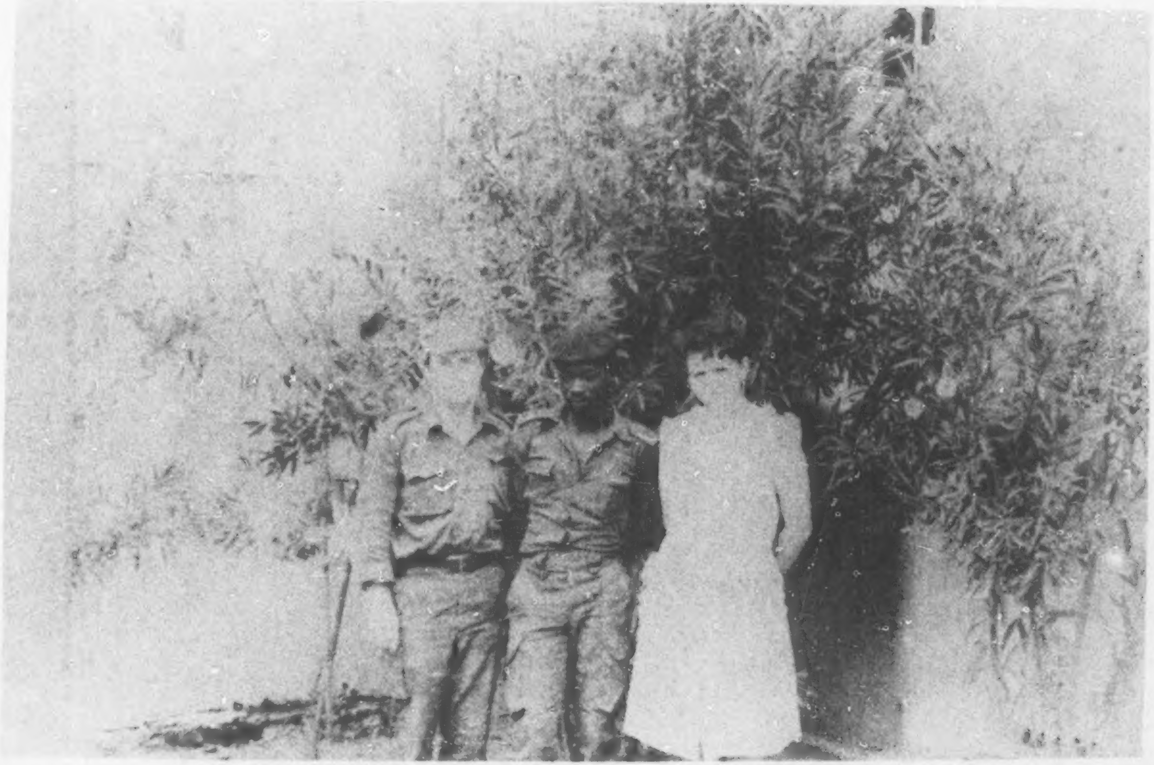


Soviet officers planning military operations in Angola

EXHIBIT 6(f)(viii)

Soviet military tour for African visitors

EXHIBIT 6(f)(ix)

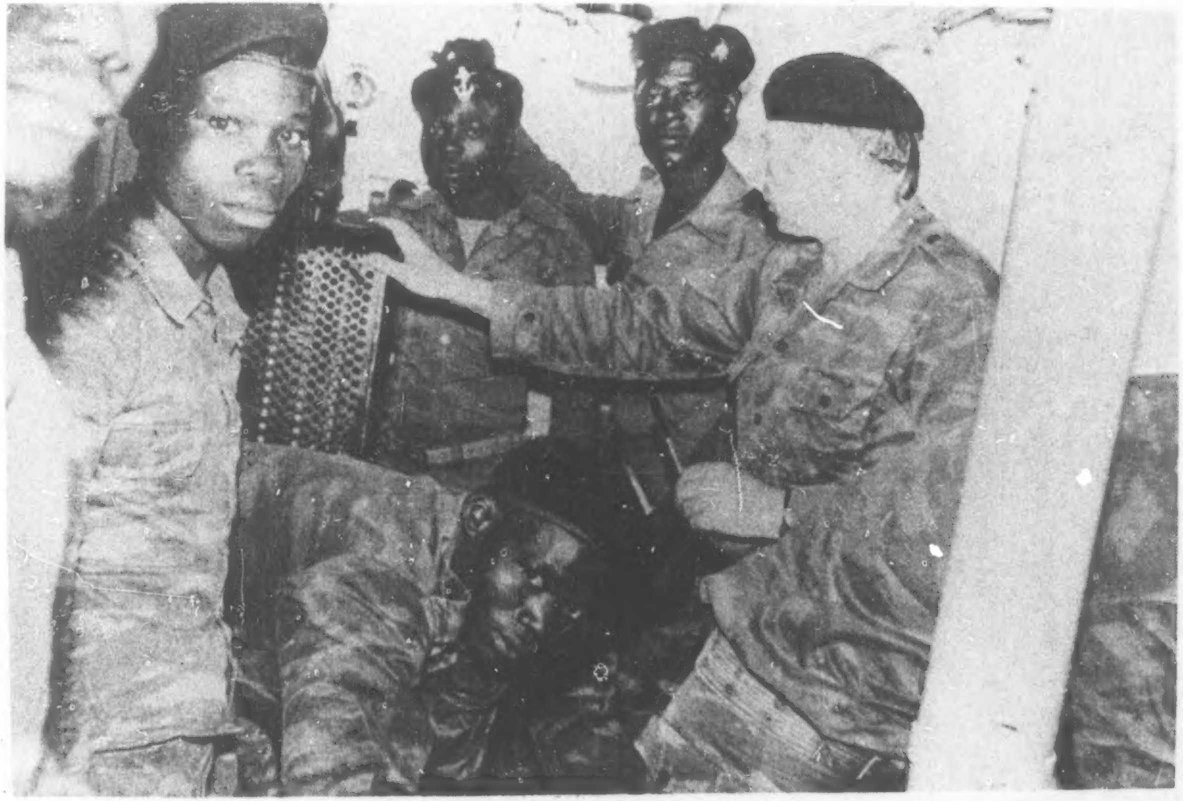


Scviet permanent staff in Xangongo photographed next to a FAPLA officer

EXHIBIT 6(f)(x)

FAPLA training at sea by a Soviet instructor

EXHIBIT 6(f)(x)



FAPLA training at sea by a Soviet instructor

EXHIBIT 6(f)(xi)

FAPLA and Soviet personnel manning electronic equipment